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Part One
Pages 1-8

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WOULD BE A BOLD MOVE

Congressmen Discuss the Plan Urged by Mr. Williams.

TREASURY OFFICIALS ARE CAUTIOUS

A General Feeling that the Suggestions in The New-York Times Should be Considered.

SHERMAN NOT YET PREPARED TO SPEAK

Dingley Thinks Relief Can Only Be Secured Through an Increase in the Revenue.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The editorial article in THE NEW-YORK TIMES to-day over the signature of George Fred Williams has been read here with interest by those who are watching the Congress to see whether it will offer anything but a partisan or purposely hostile answer to the request of the President for relief to the Treasury.

At the Treasury, where the more prominent officers are apt to be closer students of the newspapers than the men on the hill, Mr. Williams's view of the situation and his opinion regarding the opportunity of the Administration in the failure of a relief measure was discussed privately with some freedom, but the department policy of avoiding comment or approval of financial propositions restrained those who might otherwise have been willing to be quoted in extenso on Mr. Williams's interesting statements from saying more than that his suggestions might prove to be as meritorious as they were bold.

Some of the men of the House who would be quoted if accessible for interviews have gone away from the city during the holiday week or were occupied away from their homes when called upon. Some who were seen and asked to talk about Mr. Williams's article desired time to read it carefully before expressing any opinion. Of this class were Senators Morrill, Sherman, and Allison.

Mr. Dingley, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, read the editorial carefully, and then talked about it with deliberation, falling, naturally, into his own argument in favor of increased revenues as a cure for the ills of the Treasury and the embarrassment of the "endless chain" of ever-redeeming and never-retired greenbacks.

"I do not see that there is anything novel in this proposition," said he, "after I have read it all. I see that the real difficulty, after all, is lack of revenue. Mr. Williams makes the mistake of saying that the Secretary can retire the greenbacks, when he must know that he cannot do that, and is at liberty only to retain them, the law not saying when he shall reissue them, but merely that they shall be reissued. The Secretary is now doing that; there is something like $77,000,000 of greenbacks retained in the Treasury. The banks hold about $130,000,000. It is believed that there is not more than $300,000,000 out of the greenbacks, and some persons believe that the amount is smaller. If there was plenty of revenue, the Treasury would not be called upon to pay them out. Between the banks and the Treasury, the whole amount of outstanding greenbacks could be controlled, if desirable, and it was agreed to hold them. Indeed, it has been said that the only thing that recently prevented the Government from going to a silver basis was the fact that so many of the greenbacks were held by the Treasury and the banks that demands upon the Treasury gold were prevented. Yes; Mr. Williams shows how imperative is the necessity for more revenue. Substantially, the plan recommended by him has been embodied in the report made by the Ways and Means Committee, and in another form it has been suggested by Senator Sherman. What I would like to ask Mr. Williams is, how are you going to run your machine without more revenue?"

Representative Walker, the Chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee, said he was inclined to think that Mr. Williams was mistaken. "The suggestions of Mr. Williams," he said, "do not overcome the difficulty. The law and the necessities of a Treasury with insufficient revenue will still require the greenbacks to be issued when paid in, so that the sale of more bonds to supply gold will only increase the opportunities for raids on the gold. The only possible cure for the existing evil is to require the banks to redeem in gold. We should adopt the practice that prevails in all other civilized countries."

These statements indicate the tenacity with which the controlling Republicans adhere to the theory and the intention to meet the demand for relief by legislation that will restore in part the protective duties which are adopted as a part of the party faith.

Senator Hill is inclined to think that the suggestion made by Mr. Williams as to the best means of strengthening the country's financial condition is worthy of consideration. To a correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES Mr. Hill to-night spoke as follows: "There is considerable force in the suggestion contained in to-day's NEW-YORK TIMES favoring the issuing of bonds to the amount of $200,000,000, and redeeming with the proceeds thereof $200,000,000 worth of greenbacks. Except so far as some portion of the greenbacks thus redeemed might have to be reissued for the expenses of the Government, the remainder would virtually be retired. The suggestion is a heroic one, and for that reason it is not likely to be adopted. It might be urged that it would virtually be a contraction of the currency to the extent of $200,000,000 without supplying an adequate substitute therefor. The beneficial effects of the arrangement, however, would be to prevent any further serious raids on the Treasury for the further redemption of greenbacks. It would enable the Treasury largely to control the financial situation. The increase of the National debt is always to be regretted, and under present conditions and existing laws a larger interest would be exacted on the bonds than ought to be paid, and these are, of course, objections to the scheme. But, after all, it is a question worthy of consideration whether some bold move like that proposed might accomplish some permanent relief to the Treasury. The scheme may not be feasible, and I do not assume to have given it much thought, but on a hasty reading of it I am inclined to think that it has considerable merit."

Mr. Sherman, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs, said to a correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES that he had been so busy he had not been able to read either Prof. McMaster's article on the Monroe doctrine or George Fred William's views concerning the gold reserve. Mr. Sherman will address the Senate to-morrow on the subject of the finances, taking the President's annual message as his text. His time in the last week has been occupied largely in preparation. Mr. Sherman will study Mr. Williams's statement to-night, and possibly may refer to it to-morrow.

Senator Morrill declined to discuss the plan advocated by Mr. Williams. Senator Aldrich, another member of the Finance Committee, had not read his copy of THE TIMES when questioned concerning Mr. Williams's plan. When the gist of the article was made known to him he said the idea was not new, but that its application would prove to be difficult in the absence of sufficient revenue to maintain the Government. Mr. Aldrich intimated that he might have something further to say on the subject after he had digested Mr. Williams's argument.

Senator Allison refused to discuss the subject on the ground that he had not read the article.

"If I had, I don't believe I would care to say anything," he added, with unusual candor.

THE NATION'S FINANCES

Bankers Interested in Ex-Congressman George Fred Williams's Article on Present Difficulties.

No recent newspaper article has commanded wider or more thoughtful attention in the financial district than the editorial in yesterday's issue of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, over the signature of ex-Congressman George Fred Williams, on "The Solution of Our Financial Difficulties."

Opinions differed in regard to the practicability of the plan to imprison the greenbacks as rapidly as they may reach the Treasury in the purchase of gold. The reasoning employed in the article provoked no dissent.

Although Mr. Williams's presentation of the subject was novel, plans looking to the same end, using means somewhat similar, have engaged the attention of financiers for some time. Suggestions in Congress that greenbacks taken for gold be held as a separate fund in the Treasury seem to reflect in a way a development of the plan described by Mr. Williams. Bankers so regard it, although Congressional outgivings seem at this time perverted or insincere.

The subject impresses bankers as too important for off-hand discussion in print by themselves. For this reason, they are reluctant to say much of it in association with their own names, although not unwilling to express opinions based on impressions derived from what they have observed and heard in this line since the retirement of the greenbacks was first publicly agitated.

"Mr. Williams has presented an unassailable case on paper," said J. Edward Simmons, President of the Fourth National Bank. "When revenues and expenditures are equal, it follows that greenbacks exchanged for gold can be held in the Treasury. The law directing their reissue cannot be construed as a command to the Secretary of the Treasury to put them into circulation without receiving something in return. Their accumulation might go on until they were all under lock. Then the drain on Treasury gold must stop. This makes a plain case, and it is unanswerable.

"The practicability of such a plan is another thing. When one considers how it might be obstructed or upset, the significance of 'if' becomes impressive. The problem is too complex for ready solution."

Brayton Ives, President of the Western National Bank, said: "I have not yet had opportunity to look closely into Mr. Williams's argument. From a general view, I should say that it might not hold in practice, because the accumulation of a mass of greenbacks and Treasury notes in the Treasury would be a menace to the country. Our finances can command respect and confidence at home and abroad only when they are known to be stable. The very existence of these notes implies danger of re-issue. There can be no effectual, certain relief except in their cancellation. So long as the law stands directing their re-issue, no plan of safety can be devised."

James M. Donald, cashier of the Hanover National Bank, said: "It is a good lawyer's argumentfl What it might prove in finance is problematical. It would seem to contemplate the substitution of National banknotes for greenbacks and Treasury notes, or one kind of paper money for another. The tendency seems toward a metallic rather than toward a paper basis."

These are sample expressions from practical banking men. Bankers went further into the subject than this in private talk. The possession of $104,000,000 in greenbacks and Treasury notes was not regarded by them as furnishing strong foundation for the plan proposed. Under the law $50,000,000 must be held by the Treasury as working capital. The proportion in greenbacks and Treasury notes is regularly increased in the second half of the calendar year. From January to July this proportion decreases because of the return to the Treasury of silver certificates sent to the interior in the crop and Fall trade season.

Silver certificates are used by the Treasury as far as possible in its payments, but Clearing House balances are always paid largely in greenbacks and Treasury notes, depleting their supply. Practice has shown a redundancy of silver notes until the interior demands them. Then greenbacks come in again. The Treasury capital may be constant or growing, but at one time it is composed of one kind of notes, which are displaced regularly by another kind. A deficit in any month must be met out of such funds as the Treasury has. Bankers say that this might draw heavily on greenbacks, while the surplus in a succeeding month might consist in good part of silver notes.

Mr. Ives's suggestion that an accumulation of notes exchangeable for gold in the Treasury might prove a menace to the country occurred also to other bankers. They said that the disposition of Congress as now composed would be to try to force the greenbacks into use by large appropriations. Needs of the War and Navy Departments could be used effectively for that purpose at present. It was not doubted that at any time such a Congress would find use for all the greenbacks the Treasury might gather. Substitution of National bank notes for notes retired was thought quite feasible, because in the money stringency of 1893 the banks increased their circulation by from $30,000,000 to $40,000,000.

This outline of talk over Mr. Williams's article indicates the general interest which bankers take in it. Some of them sent copies of THE NEW-YORK TIMES to their correspondents with the article marked, so that discussion of it may also be expected elsewhere.

Deputy Conway Again Removed.

Deputy Tax Commissioner John H. Conway was again removed yesterday by the Tax Commissioners. He is a Tammany man. He was originally removed, but was ordered to be reinstated by Judge Beekman, on the ground that the record did not show that he was removed on charges. Mr. Conway is a veteran of the war.

The charge against him was that he mutilated the records. It was claimed, however, that the changes were in the correction of a clerical error, with the full consent of the former Tax Commissioner.

I. C. O. Elects Delegates.

The Independent County Organization held its primaries last night in the thirty-five Assembly districts in this city. Delegates were elected to the County Committee of 1896, among them Charles Steckler, Excise Commissioner Julius Harburger, Ernest Harvier, Joseph Steiner, ex-Judge Alfred Steckler. The Steckler arithmeticians have not yet figured out the grand sum total of the vote. There was but one contest. That was in the Second District, where the regular ticket, headed by William Ellis, was elected.

A STRONG AND ABLE BODY

Great Confidence Felt in the Venezuelan Commission.

ITS ABILITY GENERALLY CONCEDED

Predicted at Washington that Its Findings Will Be Regarded as Conclusive.

BREWER LIKELY TO BE THE CHAIRMAN

The Justice Thinks the Sessions of the Commission Will Be Held in the National Capital.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—President Cleveland's nominations for the Venezuelan Commission were withheld at the White House until nearly midnight yesterday, so that they were known only to the press associations, which sent out the news, and as there was nobody about the hotels where such matters usually are discussed by public men, there was absolutely no comment upon them until to-day, when they were made known in the morning papers.

The impression made upon Washington people is that the commission is good.

Justice Brewer is known so well and esteemed so highly in this city that it was not expected that his appointment, which had been anticipated, although the Justice was quoted as having denied the report of his selection, would be anything but gratifying.

A Man of High Repute.

Of Judge Alvey, who had been urged for the post of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court when Justice Fuller was named, this entire section has the highest possible regard. His associates on the District Court of Appeals bench consider him one of the most sagacious of lawyers, and his reputation has been enviable ever since he began practice. The court of which he is the Chief Justice, although it is still a new court, is esteemed one of the best in the land.

To the men who had named Mr. Phelps and Mr. Edmunds, but who had not ascertained whether the President could or desired to nominate either of those gentlemen, or Robert T. Lincoln, there is some disappointment. Senator Cullom, perhaps naturally, regrets the failure to choose Mr. Lincoln, whom he would have selected, not only because he was somewhat familiar with the Venezuelan question, but because he is from Illinois. But the disappointment at the make-up of the commission is not general enough to amount to disapproval of the men chosen. It is suggested that if any of its members are not now as prominent as others who had been suggested, they have an opportunity to prove that they were entitled to be chosen, and their management of the investigation for the President may make them quite as prominent as anybody else who had been suggested but was not selected.

Congressional Comment.

There was no session of the Senate to-day, nor of the House. Nearly all the members of both branches are away from the city. At the House the appointments were discussed by a few stragglers. In the Ways and Means Committee, Mr. Dingley looked over the list and then answered the inquiry as to what he thought of it with the short and decided answer:

"That is a good commission."

Over at the Senate side, where the Finance Committee was in session, the Republican members and other leading Republicans who were in their committee rooms, were about of one opinion regarding the nominations. There were a few critics who would have preferred that all the Commissioners should have names familiar to the readers of the newspapers, but the appointments nowhere were received with harsh criticism.

All Expected to Serve.

It is not at all probable that any of the persons appointed will decline. The President took care before finally announcing the names that he should have assurances from the men asked that they would not refuse to serve if appointed. Some delay was caused in obtaining the consents of the members of the commission, and it was the necessity of making inquiries about the business which these men must lay aside for a while that gave the public an opportunity to suspect in advance that Brewer, Alvey, White, and Coudert were to be chosen. Mr. Gilman is the only one appointed whose name does not appear to have been heard by any body as that of one likely to be on the commission before his appointment was announced from the White House. Among the comments heard upon the appointments these are quoted as conveying the general opinion held here.

Could Not Have Been Better.

Senator Kyle said: "I think it is an excellent commission. I don't see how it could have been better. It includes two great Judges, Brewer and Alvey; a great historian, White; a geographer of enviable reputation, Gilman, and a lawyer capable of arguing any case, Coudert."

Senator Murphy said: "The commission is a good one. I believe it will be found to be perfectly satisfactory."

Senator Wilson said: "It appears to be a good commission."

Senator Chandler thought it was a good, fair commission, and that its decision would command respect. He said he supposed it was difficult to get men of great National and international reputation to serve.

No one would question the ability of the men selected and their personal fitness to make the investigation desired.

Representative Bailey thought it strange that the Democratic end of the commission was in the minority, but said he judged that it was a good commission. He was somewhat distrustful, however, of college professors when dealing with a question of this sort.

Representative Dockery of Missouri said he believed the commission was a very able one. He could not speak from personal knowledge, but the men all had good reputations. If he had any doubt at all, it was as to the wisdom of selecting college Presidents for such a mission.

Voorhees Is Satisfied.

Senator Voorhees said: "The commission is an excellent one, and I do not see how it could have been better. Of course it is

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LOSERS BY THE BEAR RAID

They Were Those Who Are in Wall Street to Gamble and the "Pikers," Says a Prominent Broker.

A prominent and prosperous stock broker, who has spent nearly all the years of his life in "the Street," in talking with a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday, said:

"Now that the panicky feeling has departed from 'the Street,' and stocks have recovered somewhat from the low level to which they were driven during the two days of the break, it is an easy matter to determine who were affected by the 'shrinkage in values.'

"Nearly every dollar that was lost because of the bear raid was lost within the four walls of the Exchange, and by 'pikers,' and those who were in Wall Street to gamble.

"The raid was engineered by bears, some of whom had not done much, if anything, for months. They are always waiting for something to occur by which they can frighten the room traders, who are notorious for their want of staying powers.

"They are the ones that the big traders make do the work for them, because they run easily, and, in trying to go with the current that they think exists, really create one. They are easily frightened, and then they sell their long stocks at panicky prices, and pound the market in their efforts to get back through short sales that which they have lost on the long side.

"The room traders and 'pikers' made up some of their losses during the first day. The second day they sold heavily again, and went home with paper profits, and it was in trying to realize these that they put the market up on themselves the next day.

"English traders were caught much in the same way as were traders here. This is shown by the borrowing demand on the other side now. Take St. Paul, for an instance. It was about ten points higher in London the day before the first break than it is now, and, although it went several points lower the second day, and then rallied to its present price, and even a trifle higher, they did not all cover, or else it would not now be loaning from 'flat' to a slight premium in London, as it is.

"The break was so sharp, and the feeling of safety followed it so quickly, that it is safe to say no investment stock was thrown over. By the time the investors thought of selling 'peace was restored,' and they held on to what they had.

"The losses that were made were borne by the regulars—those who buy and sell on the floor and those who stand around the tickers day in and day out."

The broker told of a dinner he attended during the holidays, at which were other brokers. He said that during a general conversation on the subject of losses they all agreed that none of moment was made outside of those sustained by the "regulars."

MRS. CARTER STABBED MR. KELLERD

Painful but not Serious Realism at Last Night's Performance of "The Heart of Maryland."

John E. Kellerd plays the villain and Mrs. Leslie Carter the heroine in the "Heart of Maryland" at the Herald Square Theatre. In the first scene of the third act Mr. Kellerd attempts to embrace Mrs. Carter, who seizes a bayonet and stabs him in the right side.

Mr. Kellerd wears a leather shield to protect his body from the thrust. The leather some way became disarranged last night, and when, at the proper moment, Mrs. Carter struck at Mr. Kellerd, the bayonet slipped from the leather shield and entered Mr. Kellerd's left side.

When he was struck the actor cried out in pain and fell. At this the audience applauded loudly, thinking the fall was done deliberately. Mr. Kellerd lay in the position in which he had fallen until the curtain was rung down on the act, when he was carried to his dressing room by some of the employes.

A doctor found that the bayonet had penetrated Mr. Kellard's body about two inches below the heart. The wound is not serious. Although somewhat weak, Mr. Kellard appeared in the last act.

MRS. SCHIRMER GAGGED BY A TRAMP

He Demanded Money and Food and Forcibly Entered Her House.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Jan. 2.—Mrs. Charles Schirmer of 230 North Terrace Avenue, whose husband is a brass finisher working in New-York, was knocked down and gagged by a tramp, who entered the house this morning, after Mr. Schirmer had gone away.

The tramp went to the door and demanded money and food. He forced his way into the house, and when Mrs. Schirmer threatened to call help knocked her down and placed a gag in her mouth. Mrs. Schirmer lay unconscious on the floor for some time. She was aroused by the crying of her baby, that had been asleep in its crib. The tramp in the meanwhile had helped himself to provisions in the kitchen and fled.

Killed His Intended Robber.

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—While Justice Jarvis Blume of the West Chicago Avenue Police Station was passing under the Alley L structure at Thirteenth Street at 1:30 o'clock this morning, in company with his daughter, he was stopped by two men. One of the robbers threw his arms about the Justice's neck, but the latter drew a revolver and shot, fatally wounding the robber, who died within twenty minutes. His body was taken to Rolston's morgue.

The dead robber's companion ran away and the Justice fired after him, but none of the bullets took effect, so far as is known.

Counsel for Shea Still Hoping.

ALBANY, Jan. 2.—Galen R. Hitt of Albany, one of the counsel for Bartholomew Shea, who is awaiting execution in Dannemora Prison for the election day murder of Robert Ross in Troy two years ago, said to-day that he looked for a decision from Gov. Morton on the application that the prisoner's sentence should be commuted to life imprisonment. He had no word as to when the Governor would act, but it must necessarily be soon, as Shea's execution was set for Jan. 7.

Judgment in Favor of Tacoma.

TACOMA, Washington, Jan. 2.—A verdict in favor of the City of Tacoma, in its suit against the Tacoma Light and Water Company, of which C. B. Wright of Philadelphia is President, was rendered yesterday. The city sued for $1,000,000 damages alleged to have been sustained through the defendant's action in the disposing of an inferior water supply and lighting plant to the corporation. The verdict of the jury was for $787,500 for the plaintiff.

Wants to be a State Commissioner.

ALBANY, Jan. 2.—Ex-Assemblyman A. C. Brundage of Bath, Steuben County, is a candidate for appointment by Gov. Morton as State Commissioner of Agriculture. Mr. Brundage has filed his application with Gov. Morton, and submitted a petition with several thousand signatures in favor of his candidacy. The term of Agricultural Commissioner Schraub will expire in May next.

Ordered to Brooklyn Navy Yard.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—Commander E. T. Strong has been ordered to the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

ITS CLAIM IS WORTHLESS

Great Britain's Pretensions in Venezuela Have No Good Basis.

DISCOVERY BY AN ENGLISH PAPER

Conclusive Proof that Lord Aberdeen Had No Confidence in the Schomburgk Line.

IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE IS FOUND

The South American Republic's Claim to Disputed Territory Shown to be a Just One.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—A special representative of The Daily Chronicle who is now in Washington cables to that paper that he has obtained from a source, which he is pledged not to reveal, the official unpublished correspondence exchanged by Great Britain and Venezuela between November, 1840, when Sir Robert Schomburgk was appointed to delimit the frontier of British Guiana, and April, 1842, when England removed the boundary posts set up by Sir Robert Schomburgk.

Señor Fortique, Venezuelan Minister to Great Britain, wrote to Lord Aberdeen, Colonial Secretary of State in the Cabinet of Sir Robert Peel, in October, 1841, referring to Venezuela's proposal to conclude a treaty on the boundaries, and protesting that before the proposal was answered a sentry-box, carrying a British flag, had been built on the republic's territory. Señor Fortique again urged that a boundary treaty be entered upon.

Lord Aberdeen replied that he had received Sir Robert Schomburgk's report that he had planted boundary posts at certain points in the country he had surveyed, being fully aware that the demarcation so made was merely a preliminary measure open to future discussion between Great Britain and Venezuela. It did not appear, however, that Sir Robert Schomburgk had left any building.

Señor Fortique replied that Sir Robert Schomburgk had planted at the mouth of the Orinoco River several posts. He had also raised the British flag with a show of force and performed other acts of dominion in Venezuela.

Extreme courtesy alone prevented Venezuela from forcibly expelling him from the country.

After some delay, Lord Aberdeen replied to Señor Fortique, confirming his previous statement and adding that much unnecessary inconvenience would result from the removal of the posts, as they would afford the only tangible means by which her Majesty's Government could be prepared to discuss the question of boundaries with Venezuela. The posts were erected for that express purpose, and not, as the Venezuelan Government appeared to apprehend, as indications of dominion and empire on the part of Great Britain.

In the same dispatch Lord Aberdeen expressed pleasure at learning that the Governor of Guiana had assured the Venezuelan emissaries that Great Britain had not occupied Point Barima.

Señor Fortique again wrote to reinsist upon the removal of the posts in January, 1842.

The Chronicle then quotes from the second note of Lord Salisbury to Secretary of State Olney the words:

"At the urgent entreaty of the Venezuelan Government, these two posts were afterward removed, as stated by Mr. Olney, but this concession was made on the distinct understanding that Great Britain did not thereby in any way abandon her claim to that position."

The Chronicle also quotes from the two documents in which this concession was made.

The first document consists of a dispatch sent in March, 1842, by Henry Light, Governor of Guiana, to Daniel O'Leary, British Consul at Caracas, stating that the Colonial Secretary had ordered the Governor to remove the landmarks.

The other document is a dispatch from Mr. O'Leary to the Venezuelan Government containing the substance of Gov. Light's dispatch.

The Chronicle remarks that nothing indicates the condition asserted by Lord Salisbury, and adds: "If the above documents are genuine, and their source excludes suspicion, the Schomburgk line is proved worthless as a basis of any territorial claim whatever."

Commenting editorially on the subject, the Chronicle says:

"We are bound to say, assuming, as we are bound to assume, the accuracy of our representative's citations, that they vitiate Lord Salisbury's second dispatch to Secretary Olney, and render it necessary for us to revise our whole view of the situation. Clearly, there can now be no question regarding the Schomburgk line as a ramrod thrust between Guiana and Venezuela. In a word, England and the United States have a way out. We look to the statesmen on both sides to enlarge it until there is found complete escape from a situation of the utmost peril."

Cornell's New Dean of the Law School.

ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 2.—Judge Finch, just retired from the Court of Appeals bench, to-day assumed his new duties as Dean of the Law School of Cornell University. He to-day declined a testimonial dinner, tendered him by the legal profession of this city, intended as a mark of approval of his judicial career.

TO FORM SENATE COMMITTEES

Lieut. Gov. Saxton Has Much Trouble in Making Appointments That Shall Be Satisfactory.

ALBANY, Jan. 2.—Most of the statesmen who took part in the opening of the Legislature yesterday are away to-day. The Ellsworth, and the others who are supposed Saxton, while there, will consult with Mr. Platt and others over the Senate committees, the making of which is causing no end of trouble for the Lieutenant Governor, Mr. Ellsworth and the others who are supposed to have something to say about it.

It was given to the public in New-York some time ago that Senator Pavey is not to be a member of the Cities Committee. That statement has been made here frequently this week. But up to the time that Mr. Saxton started for New-York it was not an absolutely settled fact that Mr. Pavey would not have a place on that committee. Mr. Ellsworth, as President pro tem. of the Senate, and Republican leader, is said to have told Lieut. Gov. Saxton that he spoke not only the wishes of the Republican organization, but of a majority of the Republican Senators when he declared that Pavey must not be appointed. There were reasons why it was difficult for the Lieutenant Governor to follow this programme, and he was much perplexed over the situation.

Another assignment which perplexed the Lieutenant Governor was that of Senator Parsons of Rochester. He had been scheduled in New-York as sure of the Committee on Railroads. Some pressure was brought to crowd him into the Chairmanship of the Committee on Canals. Inasmuch as Superintendent Aldridge of the Public Works Department is a Rochester man, and will have charge of the expenditure of the $9,000,000 voted for canals, it would be much like turning over the entire system to a Rochester political syndicate if Mr. Parsons went there. Moreover, Erie County, which is deeply interested in canals, insists that Mr. Lamy of Buffalo ought to have that place.

Mr. Lexow has been put down as the Chairman of the Cities Committee, and that assignment stands, and will stand in all probability. Mr. Lexow has said, however, to a correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, since he reached this city, that he would be glad to keep away from that Chairmanship, because if he took it it simply meant a repetition of the fighting he had last year, when he was Chairman of the special Committee on Police, and did not meet the views of the reform element in New-York City.

Senator Coggeshall went to New-York City this afternoon. Notwithstanding that Chairman Hackett scheduled him as an "Independent Democrat" in the official red book, he will appear as an independent Republican. Secretary of State Palmer allowed him to classify himself. While in New-York this week, Senator Coggeshall will establish himself in the Tract Society Building in Nassau Street, where he proposes to locate and practice law when not in this city attending to Senatorial duties.

THE STEAMSHIP ITALIA OVERDUE

Has Not Been Reported Since She Left Gibraltar Dec. 12.

The Anchor Line steamship Italia, which sailed from Gibraltar Dec. 12, and which was expected to reach this port not later than Dec. 28, has not been heard from since sailing. At the office of the agents, 7 Bowling Green, no uneasiness was expressed concerning the safety of the ship.

Incoming steamships have been bringing reports of high westerly gales, and some of them have been delayed by the stress of weather. It is thought that the non-arrival of the Italia is due to the same causes, or that some part of her machinery has been disabled and that the ship is proceeding under reduced speed.

The Italia is an iron steamship of 2,345 tons register. She measures 306 feet in length, and is barkentine rigged. The vessel is commanded by Capt. Ward. She had on board a crew of forty men and carried 267 steerage passengers when she sailed for this port. Her cargo consists of fruit.

KILBURN MAY SUCCEED PRESTON

The Superintendent of Banks Will Resign Monday.

ALBANY, Jan. 2.—Superintendent Charles M. Preston of the State Banking Department will file, on Monday, with Gov. Morton his resignation, to take effect when his successor shall be appointed. Mr. Preston will resign in order that he may continue as President of a New-York City financial institution. Mr. Preston is a Democrat and his term will not expire until May next.

Ex-Senator Frank D. Kilburn and A. G. Richmond, Cashier of a Canajahorie bank, are the two persons most prominently mentioned to succeed Mr. Preston, with the chances strongly favoring Mr. Kilburn's selection. The position of State Bank Superintendent has a salary of $5,000 attached and there is a good deal of patronage, such as the appointment of about twenty-five Bank Examiners and a like number of places in the department.

JUSTICE PECKHAM IN WASHINGTON

He Will Take His Place in the Supreme Court Monday.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—Judge Rufus W. Peckham of Albany and Mrs. Peckham reached Washington to-night, and went to the Arlington, where a suite of rooms had been prepared for their use. Judge Peckham will be the guest at dinner to-morrow night of Secretary Lamont.

He will be sworn in Monday as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and will assume at once the duties of his new post.

Judge Peckham has closed up his business affairs in Albany, and will make his home in Washington from this time forward. He is in robust health, and apparently well pleased with the prospect of being a member of the highest court in the land.

JOSEPH J. O'DONOHUE ILL

The ex-City Chamberlain's Condition Serious—Long in Poor Health.

Ex-City Chamberlain Joseph J. O'Donohue was reported as being very seriously ill in his home, 5 East Sixty-ninth Street, last night. Mr. O'Donohue has been in poor health for some time. He is a man of remarkable vitality, however, and his friends hope for the best.

He was one of the best-known merchants in New-York City, and has always taken an active interest in Democratic politics.

He was appointed City Chamberlain by Mayor Gilroy about two and a half years ago, and resigned last July.

New Judges to Take Their Seats.

ALBANY, Jan. 2.—The Court of Appeals will convene Monday next for the January term, when the two new Judges, Celora E. Martin of Binghamton, who was selected to succeed Judge Finch, whose term has expired, and Irving C. Vann of Syracuse, who succeeds Judge Peckham, who was recently selected by President Cleveland for a place on the bench of the United States Supreme Court, will take their seats.

S. W. Briscoe Temporary Secretary.

Mayor Strong sent a communication to S. Williams Briscoe, the Labor Clerk of the Civil Service Board, yesterday, asking him to act as temporary Secretary of the board until permanent arrangements can be made. This is done because of the resignation of Secretary Lee Phillips last Tuesday.

May Take Office by Force.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Jan. 2.—Mayor H. T. Duncan will probably refuse to turn his office over to Mayor-elect J. B. Simrall next Monday, claiming that he was elected for four instead of two years. Some of Simrall's friends threaten to take the office by force.

PROF. M'MASTER'S PAPER

His Discussion of the Monroe Doctrine Heartily Approved.

THE SITUATION PLAINLY STATED

Great Satisfaction Given to the State Department by the Clearness of His Strong Arguments.

SOUND VIEWS OF ONE OF THE OFFICERS

Some of the Critics of the President Should Read the Document Carefully and Learn the Real Facts.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—Each new chapter contributed to the discussion of the Monroe doctrine and its applicability to the Venezuelan case is sure to be read with interest, and no article that has thus far appeared to illuminate the controversy has been more timely than that of Prof. John Bach McMaster, printed in THE NEW-YORK TIMES to-day. Members of the House and the Senate interested in foreign affairs and in the Venezuelan case—first of all controversies—commented upon the apparent thoroughness and care with which the matter had been treated and upon the admirable typographical presentation of it.

But all who were asked about its merits as an argument declared that they required an opportunity to read it away from the committee rooms or the disturbances incidental to business, before venturing to express opinions concerning an article prepared by so high an authority as Prof. McMaster.

At the Department of State, the discussion of the question by Prof. McMaster was regarded as a very important paper. The eminence of the man as a historian and his fairness in all such matters are considered likely to carry more weight than the contrary utterances of some of the college men who have rushed into print as the apologists for Great Britain, in a controversy in which the President has chosen to reassert the traditional policy of the country, as it has been cherished by a long line of Presidents and Secretaries of State.

"Prof. McMaster makes it plain," said an officer of the State Department, "that some of the critics of the President have hastily assumed that the applicability of the Monroe doctrine in the Venezuelan case has been erroneously determined by Secretary Olney, and Mr. Cleveland. Prof. McMaster is not troubled about the applicability of the doctrine, and those who follow him with care will see that his argument to sustain the President is unanswerable. The intent of Great Britain is the main thing to be determined. Whether 100 or 1,000 acres are taken from Venezuela can make no difference in deciding the right of England to occupy American territory, and the impulse of the Congress at first was right and commendable in its members as Americans. Nothing could be weaker or less truly American than the spirit that makes the comment on British encroachment on Venezuela that it would be a great deal better for Venezuela and South America if the whole of that continent were under British control. That is a manifestation of American indifference to the welfare of all the people of this Western World that, if general, would mark us worthy to become again the subjects of the British sovereign."

READ WITH DEEP INTEREST.

Prof. McMaster's Article Attracts Wide Attention at Albany.

ALBANY, Jan. 2.—The presentation of the origin, meaning, and application of the Monroe doctrine, by Prof. John Bach McMaster in THE NEW-YORK TIMES this morning, together with the announcement of the names of the Commissioners, has brought the Monroe doctrine and Venezuela into prominent discussion again.

The article by Prof. McMaster is spoken of by many as the ablest contribution on the subject ever given in this country. That THE TIMES should present it just on the morning when the names selected by the President for this important work of determining the boundary line are announced is regarded as a happy and valuable journalistic feat.

Numerous comments have been made to-day to the effect that, while the great majority of the articles on the Monroe doctrine that have been published within the last two weeks have been colored with political feeling or shaped to suit partisan sentiments, this article by so able a man as Prof. McMaster is free from all such taint.

In connection with the discussion of the Monroe doctrine there is comment on the Commissioners selected by the President. It is a fair statement of this comment that no one has anything except good things to say of the appointees. Mr. Coudert and ex-President White are personally known to many men in this city, and Justice Brewer and President Gilman of Johns Hopkins are well known by reputation.

Faithful Historical Document.

"Prof. McMaster is an able man, and his statement of the case may be relied on to be a faithful historical document," said Senator Benjamin M. Wilcox. "The question, I should say, had been stated in a way that adds to the stock of information on the Monroe doctrine, which is too little understood by the American people.

"Coming at this time, and in connection with the appointment of the Commissioners, it is a thing which I shall want to keep. The Commissioners, so far as I know of them, are well qualified for the work. Mr. Coudert and Andrew D. White are certainly men of rare intelligence and judgment. Justice Brewer and President Gilman I know only by reputation. Judge Alvey I do not know, but the place he holds as Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia entitles him to respectful consideration in any event."

Senator Hobart Krum of Schoharie said he should read Prof. McMaster's presentation of the Monroe doctrine carefully, as a man so familiar with the history of events which led up and have followed the utter-

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Be sure that you get Duffy's pure malt whiskey. It is the only medicinal whiskey in the market.

trine will surely write something which is worth the study of all," he said.

"The Commissioners, I believe, are men well fitted for their important work. Mr. White and Justice Brewer are certainly qualified. I have little knowledge as to the others."

Something That Was Needed.

Assemblyman S. Fred Nixon of Chautauqua County was reading the last portion of the article by Prof. McMaster when a correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES asked him what he thought of it.

"I agree with the statements of Prof. McMaster," he said, "in which he declares that 'we have a duty resting on us which we cannot shirk without abandoning the traditional and established policy of the American people,' and with the further statement that 'if necessary, resistance must go even to the use of force.'

"It seems to me that the situation in Venezuela is such as to call for an application of the Monroe doctrine. It looks as if Great Britain were attempting to obtain control of a portion of American soil, and the doctrine which has became a part of the policy of this country in its relations with other countries, particularly those in Europe, should be enforced. This contribution by Prof. McMaster is something that has been needed, for we all need to be informed on a question which involves so much."

Senator Henry J. Coggeshall had a copy of THE NEW-YORK TIMES in his hand when the correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES met him, and, before the subject was mentioned by the latter, he said: "I see that THE TIMES has an article on the Monroe doctrine by a well-known historian. I am just getting it to take home to keep. It is a question on which the best authorities ought to be consulted, and Prof. McMaster is one of them.

"The Commissioners named by the President are able men, so far as I know, and I certainly know that some of them are such."

A Valuable Article.

William Barnes, the editor of the Albany Evening Journal, said: "The article by Prof. McMaster is a valuable one. I do not agree, however, that the Monroe doctrine is necessarily the established policy of the American people, although it has been the policy heretofore. The presentation of the case made by Prof. McMaster contributes much to the information on the subject which is important."

Ex-Senator Norton Chase, former Democratic candidate for Attorney General, said: "I have read, and with very great interest, Prof. McMaster's able exposition of the Monroe doctrine in this morning's TIMES. It would be well if a copy of it could be placed in the hands of every captious critic of the President's message on the Venezuelan boundary question. I have been amazed at the ignorance displayed by an otherwise seemingly intelligent people in regard to the meaning of the Monroe doctrine, and my experience has been that faultfinders with the attitude of the President in Congress are either grossly wanting in this knowledge, or are governed in their opinion by the fear that a far-impossible war would hurt their pocket-books, rather than their persons. One would think to hear them that hostilities had already been declared, as they prate of the necessity of arbitration, evidently unaware that this is exactly what the President and his immediate predecessors have been contending for for years. Prof. McMaster makes the situation very plain.

"England refuses to arbitrate the boundary question with Venezuela; the latter claims that the former is endeavoring to steal 109,000 square miles—a territory almost as large as all of New-York and New-England. As the result of such refusal Mr. Cleveland has recommended that we investigate the matter for our own enlightenment, for future guidance. If the commission he has appointed shall ascertain that England is entitled to this land as a matter of right we have no further concern with the controversy. If, on the other hand, it shall be discovered that England is endeavoring, by force and without a shadow of right, to take from a South American Republic this country, vast enough for a respectable empire, it cannot be doubted that she is spreading her system, and attempting to control the destiny of Venezuela, and is, therefore, violating the Monroe doctrine or whatever else it may be called. She is trespassing upon what the people of the United States now believe to be their rights, whether enunciated for the first time by President Cleveland or by President Monroe in 1823, and such an aggression would never be tolerated by us.

"The Times" Deserves Credit.

"THE TIMES deserves great credit for securing Prof. McMaster's very brilliant article."

State Historian Hugh Hastings, who has been for many years a close student of American history, said:

"President Cleveland has accomplished one excellent purpose in the promulgation of his message, a purpose that is all the more commendable because of its patriotic and educational results, patriotic in that it thrilled the whole country to a degree that has not been equalled since the Spring days of 1865, when the war of the rebellion was crushed; and educational in that the people of the country, and of the world, for that matter, have learned exactly what the Monroe doctrine is and what it means.

"It was a splendid bit of newspaper enterprise for THE TIMES to secure so great an historical authority as Prof. McMaster to prepare a history of this much-discussed doctrine. The masterly manner in which the work has been presented, the judicial tone that guides it, and the clearness of the diction, give it a high place in the historical literature of this country. After all, the Monroe doctrine is a simple one, for it declares, in a nutshell, that the policy of the United States is to mind its own business, that it is the duty of foreign countries to mind theirs; that we do not propose to meddle with them, unless they come to this continent, and, in an offensive manner, interfere with our smaller neighbors.

"England's present grasping disposition has given President Cleveland an opportunity to promulgate as patriotic a State paper as has appeared since the Declaration of Independence, Prof. McMaster an opportunity to compose a remarkably entertaining historical essay, and THE NEW-YORK TIMES to perform a commendable feat in journalism."

A Conclusive Argument.

George R. Howell, archivist in the State Library, said he had read the very able article of Mr. McMaster with much interest. It showed conclusively, he said, that this country had never abandoned the position of President Monroe, and that the present case of Venezuela was well within the Monroe doctrine. The scope of his paper did not, however, embrace the question of actual boundary. The Journal of the Royal Geographical Society of London for 1839 prints a map by Schomburgk in which the meridian of 60 degrees is just half way between the last letter of "Venezuela" and the name "British Guiana," and the parallel of 5 degrees shows that nothing north of that could belong to British Guiana. The Library Atlas, published in 1846 by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge in London, shows the eastern boundary of British Guiana to begin on the ocean at about 60 degrees west longitude from Greenwich, and run a little east of south, then a little west of south to 8 degrees, then nearly south to 7 degrees, then southwest to about 6 degrees 30 minutes, where it meets the Brazilian boundary. This is quite a different boundary from what is now claimed by Great Britain.

World's Fair Commissioner John Boyd Thacher, who assumed the duties of Mayor of Albany yesterday, said that he could not, at this period, spare enough time to even read so able a document as Prof. McMaster's recital in THE TIMES of to-day, his message and important municipal matters requiring every minute of his time. He would, at a later day, be glad to discuss the matter as it should be discussed. Mr. Thacher believes that careful researches should be made before talking on the subject. He has an idea that England's move in Venezuela is but one of diplomacy for action in Alaska.

A Clear Exposition.

Ex-Judge John W. McNamara said: "The article is a clear exposition of the 'origin, meaning, and application' of what may now be called the 'American doctrine,' and demonstrates beyond question that President Cleveland and Congress are right in standing firm for arbitration, and, if necessary, the use of force in maintaining the doctrine."

Ex-Attorney General Simon W. Rosendale said: "The article of Prof. McMaster in to-day's TIMES is not only of great interest, but is a valuable contribution to the literature on the subject of the Monroe doctrine, fully comporting with the deserved reputation of that eminent scholar and historian.

"Prof. McMaster might have given more recent instances of the application of the Monroe doctrine by our Government, and some of which were referred to in a very excellent article on this subject in THE NEW-YORK TIMES in April last, from the pen of John E. Russell of Massachusetts. After giving the history of its origin, Mr. Russell cited instances of its application within the easy recollection of citizens of to-day. He mentioned the action of Secretary Seward in the Mexican affair of 1865, and of Secretary Whitney during President Cleveland's first term, in 1885, in the Panama affair. The latter, as Mr. Russell truly says, shed great lustre on the first year of Mr. Cleveland's Administration. The Monroe doctrine, it seems to me, was most cogently and tersely characterized by Mr. Russell as undefined by enactment and unlimited in scope. It can be made to fit any case that arises."

THE MONROE DOCTRINE DISCUSSED.

Speeches by J. W. Keller and Others Before the Nineteenth Century Club.

The Monroe doctrine was the subject under discussion last evening at a conversational meeting of the Nineteenth Century Club at the home of Mrs. Melbert B. Cary, 35 East Thirty-eighth Street.

The members of the club, especially the women, were present in large numbers to hear the addresses.

Mr. Cary acted as Chairman and introduced John W. Keller of The New-York Recorder as the first speaker. In his speech Mr. Keller said:

> A member of the club, who invited me to speak, came to me and said that she could find scarcely a single person in the city who supported President Cleveland's Venezuelan message. But I am glad of this opportunity to say that I believe the President is right. The Nation must be respected as a nation, and the principle of the Government of the people, for the people, and by the people must be protected at all hazards.
>
> Even if there never had been a Monroe doctrine we should be right in challenging great Britain in the Venezuelan question.
>
> The Monroe doctrine is America for the Americans. It is the doctrine that John Quincy Adams first promulgated as Secretary of State. It is the doctrine the United States held in the civil war, when France tried to establish an empire over here. It is the abiding principle of our foreign policy, and the doctrine we look to to-day to save us from the aggression of Great Britain.
>
> The history of the question shows that Great Britain has been continually extending the line of her claim until to-day the matter of difference is more than half the whole possessions of the Venezuelan Republic. It is no more a trivial matter than the tax on tea was trivial in 1776.

Speaking of the question as to whether the Monroe doctrine applied in the present instance, Mr. Keller said he thought it did. He added:

> The boundary has been stretched again and again, and if it is right for England to do that in this case, it is right for her to do it anywhere else she pleases. Suppose she assumed to swallow Mexico? We felt her hand in Hawaii, and heard her guns at Corinto. She never stops.
>
> President Cleveland has done well to call a halt.

Mr. Keller read freely from the article by Prof. John B. McMaster, which was published in THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday, and he referred also to the dispute of the Oregon boundary and the present trouble in Alaska.

Col. Frank P. Church, editor of The Army and Navy Journal, spoke next. He said that all the talk about Secretary Olney having written the message was bosh. He knew from Mr. Cleveland's own lips that the President himself wrote every word of it. Col. Church added:

> The ten commandments are binding upon our consciences, not because they were given on Sinai, but because they embody the fundamental principles of spiritual life. It is the same with the Monroe doctrine. It is right.
>
> While criticism has been passed upon the manner of the message, I think all Americans agree with it in principle.

The Rev. Theodore C. Williams followed Col. Church. He said he agreed with Lord Salisbury, while he did not doubt President Cleveland's honesty or statesmanship. He continued:

> This Monroe doctrine is a dog-in-the-manger doctrine. It does not seem to me just or reasonable. I dissent from its policy and find myself driven back to first principles.
>
> It is not the law of the land, nor is it a part of international law. It has never been accepted outside of this country. It is very largely prejudice.
>
> The extending of English dominion, I do not hesitate to say, is an unmixed blessing to the country into which it goes. If there never had been a Monroe doctrine no one could deny this principle, that it would be a blessing to the whole world and a benefit to the United States if Great Britain were in possession of the whole of the South American Continent.

Mr. Williams enlarged on the idea that the English-speaking nations form, after all, one large industrial system, and that war between them is impossible.

Speeches were made by other members of the club, and the proceedings terminated at a late hour.

VENEZUELA READY TO REPORT.

Curiosity as to How Great Britain Will Regard the Commission.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The Venezuelan Minister promptly cabled his Government this morning of the boundary commission's appointment and the names of its members. The Venezuelan officials in Caracas had already assumed that the commission would be authorized by Congress, and had lost no time in preparing that country's side of the controversy for the commission's consideration. All their evidence has been complete for some years, but much depends on whether the commission will decide to visit Venezuela or to hold all its sessions in this country.

President Crespo has notified Minister Andrade to inform him as soon as possible of the resolution of the commission on this point, that there may be no delay in submitting the Venezuelan case. The documents are exceedingly voluminous, and include a large number of valuable maps, which must be sent to Washington if the commission concludes to sit here. All these documents are now in Caracas, but ready for immediate transmission. They could be presented to the State Department within ten days of the notification that they were required here.

Until that time the work of the commission must be necessarily altogether of a preliminary character. If the organization of the body is perfected, as is now expected, early next week, some time must elapse before the American Ministers at The Hague and Madrid could secure and transmit copies of Dutch and Spanish archives which are considered to be essential to an impartial adjudication of the opposing claims. Venezuela is, however, prepared to furnish certified copies of all these documents that tend to prove her right to the disputed territory, and, perhaps Great Britain will consent to supply all the others.

The probable attitude of the English Government toward the commission evokes the keenest curiosity. While it is the prevailing opinion that it will embrace the opportunity to state its side of the case, without agreeing to be bound by the findings, it is not believed that this can be done without considerable delay. It is understood that although the English have accumulated all possible evidence to support their claim to the entire Orinoco region, they had never expected to be compelled to produce it, and have not arranged it in such shape that it could be promptly submitted. It would not be surprising, therefore, in case Great Britain should take cognizance of the appointment of the American commission, if a request should be received from Lord Salisbury asking for a sufficient delay to enable his Government to prepare its documentary proofs. In any event, the actual discussion of the merits of the controversy can hardly commence inside of the next two weeks, and there is no possibility of a decision for several months if the investigation is to be made as thorough as contemplated.

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SIR CHARLES TUPPER FOR PREMIER

Canadian Conservatives Moving to Secure a New Leader—Bowell Likely to Retire.

MONTREAL, Jan. 2.—An important political deal is under way here, which, if successful, will effect a big change in the Canadian political situation. The plan is to have Sir Charles Tupper relinquish his office as Canadian High Commissioner in London, and become Premier of the Dominion and leader of the Conservative Party at the approaching general elections.

The promoters of the deal are also endeavoring to induce Lieut. Gov. Chapleau of Quebec to unite his forces with Sir Charles Tupper, in the event that Chapleau would become the French-Canadian leader. Such a combination, it is claimed by those working on the deal, would prove irresistible, and would assure a Conservative victory at the new general elections.

The deal is being quietly worked by clever wire-pullers, and important developments are expected to take place shortly. Those promoting the movement claim that Sir MacKenzie Bowell would be quite willing to retire from the Premiership, and would probably take the post of High Commissioner in London.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Jan. 2.—A caucus of the Conservatives was held here to-night, with the view of retiring Sir MacKenzie Bowell and placing Sir Charles Tupper in his place as Canadian Prime Minister.

CRITICISES BISHOP POTTER

A Protest Against His Recent Utterances on the Venezuelan Question.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

One who assumes not only to be a censor of public morals, but to administer rebuke and castigation to rulers, ought to proceed upon well-established facts before he attempts to bring the Government into contempt and thwart its well-considered policy: Bishop Potter, in an interview published recently, fails signally to meet this requirement. Speaking of England and Venezuela, he says of the former: "She claims to have a case buttressed by ample evidence, and capable of proof by historic documents of indisputable authority"; and that the latter has "thus far mainly contented itself with large claims and vague statements." This is a misstatement and misleading to the last degree. Venezuela claims, and always has, a perfectly clear case, which can be established by the best evidence, and asks only an opportunity to bring it before an impartial tribunal—an opportunity Great Britain is apparently afraid to give her.

Bishop Potter proceeds to place in the falsest possible light the attitude of the Administration. He says it demands, "not as the champion of the weaker nation, that the proofs of the claims of the stronger be given to the world." which is exactly what for years it has been asking, almost humbly begging, and has been at last compelled to demand; but that it demands "that the whole question shall be submitted to the decision of a commission appointed by itself," which any one who has read the correspondence knows is untrue. The United States, under different Administrations, has said to Great Britain: "You are perfectly aware that it is the settled policy of this Government to permit no territorial encroachment by European powers on American States. Venezuela claims that you are so encroaching upon her. We have at least the same right to know the facts and to act in the premises as you would have if we were to claim a part of Belgium; the same right that you constantly assert in maintaining the 'balance of power' in the East. The balance of power is no more a part of international law than is the Monroe doctrine. We propose to maintain the existing balance of power on this continent. The question whether you are encroaching or not is one of fact, one peculiarly fit for arbitration. Submit it to arbitration, and we will abide by the result." Great Britain refused. Then we said: "Before going any further, we will simply, for the information of the world and our own guidance, appoint men of high character and fitness to examine the question and report the result." There was no purpose of submitting the question to any one's decision, in the sense implied by Bishop Potter, or as binding on any one. He fails to see anything improper in the refusal of Great Britain to arbitrate, and further states that the commission to be appointed would be necessarily "distinctly and explicitly hostile to the claims of one of the two parties at issue." On the contrary, Mr. Olney expressly states that the Government has no views or prejudices as to what is the true boundary, and it is very possible, certainly most probable, if the evidence in the case be, as Bishop Potter states it to be, all on one side, that any commission appointed by us would find that the Schomburgk line is the correct one, and that would settle the whole question forever, as Venezuela could not support "large claims and vague statements" unaided.

The fact is, it is the headlong and hysterical precipitancy of the clergy, without having read the correspondence or knowing anything of the real merits of the case, to cry war, war, when it was but a remote and most improbable contingency that has made nine-tenths of the excitement. It is they themselves who have raised the spectre.

Bishop Potter says, in effect, that the action of the President, Mr. Olney, and the rest of the Cabinet—men of as high character as his own; of, let us assume, equal ability and conscientiousness, of much more experience in such matters, and under a much keener sense of responsibility in taking the step they have—are simply seeking to "humiliate a powerful rival," are "demagogues, eager to pander to the worst, eager not to appeal to the best in their fellow-men," and, above all, "leaders, crazed with the love of place, and eager to outwit political adversaries." It is not the first time, as those who were present in St. Paul's Church at the Centennial in New-York will remember, that Bishop Potter has assumed to publicly denounce the President of the United States.

Bishop Potter writes, also, that "the Nation has gone mad." So said the South, and every copperhead, when the whole North rose up and insisted that, even "by arms" the supremacy of the Constitution, a doctrine not recognized by international law, would be maintained. The patriotic attitude of the Nation now means, not "madness," nor war, but simply that, dealing with a power which in all its dealing with us and with other countries has been eminently aggressive and grasping, arbitration, which we have patiently sought, having been refused us, we will go to the bottom of the case, and learn the facts for ourselves. Any further action will be a matter for further consideration and discussion on the facts learned.

There were phrases in the President's message which might have been softened, but, as a whole, it was a statesmanlike and timely document, which has already been, and will still further be, fruitful of good. It has once for all clearly and finally stated the American position, so that there will be no future misunderstandings or further disputes about it. It "makes for peace," in that it will secure proper defense for our coast, and so prevent all possibility of attacking us in the future; it has sent through the country, North and South, one of those thrills of patriotic feeling which are occasionally most wholesome and useful in making us realize that we have a country, and stand ready to defend its just rights.

Meanwhile, the judgment of the Nation will not be swerved from its approval of a time-honored and tested American doctrine, nor its confidence in the patriotism and honesty of the Administration shaken, by the timidity of Wall Street or by the premature outpouring of pulpit sentiment. The unanimous vote of Congress voices the common sense and resolute judgment of the whole people.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28, 1895.

Continued from Page 1.

about impossible to appoint such a commission without having some room for criticism, but I have no criticism. I think the commission will prove to be highly satisfactory."

Judge Sayers of Texas said he regarded the commission as an admirable one. He said he knew Justice Brewer and Chief Justice Alvey, and had met Mr. Coudert. The others he knew by reputation, and he was satisfied that any decision rendered by such a commission would have weight.

Representative Babcock said he supposed it was a good commission, judging from the general reputation of the men.

Will Command the Country's Respect.

"I would have liked it better had there been a couple of names there that do not appear, but I believe the commission is composed of men who will do their duty well and thoroughly," said Senator Frye of Maine. "They will command the respect of the whole country."

Senator Hale of Maine thought it was a fairly good commission, but disappointing in the omission of some of the names that had been mentioned in connection with it. He thought the commission would have been stronger had such men as Edmunds, Phelps and Lincoln been named.

While it is known that the commission will be free to select its own presiding officer, it is assumed that Justice Brewer will be made its President. What he has to say, therefore, about the work of the commission is interesting, although he has not yet become acquainted with the full scope of the inquiry to be made according to the President's message.

Talk with Justice Brewer.

In talking to-day about the commission Justice Brewer said that while he could not speak with full information he had no doubt the sessions of the commission would be held in Washington, as it was the most accessible point, and much of the documentary evidence, maps, &c., which would initiate the inquiry, were to be found here. The Justice will continue for the present his work on the Supreme Court bench, as it is felt that the preliminaries of organization and the assembling of evidence may continue through the present month, leaving the more serious work of examination by the commission to begin about Feb. 1, when the Supreme Court will take a month's recess. This will permit the Justice to hear pending cases, and thereafter give his exclusive time to the commission. If, however, the commission's labors shall begin earlier than anticipated, Mr. Brewer will be ready at any time to join his associates.

May Go Abroad.

Justice Brewer, when asked if the commission was likely to go abroad to pursue its investigations, said it might be that the State Department had prepared certain features of evidence regarded as essential, which would serve as a groundwork for the investigation. In that event, doubtless, this would be gone over, and then the commission would determine what further steps were required to ascertain the facts. It might be that Venezuela and England would be asked to present their respective cases. Certainly, in a question of this character, there would be the desire for the fullest information from all available sources.

When all this documentary evidence should be in hand the question might then arise as to the desirability of verifying certain features of it by personal inspection of the originals of the documents in the archives of Spain, Holland, and other countries. This would involve a trip abroad, and there was the possibility that it might become desirable personally to view the locality of contention along the Guiana-Venezuela line.

Justice Brewer illustrated this by referring to some of the boundary contests over Mexican land grants, a number of which have been decided by him, including the Maxwell grant case.

The Executive Staff.

The Justice says he has not given a thought to the executive staff of the commission, and as yet no names have been suggested. Thoroughly competent translators, both in Spanish and Dutch, as distinguished from German, will be required to examine the originals of the old Spanish and Dutch grants, on which the respective claims are based.

The Justice does not feel that the appearance of his name at the head of the list, as announced, confers upon him any suggestion that he will imitate the work of the body, as the commission itself may select its Chairman.

MR. COUDERT WILL ACCEPT.

Too Early to Talk of the Work—Mr. Depew Voices Public Sentiment.

Frederic R. Coudert yesterday morning said he would accept the President's appointment and would act as a member of the commission appointed to inquire into the respective rights of England and Venezuela in the territory in South America, as to which the dispute between those countries now exists.

"I will accept Mr. Cleveland's appointment," Mr. Coudert said. "As yet, I have received no official notification from the President of my appointment, and hence have sent no formal acceptance. I have just learned of my appointment from the newspapers. As to the work of the commission it is rather early to talk.

"I presume that a meeting will be arranged at the earliest possible moment, that the investigation may be pushed with all possible dispatch.

"I do not believe that it will be necessary for us to go to Venezuela as a body, for I do not see that we can get anything there that we could not have access to in this country. We will simply have to get at the records. Doubtless some of these are in the possession of Spain and Holland. I believe that these Governments will give us access to these records. Why should they not? We are simply investigating to get at facts. Do I believe that England will aid us? It is hard to say what she will do. I do not see why she should not, since the result of our investigation may be the end of the whole matter.

"It is possible that one or two of our commission may have to go abroad or to South America to look up records, but I think most of the work can be done in this country.

"It would indeed be a strange thing if two of the greatest powers of the world should go to war on a simple boundary question, the only difference between them being that one desired arbitration and the other did not—this, too, where the two nations concerned have both placed themselves on record for years past as favorable to this intelligent and humane way of settling international differences."

What Mr. Coudert thinks of the question that has been before the country since the President's message was sent to the Congress is shown in the following interviews had with him, which was published subsequent to the message.

It was printed in THE NEW-YORK TIMES Christmas morning. It was given in connection with, and to express his opinion of the so-called "peace meeting" that was held in Cooper Union. It is as follows:

> I consider it most unfortunate that such a thing happened. It was ill advised and unwise as well as unpatriotic. No matter what the views of these men may be with regard to the Venezuelan message, they should not have forgotten that just now the eyes of Europe and of all the world are upon us.
>
> They might have known, one would think, that, with the great majority in the city against them, the result of the meeting could only have been what it was.
>
> If there is any result to such a meeting, what is it to be? Why, simply to encourage Great Britain not to yield to any reasonable concession that she might otherwise consider right. These "peace" meetings can have no other effect. They cannot move the great body of New-York opinion.
>
> Do they consider what it is that we desire? It is not war that we desire, but simply that the question of a boundary line should be settled by arbitration. Of all questions requiring careful settlement by arbitration this surely is one of the first. It is right in line with the spirit of civilization of this nineteenth century.
>
> President Cleveland's war talk—threatening war talk, if you like—was only used after eight or ten years' earnest endeavor to have the matter peaceably settled.

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FIFTH AVENUE,

Between 26th and 27th Sts.

The sentiment that prevailed in this city yesterday in regard to the members of the commission that President Cleveland appointed Wednesday was fully expressed by Dr. Chauncey M. Depew in an interview which he gave on the subject. He said:

"Judge David J. Brewer is one of the ornaments of the Supreme Court bench. His participation in untangling the boundary question will assure as careful and thorough an inquiry as the parties at interest will permit by free access to their records.

"The appointment of Andrew D. White is also admirable. Himself highly educated and a distinguished educator, he has shown great capacity as a man of affairs by his businesslike administration of Cornell, and by his record as Minister to Russia and as a member of the United States Commission to Santo Domingo.

"Daniel Coit Gilman is another whose breadth of mental vision has not been limited by service as an educator. His ability in that line is unquestioned, but none but a man of broad views and the largest capacity could have developed the Johns Hopkins University as it has grown under his Presidency.

"New-Yorkers are too familiar with the career and repute of Frederic R. Coudert to need more than the mention of his name to approve his selection. Concerning Judge Alvey I know nothing, but the President doubtless had weighty reasons in selecting him. The commission will doubtless sit in Washington, and it has plenty of work cut out for it."

PROF. GILMAN WILL SERVE.

Not Yet Officially Notified of His Selection.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 2.—President Gilman of Johns Hopkins University has received no official announcement of his appointment as a member of the Venezuelan Boundary Commission, nor any advice that it was on its way, but he will accept the appointment when it reaches him.

When asked if he would not, in view of his well-known familiarity with the physical geography of Venezuela, give the public such pertinent facts in this regard as bore upon the question of the divisional boundary line in dispute, Mr. Gilman replied that to do so now would be premature.

"This whole thing," he said, "has been very suddenly sprung upon me, and I have had no time as yet to give it consideration. Until I do I cannot say anything which would be of any value to those desiring correct information in regard to the matter. After the preliminary steps necessary to the constitution of the committee are definitely settled, it may then be within my power to say something for publication."

In Dr. Gilman's memoir of President Monroe, published in 1883 in the American Statesmen Series, edited by John T. Morse, Jr., the author devotes a brief chapter to the Monroe doctrine. The chapter is intended, apparently, more to show the great growth of the doctrine and to demonstrate that it did not originate with Monroe, than to opinions on the subject by the author, so that from it little can be gained regarding Dr. Gilman's personal opinion of the doctrine.

Dr. Gilman says:

"There is an important subject pertaining to Monroe's Administration which has been reserved for a special chapter. The one event of his Presidency which is indissolubly associated with his name is an announcement of the policy of the United States in respect to foreign interference in the affairs of this continent. The declaration bears the name of the 'Monroe Doctrine.' As such it is discussed in works on public law and in general histories. It is commonly regarded as an epitome of the principles of the United States, with respect to the development of the American States.

"Everything which illustrates the genesis of such an important enunciation is of interest, but very little has come under my eye to illustrate the workings of Monroe's mind or to show how it came to pass that he uttered, in such terse sentences, the general opinion of his countrymen. As a rule, he was not very skillful with his pen; his remarks on public affairs are not often quoted, like those of Jefferson, Madison, and others of his contemporaries; there was nothing racy or severe in his style; nevertheless, he alone of all the Presidents has announced, without legislative sanction, a political dictum which is still regarded as fundamental law, and bears with it the stamp of authority in foreign courts as well as in domestic councils. * * *

"It appears to me probable that Monroe had but little conception of the lasting effect which his words would produce. He spoke what he believed, and what he knew that others believed; he spoke under provocation, and aware that his views might be controverted; he spoke with authority, after consultation with his Cabinet, and his words were timely; but I do not suppose that he regarded this announcement as his own. Indeed, if it had been his own decree or ukase, it would have been resented at home quite as vigorously as it would have been opposed abroad. It was because he pronounced not only the opinion then prevalent, but a tradition of other days, which had been gradually expanded, and to which the country was committed that his words carried with them the sanction of public law. A careful examination of the writings of the earlier statesmen of the Republic will illustrate the growth of the Monroe doctrine as an idea dimly entertained at first, but steadily developed by the course of public events. I have not made a thorough search, but some indications of the mode in which the doctrine was evolved have come under my eye which may hereafter be added to by a more persistent investigator.

"The idea of independence from foreign sovereignty was at the beginning of our National life. The term 'Continental,' applied to the army, the Congress, the currency, had made familiar the notion of Continental independence. This kept in mind the notion of a continental domain. Moreover, in the writings both public and private, of the fathers of the Republic we see how clearly they recognized the value of separation from European politics and of repelling as far as possible European interference with American interests."

The instances cited by Prof. Gilman briefly summarized as follows:

1. Gov. Thomas Pownall in 1780, in "A memorial to the sovereigns of Europe," said that a people who were predominant in a great continent could hardly "suffer in their borders such a monopoly as the European Hudson Bay Company."

2. Monroe, in a letter to Madison, Dec. 6, 1784, called attention to Spain's conduct in regard to the Mississippi.

3. Jefferson wrote Monroe June 17, 1785, begging him to add his "testimony to that of every thinking American, in order to satisfy our countrymen how much it is in their interest to preserve, uninfected by contagion, those peculiarities in their Government and manner to which they are indebted for those blessings."

4. Washington wrote Jefferson Jan. 1, 1788, that the States should keep free from European politics.

5. Washington, in his farewell address, spoke for an independent Nation.

6, 7, 8. Similar expressions in other drafts of Washington's addresses.

9. John Adams, March 4, 1797, warned the country against being governed by foreign nations.

10. Adams's address, Dec. 8, 1798, alludes to the National feeling against menaces from foreign nations.

11. Jefferson shows the same tendency of mind in various addresses.

12. President Monroe, May 13, 1818, asked whether United States Ambassadors in Europe should not be instructed that the United States would not join an interposition between Spain and the South Americans except to promote the latter's independence.

13. Similar expressions were made by Rush, July 31, 1818.

14. Jefferson, Aug. 4, 1820, urged the importance of an American policy in speaking of a Brazilian Minister.

15. Gallatin, in 1823, enunciated the same belief during his career in France.

16. John Quincy Adams said to the Russian Minister, July 17, 1823: "We should contest the right of Russia to any territorial establishment on this continent."

17. Jefferson Oct. 24, 1823, wrote that we should never interfere in European affairs or allow Europe to meddle with us.

Continuing the discussion of the subject, **Prof. Gilman says:**

"Daniel Webster made a speech April 11, 1826, on the Panama mission, in which he came boldly to the defense of the Monroe doctrine. The country's honor, he [illegible] 'After reviewing the political history from the Congress of Verona onward, he continued: 'I look upon the message of December, 1823, as forming a bright page in our history. I will help neither to erase it nor tear it out, nor shall it be by any act of mine blurred or blotted. It did honor to the sagacity of the Government, and I will not diminish that honor.'"

APPROVED IN ENGLAND.

Comments of the Press on the President's Selections.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—The Daily News, commenting on the appointment of the Venezuelan High Commission by President Cleveland, will to-morrow say that the nominations will win general respect in England, where public opinion will readily recognize a commission which diplomacy must necessarily ignore. Its report cannot fail to be instructive to both sides. During the interval of the inquiry, the jingoes of both countries will confer the greatest possible benefit on humanity by not making a noise.

The Morning Post will say: "None of the members of the commission, except Justice Brewer and Andrew D. White, has any claim to occupy the great position assigned to him, while Frederic R. Coudert, on any principle of fair play and common sense, is disqualified by his public declarations. The position of the gentlemen appointed is in complete harmony with the overbearing language of President Cleveland's Venezuelan message."

The Standard will comment on the appointments in a sarcastic vein. It will say: "It would not be for Englishmen to criticise the gentlemen who have consented to assist the President's studies of political geography. If their names command the confidence of the American people, that is all that can be expected or desired, though we shall watch their doings with curiosity, and, even respect. That will be the beginning and end of our interest."

The Westminster Gazette says: "Great Britain should treat the Venezuelan Commission with perfect politeness, and give them all possible informal assistance, though not admitting their jurisdiction, but should not allow British officials to give evidence in their public capacity."

The St. James's Gazette regrets the absence of ex-United States Ministers Lincoln and Phelps from the Commission, but highly commends the appointment of Messrs. White and Gilman.

The Chronicle will say it must be admitted that President Cleveland has succeeded in forming a body that commands respect.

The Times will say: "Excepting Mr. Coudert, all that can be said for the nominees is that, while they are reputable and may be absolutely fair-minded men, they have no such weight as will command for their conclusions any recognition outside of the United States. Unfortunately, even if the nominees were more impressive, their value would be impaired by the addition of Mr. Coudert, whose offensive prejudgment of the matters in controversy is not only insulting, but is manifestly actuated by a bias that is entirely incompatible with the judicial spirit President Cleveland professed to contemplate in his message." The paper reiterates that it is impossible for Great Britain to in any way officially recognize the commission.

No Disposition to Arbitrate.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—In reply to an inquiry on the subject the Colonial Secretary, the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, stated that the report that the Government was disposed to arbitrate the question of the British Guiana boundary out of deference to President Cleveland's threats was absolutely unfounded.

ALBERT A. NELLIS REARRESTED

Held Without Bail on the Statement of Joseph Katz, Who Says He Saw Mrs. Runnett Killed.

Albert A. Nellis was rearrested last night, on the charge of homicide, and was held without bail by Coroner Hoeber.

The arrest was made because of the statements of Joseph Katz of 426 West Fifty-sixth Street, who says he saw Nellis throw Mrs. John A. Runnett of 233 West Forty-ninth Street down the front steps of his house, at 251 West Seventy-sixth Street, on the night of the woman's death.

Katz went to the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station yesterday afternoon and volunteered his statement. He was until lately a gripman in the employ of the Broadway cable road, but left the service of the company the day before Christmas of his own accord. He gave as a reference to his honesty and good faith Superintendent Rounds of the Metropolitan Traction Company.

Katz walked into the station at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon and asked to see Acting Captain Vredenburgh, to whom he made the following statement:

"I was walking through Seventy-sixth Street, on the north side of the street, between 8:30 and 9 o'clock, on the night of Dec. 28, when my attention was attracted by a woman who seemed to be under the influence of liquor. She was walking west from the Boulevard, on the same side of the street. When she came to 251, she went into the areaway, but came right back and went up the steps. She turned back again, and went down the street toward West End Avenue. As the door opened a lady and girl about ten years old came out of the basement and went toward the Boulevard. Before this lady and child reached the Boulevard, the woman I had seen returned from the direction of West End Avenue and went up the front stoop again and knocked at the front door.

"She was met by a man who opened the door and came out to her. This man was about five feet eight inches tall and wore dark clothing, a smoking jacket, and a skull-cap. During the altercation he held with her he took hold of her and turned her toward the street, motioning her to go away. She walked a few steps down the stoop and then turned toward him again.

"Then he approached her as she stood half way up the steps, and, taking hold of her by both of her shoulders, pushed her over the stone coping into the areaway. He then jumped up the steps quickly and went into the house, closing the door after him.

"A minute afterward a woman about five feet seven inches tall came out of the basement through an iron gate. I said to her: 'What's the matter?' She said, 'I don't know, but I am going for a policeman.' She went for a policeman toward the Boulevard and I did not see her again. I went after a policeman up West End Avenue about two blocks, but could not find one. When I returned to the house I found two policemen there, and I went away."

Coroner Hoeber was notified, and after examining Katz ordered Nellis's rearrest. The latter's counsel made no opposition. Nellis said when arrested that Katz knew he was telling a lie.

Mrs. Nellis visited the stationhouse and said that her servant girl had told her that Katz had called at the house, and when refused admittance had gone off making threats.

Both Mrs. Nellis and Mr. Runnett made statements to Coroner Hoeber yesterday saying that they believed Mrs. Runnett's death was due to an accident, and that they had no reason to suspect Nellis or Mrs. Runnett of any wrongdoing.

ANOTHER STRIKE SEEMS INEVITABLE

Employes of Union Traction Company, Philadelphia, Dissatisfied.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 2.—Another strike of the employes of the Union Traction Company is seemingly inevitable.

All efforts at a compromise between the company and its men have failed, and the question now rests with the men themselves.

As a poll of the road taken to-day showed a large majority in favor of striking, a strike seems a foregone conclusion.

Ex-Judge Moore Dying.

Ex-Judge Henry A. Moore was very low at midnight, and it was reported at the Clarendon Hotel, Brooklyn, where he lives with his family, that the physician had said that he could not help his patient, and that the ex-Judge might possibly die before morning. Mrs. Moore and her son were at the bedside.

Dr. McLannon Seriously Injured.

Dr. Lawrence McLannon of 176 Third Avenue last night attempted to cross Lexington Avenue at Forty-second Street and was knocked down by a cable car. It is thought his skull is fractured. He was taken to the Flower Hospital.

To Support Mr. Skinner.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 2.—Ten of the eleven Assemblymen-elect of Essex County have signed a document pledging their support to Albert F. Skinner in his fight for Speaker of the House of Assembly.

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CUBA LIBRE.

All friends of progress and humanity are invited to contribute money and material to the cause of Cuban independence. Please send contributions to the following gentlemen: Col. Fernando Figueredo, Tampa, Fla.; Gen. Gonzales Quesada, New-York City; J. G. Christopher, Esq., Jacksonville, Fla.; William H. Sloane & Sons, Cincinnati, Ohio; Capt. Orlan C. Cullen, Cullen, Va. The services of well-equipped parties are also solicited: address as above.

ACADEMY OF MEDICINE MEETING

ELECTION OF A VICE PRESIDENT AND OTHER OFFICERS.

Interesting Paper by Dr. H. Wiggin on Infantile Intussusception—Advice to Mothers.

At the annual election of the New-York Academy of Medicine last night, the following officers were chosen:

Vice President—Dr. Egbert H. Grandin; Trustee—Dr. Joseph E. Janvrin; Members of Committee on Library—Dr. Herman J. Colyer, and Dr. B. Farquhar Curtis; Member of Committee on Admissions—Dr. Robert A. Murray; Delegate to the Medical Society of the State of New-York—Dr. William S. Gottheil, Dr. Reginald H. Sayre, Dr. Ralph L. Parsons, and Dr. Charles H. Richardson.

The following were elected Resident Fellows: Dr. Frank J. Blodgett, 140 West Seventy-second Street; Dr. George T. Hunter, of 332 West Thirty-third Street; Dr. George W. Smallwood of 104 West Eighty-fourth Street, and Dr. F. C. Valentine of 242 West Forty-third Street.

Dr. Richard P. Francis of Montclair, N. J., was elected as a non-resident Fellow.

At the stated meeting of the academy, the President, Dr. Joseph D. Bryant, introduced Dr. Frederic Holme Wiggin, who read an important and interesting paper on "Infantile Intussusception; a Study of 103 Cases Treated Either by Intestinal Distention or Laparotomy."

Intussusception is akin to strangulated hernia, and may be familiarly described as a telescoping of the intestines, and the cases are usually of the variety known as ileo-caecal. The perils of delay in diagnosis and treatment were discussed, and Dr. Wiggin's advice to mothers was:

"Don't pick up your baby and double it over your arm, and don't jump it up and down. Let your physician decide quickly what ails it, and if it has intussusception let the invagination be reduced as quickly as possible."

The disease in such little helpless folk, who are unable to help the physician or surgeon by describing symptoms, has been treated with intestinal distension—water or air—and by the knife.

Dr. Wiggin said that it was a strange commentary on the advance of science when physicians are called upon to decide on the respective value of enemata and the operation of laparotomy, which were subjects of discussion in ancient Greece. But the question of what is a scientific and proper procedure in a case of invaginated bowel, is yet undecided, although the popular belief is that distension is safe and abdominal incision necessarily fatal.

The disease is more common in Europe than here, but Dr. Wiggin was able to discuss 103 cases treated with enemata and by laparotomy. Under the first treatment, 39 cases were cited. There were 16 recoveries, and the mortality was 59 per cent. The knife was resorted to in 64 cases, many of which had not yielded to distension. Of these 21 recovered, so that the mortality was over 67 per cent. But eliminating from the fatal cases the complicated and hopeless ones, he said, and having regard only for 14 successful cases and 4 deaths since 1890, it may be maintained that the present mortality under laparotomy is only 22 per cent.

All depends, he said, upon the promptness of the diagnosis, and the equally prompt use of the knife after using distension simply as an adjunct to diagnosis with a prospect, in rare cases, of success from enemata.

The paper was discussed by Drs. A. Jacobi, B. Farquhar Curtis, and others, and Dr. Wiggin, in reply, said that while he was not wedded to the knife, statistics would compel him to believe that the enemata treatment was not safe.

The annual reports of the committees were received and accepted. That of the Trustees showed $10,000 of outstanding bonds. The Committee on Admission reported that sixty-seven out of seventy-one applications were favorably considered. There were twenty-two deaths of members in 1895. For the library were received 650 American and foreign journals, 2,590 books, and 3,129 pamphlets. There are 33,140 volumes in the library, and it had 6,590 readers last year. Its expenditures were $5,638.

CHANGES IN THE BROOKLYN COURTS

New Calendars Not Made—Only One Supreme Court Justice on Duty.

The Brooklyn City Court has been merged into the Supreme Court in accordance with the new Constitution, but the new court calendars have not been made up. Justice Clement was the only Justice on duty yesterday, and he had very little to do.

The Supreme Court Justices have made these appointments of clerks:

General Clerk—Gerard M. Stevens; John F. Hudson, Calendar Clerk and Clerk of Part I.; William H. Riley, Clerk of Part II.; Dennis McNamara, Clerk of Part III.; William P. Leggatt, Clerk of Part IV.; James F. McGee, Clerk of Special Term for motions; Robert Merchant, Clerk of Special Term for issues.

Stenographers—John S. Carey, Charles H. Requa, W. L. Ormsby, Timothy Bigelow, John E. Norcross, and S. H. Ormsby.

Court Officers—John Connell, William A. Fullman, James McDonald, William P. Dillon, Edward Bell, Andrew McDonald, Hugh B. O'Connor, Thomas Elliott, Joel Skidmore, John Furman, E. Stillman Doubleday, Frederick Brink, Nicholas Doyle, Patrick Nolan, James Shannon, James Donovan, John Spaulding, Edward W. Grant, Lorenzo J. Farrell, and James Flaherty.

With the exception of Mr. Leggett, who is a personal appointee of Justice Gaynor's, all the selections are reappointments. The salary of court officer is $1,200 a year.

The new County Court will be opened the first Monday of February.

Judge William B. Hurd and Judge Joseph Aspinwall were both on hand yesterday and received the congratulations of their friends.

There is still a question as to whether the Judges or the County Clerk has the power to fill the positions in the County Court. County Clerk Saffen yesterday assigned Charles Y. Van Doren as temporary Clerk to the court. It is said that Mr. Van Doren will be appointed to the position of Chief Clerk of the County Court.

It is also understood that John F. Moore, son of Judge Henry A. Moore, will be retained as Naturalization Clerk, and Joseph Winters as Assistant Clerk.

BURIED UNDER WRECKAGE

Many Persons Crushed to Death and Injured in St. Louis.

EXPLOSIONS SHATTER BUILDINGS

Nearly a Score of People Thought to Have Perished Under the Falling Walls.

FIRE ALSO BREAKS OUT IN THE RUINS

The Work of Rescue Proceeds Slowly—Anxious Relatives at the Scene of the Accident.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 2.—Three explosions wrecked valuable property, killed several people, and injured many in this city this afternoon. The explosions occurred in the vicinity of Second and Vine Streets, where printing houses and allied trades are numerous.

The dead are:

CLAYBROOK, CHARLES, colored; porter for Anchor Peanut Company.
KAVARICK, JOSEPH, boy; employed by Levison & Blythe.
MILLER, ALBERT.
NIEHAUS, FRANK, boy; employed by Levison & Blythe.
TWO UNKNOWN MEN; bodies found in the basement of the Excelsior Wire Company.

The names of the missing so far as reported are:

ERICKSON, CHARLES; employe of the Excelsior Company.
KARGER, CHRIS; shipping clerk Excelsior Company.
LEY, THOMAS; shipping clerk Excelsior Company.

The injured:

ALLEN, HUGH.
AMOS CHARLES.
BARKER, JOSEPH.
BRENDYMEDER, WILLIAM.
BRENDYMEDER, JOSEPH.
CARTER, JOHN.
CAULESHAW, RICHARD.
CAULESHAW, WILLIAM.
CORCORAN, JOSEPH.
CORCORAN, JOHN.
DIORT HORACE.
DIORT, L.
HERNER, WILLIAM.
KRAFT, CHRISTOPHER.
MARMAN, Miss, fatally hurt.
STEINMEYER, ALBERT, probably fatally.
SCHNEITZ, ALBERT.
STACK, HENRY.
TAYLOR, BENJAMIN.
VANCE, EDGAR.

A boiler in George F. Merritt's printing office, basement of 308 North Third Street just across the alley from the storage and commission house of H. B. Grubb, exploded at 1 o'clock. In the rear of the Grubb establishment a large quantity of fireworks was stored and a second explosion occurred, followed immediately by a third that lifted the Grubb building and dropped it in a mass of wreckage.

The explosion caused general consternation, and every window for three blocks was broken. A large plate glass window in the Merchants' Exchange, four blocks away, was shattered and the traders stampeded.

Five bodies had been recovered late to-night. Nineteen persons are missing, as far as reported to the police, and the list of injured is large. In addition to the list of injured given several others were hurt.

It is thought the list of dead will be increased when the ruins are overhauled.

E. P. Lass, proprietor of the Excelsior Wire Company, says he is quite sure five of his employes did not escape from the building.

The total loss will exceed $100,000; all insured.

The H. B. Grubb Commission Company occupied the ground floor of 309 North Second Street, and the Anchor Company the second and third floors. Adjoining the wrecked building on the south is the Levison & Blythe Printing Company, where most of the injured were employed. The north walls and two floors went down. On the north is the Excelsior Wire Company's building, also partly wrecked.

Fire broke out in the three buildings immediately after the explosion, and at 2 o'clock it was under control, and the work of rescue was begun. The first corpse found was that of Frank Niehaus. Miss Morman, a typewriter for the Anchor Company, was taken out fatally injured.

The police made as complete a canvass as possible to-night to ascertain the number of the missing, and the result was disheartening. The list was nineteen, though it is hoped that some of these are temporarily housed with friends.

The body of Albert Mellier, aged eighteen, was taken from the cellar of the Excelsior Works Building at 7 P. M. It was partly burned.

Groans were heard in the wreck to-night, and the police had difficulty in restraining the anxious relatives of the missing. The City Dispensary was turned into a hospital, and fully thirty slightly injured persons, besides the list given, were treated there. There are four bodies at the Morgue, one not yet identified.

The scene of the wreck was the centre of anxious inquiry from the kindred of the missing ones. They stood in the biting cold, and watched with tearful eyes the work of the wreckers. Little work was done to-night, but it will be continued until the débris is thoroughly searched.

It is believed that many buildings in the vicinity have been rendered unsafe, and a cessation of business about the wreck will be had until thorough inspection is made.

Some of the escapes from death were miraculous. James Kennedy, a printer, perched for twenty minutes on the frame of a third-story window, which fell just as the ladder men reached him. John Marlowe was in front of the Grubb Building, and was hurled across the street against a horse that had been killed against the opposite wall. James Couleshaw, one of the injured, was found under the débris with a heavy beam supporting the wreckage above him. A heavy telegraph pole fell across an express wagon and killed the horse. John Carney, the driver, escaped uninjured. The stories of escape from death are almost innumerable.

Bellevue Patients Entertained.

The students of the College of the City of New-York gave an entertainment last night to the patients at Bellevue Hospital in the amphitheatre in the hospital building. The Beerbohm family supplied a large part of the night's entertainment. Julia Beerbohm, soprano; John Beerbohm, violinist; Max Beerbohm, pianist; George Beerbohm, tenor. Miss Morrisey and Mr. Fischer gave recitations. The college glee club at intervals sang songs.

To End a Regimental Deadlock.

Capt. Frank R. Wiswell of Company A, Thirteenth Regiment, National Guard of the State of New-York, who was a candidate for the office of Major of the regiment, has withdrawn, it is said, in favor of Capt. George D. Russell of Company C.

There has been a deadlock since Sept. 18 over this election, but Col. Watson had refused to consider the matter of an election further until there is harmony in the ranks.

DECLARED FOR GOV. MORTON

Announcement of His Candidacy for the Presidency Has Been Carried Out—What Mr. Platt and Others Say.

The preconcerted arrangement by which several leading Republicans were to announce Gov. Morton's candidacy for the Presidential nomination was carried out to the letter.

Thomas C. Platt, Chauncey M. Depew, and a few others who were in the secret, if such it could be called after the public airing it has had for the past few days, all said their say, to the effect that Gov. Morton is a candidate. A few other Republicans who were not at the dinner to the Governor on Monday night also indorsed his candidacy.

There is some talk to the effect that Senator Quay of Pennsylvania and the rest of the alleged Platt-Quay combination are in the business of booming Gov. Morton.

Only one discordant note in the general praise of Gov. Morton as a candidate was heard yesterday. It came from Col. George Bliss, who said he thought that opposition would develop to the Governor as a Presidential candidate in a few days.

"I have heard some caustic criticisms of some of Gov. Morton's appointments, that of Joseph L. Stewart as Inspector of Meters, for instance," said Col. Bliss, and he added, "there are other reasons."

A prominent Republican banker intimated that there might soon be organized opposition to the Governor's candidacy. Republicans generally, however, boomed the Governor. Mr. Platt, who never speaks on such matters unless it is for some purpose that suits him, said:

"Gov. Morton has consented to enter the race, and his friends will now go to work for him all along the line. He will not make any formal statement himself, but he has told his friends that he is a candidate. From the information I have I am confident that the Governor will be nominated at the St. Louis Convention. I regard him as the strongest candidate in the race.

"It has been urged as Gov. Morton's one element of weakness that he is too old. In reply to that, his friends have simply to point to his vigorous administration as Governor of the great State of New-York. He is in splendid health and in full physical and mental vigor. A man who can stand the strain of public duty as he has stood it since he has been Governor is certainly not too old to be President.

"Gov. Morton's great strength as a candidate lies in the fact that he will have a united delegation from New-York State working for him, and he is popular all over the country. He will not have to overcome any sectional or factional opposition."

Mr. Platt said that work in other States would at once be begun in the interest of the Governor.

To what he has already said upon the subject, Chauncey M. Depew added this:

"Gov. Morton will be the Presidential candidate of the New-York delegation. I believe that all factions will agree upon his selection. The Governor has consented to allow his name to be used.

"Not only will the New-York delegates to the St. Louis Convention vote solidly for the Governor, but he will receive the indoresment of many other States and possibly Pennsylvania. He is the most prominent man in the East in a position to receive the nomination. There will in all probability be some opposition to Gov. Morton by supporters of McKinley and Gen. Harrison, but Gov. Morton's friends are confident of his success.

"There has been some talk of Gen. Tracy as a candidate, but Gen. Tracy is not in the race. He is one of those who have urged Gov. Morton to be a candidate. There is no one else in Kings County who has been talked about, so that it is fair to assume that those delegates will follow Gen. Tracy in supporting Gov. Morton."

"If I were a delegate to the National Convention I would vote for Gov. Morton as long as there was any chance of nominating him," said Mayor Strong.

"He ought to be earnestly supported for the Presidency," Cornelius N. Bliss said. "The announcement of Morton's candidacy is no surprise to me. It was my belief last Spring that events would so shape themselves as to make Gov. Morton the choice of New-York Republicans for the Presidency. That is now the situation. He will have the seventy-two votes from New-York, and I have no doubt, in view of the great rivalry among the other candidates, that Morton will be an important factor in the convention."

Lieut. Gov. Saxton, Senators Mullin and Higgins, and other legislators who were in the city yesterday all declared for the Governor for President.

OBITUARY RECORD.

John B. Blair.

John B. Blair died Wednesday in one of the wards of the insane in the Home for Incurables at Fifty-sixth Street and Ellis Avenue, Chicago. He was stricken with paralysis five years ago, and a year ago he was taken to the Home for Incurables. He was then blind and helpless.

Blair was a famous painter a half century ago. His skill is attested by the fact that his portrait of President Taylor is hung in the White House gallery. He was the first painter of war panoramas, and was eminently successful in that branch of art. He was the first to paint any great panorama in this country. It was pictures of birds of all the world, and to accomplish this work he encircled the globe twice.

He was the inventor of the silk-bag gas balloon, such as aeronauts of to-day employ. Fifty years ago he invented a bicycle made on the same lines as the safety bicycle of to-day. He added half a million dollars to the wealth of E. Faber, the pencil manufacturer, by inventing the rubber tip for pencils. He painted landscapes of foreign countries, and pictures of sheep in almost endless numbers, and his auction sales of these were annual events in art circles for a quarter of a century.

Mr. Blair was born in the year 1800, on a farm near the boundary line of Ohio and Pennsylvania. He was educated in the local schools and by a private tutor. Later he went to Yale and was graduated when Andrew Jackson was President.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—George W. Turnbull died in his home, 984 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, Tuesday night. He was born in Brooklyn in 1830, and was a descendant of Major Turnbull, who lived in the house at Fulton Street and Bedford Avenue, one of the oldest buildings in the city. He retired from business fifteen years ago. He was a veteran of the Seventh Regiment, having joined that organization in 1850. He leaves four sons, George A., Edgar W., William H., and A. Walter Turnbull. The funeral services will be held this afternoon in the home of Edgar W. Turnbull, 128 Hancock Street.

—William M. White, President of the Second National Bank of Utica, died of apoplexy yesterday in his sixty-third year. He was the most prominent lay member of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Central New-York, having been a delegate to the Diocesan Convention for the last thirty years, and to the General Convention for fifteen years. He was a son of Hugh White, who represented the Saratoga District in Congress from 1846 to 1852, and a descendant of the founder of Whitestown. For thirty years before going to Utica, in 1882, Mr. White lived at Ossian, Livingston County.

—The Rev. Andrew R. Moore, pastor of the North Baptist Church, Jersey City, died at his home, 283 Pavonia Avenue, Wednesday morning, from pneumonia. He was born in Nova Scotia, March 22, 1860. He was educated at Madison, now Colgate University, Hamilton, N. Y., and was appointed to a church at Hoosic Falls. Thence he went to Westerly, R. I., and afterward to Somerville, Mass. He was called to the North Baptist Church in 1894. He leaves a wife and one son.

—Judge Aristee L. Tissot, a lawyer and politician of New-Orleans, died at his home yesterday morning. He was Judge of the District Probate Court in 1872, and swore in McEnry as Governor when the contest was against Warmoth, and again in 1876 he swore in Gov. Nichols, who contested successfully for Packard's seat. Judge Tissot was Senior Justice of the District Civil Court from 1880 to 1888.

—John P. Southerland of the drug firm of Ward, Southerland & Co., William Street, this city, died in his home, 438 Classon Avenue, Brooklyn, Tuesday. He was born in Westchester County in 1822. He was a member of the Summerfield Methodist Episcopal Church, and for many years was Chaplain of Long Island Council, Royal Arcanum. He leaves a wife and five children.

—John W. Marvin, a Director of the Connecticut State Prison, died at his home in Deep Water, Conn., yesterday. He was formely a State Senator.

—Mrs. R. E. Marshall, wife of the Superintendent of the Altoona Division of the Pennsylvania Railway, died at Altoona yesterday.

Suicide by Drinking Carbolic Acid.

Bella Mack committed suicide last night by taking carbolic acid at her home, 248 West Fifty-first Street. Last night, at dinner, Mrs. Mack went into the kitchen and told the servant that her husband had discovered her in a lie and she feared the consequences. A few moments before she received a dispatch, the contents of which made her very despondent.

She went to a drug store after dinner and purchased an ounce bottle of carbolic acid. When she reached the vestibule of her home she drank the poison and was found by the janitor and some colored servants writhing in agony in the hall. Mr. Mack was quickly summoned, a private call for an ambulance was sent out, but when it arrived the woman was dead.

Mr. Mack told Policeman Wagner of the West Forty-seventh Street Station that his name was David Mack, and that the woman was not his wife. He denied knowing what prompted the woman to take her life.

FIGHT AGAINST MR. PLATT

Begun Now in Earnest Among the Local Republicans.

COMMITTEE OF TWENTY-FIVE NAMED

Will First Expose Dishonesty of Enrollment and Work Will Extend into National Campaign—Sub-Committees Selected.

The movement against the kind of machine politics that has been introduced in this city by the friends of Thomas C. Platt is rapidly assuming shape and form.

The anti-Platt agitation has taken on new life. Representative Republicans propose to assert themselves, and insist that the party affairs shall be conducted honestly.

The movement, of course, will reach into the campaign for the election of delegates to the Republican National Convention, and that is probably why it is being so energetically pushed just now.

All the men who are prominently identified with the movement declare that they are for Gov. Morton for President. Gov. Morton having now entered the field as a candidate may feel inclined to extend some recognition to the belligerents who are fighting against crooked machine methods.

That this fight is now to be made with vigor and determination was made clear last night at a meeting held by several of the anti-Platt Republicans in Parlor 22 of the Windsor Hotel.

It was really a meeting of the Acting Executive Committee of Twenty-five, which Cornelius N. Bliss, Gen. Samuel Thomas, and William Brookfield were authorized to appoint at Monday night's conference at the Windsor. Ex-United States District Attorney Edward Mitchell presided. The list of the Committee of Twenty-five was given out as follows:

Joseph A. Choate,
Gen. Samuel Thomas,
Cornelius N. Bliss,
Elihu Root,
John Sabine Smith,
Isaac V. Brokaw,
Gen. C. H. T. Collis,
Benjamin Oppenheimer,
E. W. Bloomingdale,
William Brookfield,
Col. C. H. Dennison,
Adelbert H. Steele,
John E. Milholland,
Paul D. Cravath,
Alderman E. Goodman,
Edward Mitchell,
Charles Stewart Smith,
Joel B. Erhardt,
John C. O'Conor, Jr.,
Gen. Anson G. McCook,
R. C. Alexander,
Gen. Horace Porter,
John S. Wise,
John Proctor Clarke,
Gen. Wager Swayne,

The committee discussed various phases of the fight that is before them, but it was announced that at present this "Acting Executive Committee" would devote itself wholly to making a careful investigation of the recent Republican enrollment and the Republican primaries which were based on the enrollment. That the enrollment was dishonest is admitted by both factions of the party in this city.

The anti-Platt people propose to show to the public just how dishonest it was.

When the time comes they will point out that, the enrollment being dishonest, the primaries based upon them must necessarily be the result of corrupt methods, and that as a matter of common reasoning the County Committee, which resulted from the primaries, is not a representative Republican body, and is not valid because it sprang from irregularity and dishonest methods.

The Committee of Twenty-five proposes to strike right at the root of the evil which, it declares, exists.

"We are not talking about delegates to the National Convention, nor about Presidential candidates now," said one of the leading members of the committee last night. "We are confining our attention to the wrong done to the Republican Party through this outrageous enrollment."

The same authority said that every man who was present at last night's meeting was in favor of Gov. Morton for President, and from another source it was learned that every speaker who had anything to say at the meeting prefaced his remarks with an indorsement of Gov. Morton for the Presidency.

The Committee of Twenty-five, after discussing the work in hand, decided to select sub-committees on the investigation of the enrollment, and on finance, and also an advisory committee. Chairman Mitchell named these sub-committees, as follows:

Committee on Investigation — John Sabine Smith, Chairman; Adelbert H. Steele, Benjamin Oppenheimer, and John S. Wise.

Committee on Finance—Cornelius N. Bliss, Gen. Samuel Thomas, Isaac V. Brokaw, Gen. C. H. T. Collis, and Gen. Anson G. McCook.

Advisory Committee—Joseph H. Choate, Gen. Wager Swayne, Elihu Root, and Edward Mitchell.

The Committee on Investigation will get to work without delay. Business is evidently meant by the appointment of the Finance Committee. Cornelius N. Bliss, its Chairman, is Treasurer of the Republican National Committee. On the committee of twenty-five there are several heavy contributors to the Republican National campaign funds. The Advisory Committee is exceptionally formidable as to legal talent.

The new fight against Mr. Platt is now on, and there will be plenty of excitement in the Republican local camp for several months.

Edward Lauterbach, Mr. Platt's Chairman of last year's Republican County Committee, and his selection for Chairman again this year, said yesterday that conditions had wholly changed since the enrollment. Before that there were several hundred election districts without organizations, now all the election districts were organized, and if any Republicans wanted to enroll they could do so by applying to their election district organizations, and if they were not satisfied they could get relief from the Committee on Appeals.

John E. Milholland, who returned from Albany just in time to attend the Windsor Hotel meeting last night, reported to the committee the result of his talk with Gov. Morton. He talked with the Governor as the representative of the anti-Platt conferrees.

ALL IS NOT HARMONIOUS.

The Antis Think that Mr. Platt Is Too Prominent in the Morton Boom.

ALBANY, Jan. 2.—Signs are numerous that the anti-Platt Republicans are not wholly pleased with the avowed "first, last, and all the time" candidacy of Gov. Morton for the Presidential nomination. They like Gov. Morton well enough, but they would like to know if he is to be the candidate of the Republicans of the State or of Mr. Platt.

In spite of the diplomacy of Dr. Depew, who was prominent in the incidents leading up to the Governor's present attitude; in spite of the participation of Controller Roberts, who was one of the most prominent anti-Platt men in the State, and in spite of the ready indorsement of Warner Miller, the real red-hot, anti-Platt men in New-York City and Buffalo are throwing out hints that Mr. Platt is the chief engineer in the whole proceeding, and they don't like it.

From Erie County there has come an intimation that, while Controller Roberts is at liberty to come into the Platt camp if he sees fit, and upon any terms which may be mutually satisfactory, he must not attempt to "deliver" the party in that county and in Chautauqua and Cattaraugus, to the Tioga man. The hostility to Mr. Platt there is just as strong as it was before Mr. Morton's recent declaration, made by his friends. They incline to the belief that Controller Roberts expected some return favors from the "boss," possibly in the way of support when he comes up as a candidate for the Governorship. Mr. Roberts not only attended Dr. Depew's dinner last Monday night, but he recently resigned as President of the State Club, which is an anti-Platt organization.

From New-York City there is complaint against Mr. Platt's dominant influence in the recent transactions. John E. Milholland was here to-day, and saw Gov. Morton. He came up with William Brookfield yesterday. Mr. Brookfield remained just long enough for dinner, and went westward. It is said he went to Buffalo.

Mr. Milholland's ostensible purpose in visiting the Governor was to discuss the political situation in New-York City. While here he took occasion to investigate as to the meaning of that part of Gov. Morton's message which deals with extravagance in public printing. Mr. Milholland has the contract for this work. He went to see the Controller about it before he called on the Governor. His business with the Governor was, in part, to ascertain if the Governor would not exert his influence to help the Brookfield-Strong contingent in New-York City.

Mr. Milholland is credited as the representative of the Union League Club coterie of Republicans in this work. They are sometimes liberal contributors to the expense funds of Presidential candidates. The appointment of James Stewart to be Gas Meter Inspector does not suit them, and Mr. Milholland to-day intimated as much to the Governor. Further than this, the anti-Platt men are after the scalp of Edward Lauterbach. They would like to see him defeated for the Chairmanship of the county organization, and, if reports are true, they are just as anxious to stop him from going to the National Convention as one of the delegates at large.

Mr. Milholland's message to the Governor was a practical request that, in return for united support on their part, the Governor give his moral support to the element which wants new primaries in New-York. Mr. Milholland did not go so far as to say that.

"I asked Gov. Morton," said Mr. Milholland, "if he intended to be the candidate of all the Republicans of the Empire State or the candidate of a clique of them. Of course he wants to be the candidate of all of them."

Mr. Milholland left the city early in the afternoon, intending to meet some of the anti-Platt Republicans on reaching New-York City to report to them.

There is considerable talk, which does not seem to be grounded on the sound sense of the situation, that the anti-Platt men are in such a frame of mind that they may attempt to send anti-organization delegates to the convention from some of the Congressional districts in New-York City. It is likely that this would cease in a minute if Gov. Morton were to encourage them in their local troubles.

There is more talk to-day of the situation which was spoken of in THE NEW-YORK TIMES's Albany dispatches two or three days ago—namely, that legislation this Winter will be shaped to fit the diplomacy of a Presidential candidate. One rather wild story is out to-night that the Brooklyn men will take advantage of the situation in their attitude on the Greater New-York bill. Last year they traded the police reorganization in New-York City in their efforts to prevent consolidation except on their own terms. This year their barter, according to the story, will be support of a Presidential candidate.

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Metallic Circuit Lines,
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TWO CONVENTIONS IN MAINE.

National Delegates and State Ticket to be Separately Chosen.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 2.—The Republican State Committee met at Augusta this evening, every county being represented. There were also present many prominent Republicans from throughout the State. Chairman Manley presided.

The committee voted to hold two conventions—the first to be held in Portland on Thursday, April 9, to choose four delegates and four alternates to attend the National Convention at St. Louis June 20. The second convention will be held in Bangor June 4 to nominate a candidate for Governor. The committee empowered Chairman Manley to select a temporary Chairman for each convention.

A letter was sent to Hannibal Hamlin of Ellsworth by Chairman Manley appointing him temporary Chairman of the State Convention.

WORKING THE NEGROES FOR REED.

An Emancipation Day Celebration Turned into a Political Meeting.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 2.—The most prominent negro leaders in the country met here yesterday to celebrate Emancipation Day and also to establish a fixed date for the anniversary to be universally observed by their race. By formal resolution Jan. 1 was named as the date, and a general committee, composed of three from each State in the Union, was appointed to effect the proper concentration of sentiment and arrange for the 1897 anniversary.

John M. Langston led the movement for Jan. 1. Before closing Mr. Langston introduced a resolution indorsing Thomas B. Reed and pledging him the sympathy and support of the meeting.

The resolution was not seconded, but Langston called for the ayes, and a fairly large vote was returned, though far from a majority. Fearing defeat he never called for opposition votes, but declared it adopted. Several leaders declared their disapproval in emphatic language.

FIVE CITIES HAVE CLAIMS.

Secretary Sheerin Has Five Applications for the Democratic Convention.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Jan. 2.—S. P. Sheerin, Secretary of the Democratic National Committee, has received and placed on file the application of five cities which aspire to entertain the Democratic National Convention. They are Chicago, New-York, St. Louis, San Francisco, and Cincinnati.

Mr. Sheerin has been variously reported of late, as being strongly in favor of either Chicago or Cincinnati, on account of their proximity to Indiana and the Matthews boom. Mr. Sheerin denies that he has ever expressed such an opinion, and declares that he will express no preference until he meets with the other members of the committee for the purpose of fixing the time and place for holding the convention.

NO DEBATE WAS ALLOWED.

A Resolution Indorsing Morton's Candidacy Laid on the Table.

TRENTON, Jan. 2.—A Republican member of the State Horticultural Society, in the society's annual meeting to-day, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the members of the New-Jersey State Horticultural Society, in view of the great interest so long and extensively manifested by Gov. Levi P. Morton of New-York, in all matters pertaining to horticulture, desire to recognize this fact by adding our indrosement of the candidacy of Levi P. Morton, and recommend his candidacy for the office of President of the United States in the National Convention, to be held in St. Louis this coming June, believing that the best interests of all horticulturists throughout the country will be well cared for at the hands of Mr. Morton.

The resolution was promptly laid on the table, and the Chairman did not allow any debate.

WOULD HAVE BUT ONE PARTY.

Ignatius Donnelly's Scheme to Establish Harmony.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 2.—Discussing the political situation, Ignatius Donnelly, mouthpiece of the Populists of Minnesota, to-day made this extraordinary proposition:

"I suggest that the three parties meet in the same city at the same time, and attempt to agree on a platform looking to the welfare of the whole people. I see no reason why an agreement should not be reached, and only one electoral ticket placed in the field."

Gov. Bradley's Denial.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 2.—Gov. Bradley denies emphatically the story printed in Louisville papers that he had started his campaign for President. He also says he is not a candidate for Senator.

Wagonload of Arrests Made.

The patrol wagon of the Mercer Street Station, with ten ex-convicts, handcuffed and under a strong guard of police, was driven up to Essex Market Court yesterday afternoon. The men had been arrested by five detectives of the Central Office, in a raid on the premises 26½ Monroe Street.

The detectives refused to state a specific charge against any one of the prisoners, but said they had been arrested on suspicion that they were connected with numerous burglaries and robberies that have taken place in this city since Sunday night.

The prisoners were remanded back to Police Headquarters, under $2,000 bail each.

STOLEN GOODS RETURNED

The Loss from "Ethel Sutro's" Thieving Greatly Reduced.

MOTHER PLEADS FOR HER DAUGHTER

No Effort Will Now Be Made to Arrest the Young Woman Who Swindled Many New-York Stores.

The alleged Miss Ethel Sutro, who made such a stir in the New-York dry goods stores last Fall when she swindled most of the prominent ones out of many dollars' worth of goods by the use of that name, has been heard from again.

The latest feature of this remarkable swindle is the voluntary return of the goods with which the young woman so easily walked off.

It will be remembered that in last September this young woman visited nearly all the large dry goods stores in the city, and, by claiming to be the daughter of a wealthy and well-known man, obtained hundreds of dollars' worth of goods, which she ordered charged, and quietly carried off with her in a cab. Lord & Taylor, and McCreery were among the firms defrauded.

The young woman was described as being a tall, striking looking blonde, with an innocent and refined manner. She represented herself at most of the stores to be Miss Ethel Sutro, a daughter of Theodore Sutro, the wealthy lawyer. At a few of the places visited she varied her story by claiming to be the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Sutro. E. S. Sutro is a brother of Theodore Sutro and also a resident of this city.

It was Theodore Sutro, however, whom the young woman chose on all occasions to be her banker. When it pleased her to be the daughter of E. S. Sutro, she naively remarked: "Send the bill to Uncle Theodore."

The operations of the swindler, who was described as being about twenty-two or twenty-three years old, lasted two or three days, during which she worked with a system and deliberateness worthy of a better cause. She reveled in numberless new hats, coats, outer adornings, indulged her taste for delicate lingerie, and even had charged several pounds of fine bonbons.

A stop was put to her venture when Simpson, Crawford & Simpson courteously asked for delay, and refused to deliver about $100 worth of goods to the young woman immediately. There was a little surprise all around when the representative of the firm called upon Mrs. Sutro, a charming young woman, who could not possibly be the mother of the pretended Miss Ethel, to ask if she was quite willing to allow her daughter two or three thirty-five-dollar hats.

After that there was a general explanation and very many astonished city firms. But the most surprising feature of the case followed. Mrs. Sutro received notification that proofs of her photographs were awaiting her. It was sent by a photographer whom she had never patronized. Calling there, she found that this remarkable young woman had clapped the climax of her fraudulent actions by being photographed as Mrs. Theodore Sutro. It was not so easy to fit a photograph as a name, and there was the young swindler herself, looking very gay, happy, and self-possessed, wearing a hat from one firm, a coat from another, and an expensive feather boa from a third.

No one was anxious to have the matter made more public than possible, and steps were taken quietly to find the culprit, who was traced to Philadelphia.

Now the latest feature of the case appears. The goods have all been returned, even to a small doily, which was among the minor purchases, all of which were selected without haste and with careful consideration as to their merits.

With the goods came a note signed "An Afflicted Mother." It endeavored to explain the taking of the goods. The mother, if the writer was the mother, said that her daughter had been overcome with the temptation because she found it so very easy. She went from store to store. She was treated everywhere with the greatest consideration. All she had to do was to order the beautiful things she saw before her, and they were hers.

It was such a delight to "play the lady" that she could not resist. The more purchases she made the more easy it became, and the more delightful it all seemed.

"You can see she was not a criminal," the letter went on, "or she would not have had her picture taken."

The firms, some of whose losses ran up to $115 or $120, will, now that the goods have been returned, lose only about one-fifth of that amount. The underclothing, which had been laundered, and other things, like gloves, which are ruined for sale through having been worn, will be a loss.

No effort will now be made to pursue the culprit. A warrant is out for her arrest in the name of Jane Doe, but it will probably never be used.

BAY STATE DISTRIBUTION OF WEALTH

Interesting Statistics Obtained from the Probate Records.

From The Boston Transcript.

"The Distribution of Wealth" is the title of a pamphlet from Horace G. Wadlin, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of Labor, containing statistics obtained through the records of the probate offices of Massachusetts and extending from 1829 to 1891. These data are divided into three important periods. The year 1830 practically marks the close of the era of bond production; the period culminating in 1860 the establishment of modern methods, and between 1860 and 1880 the factory system was thoroughly established. After a brief introduction comes a series of tables containing matter culled from the probate records of the several counties.

The 36,370 inventoried probates which enter into the tables represent in the aggregate $360,683,948, the average value of each estate being $9,917. The holders of this amount of wealth were 23,584 males, holding estates of the average value of $12,217, and 12,786 females, whose average holding was $5,675. The final section of the recapitulation by years shows that in the period considered, 1829 to 1831, 3,698 inventoried probates represented $14,494,107, or an average of $3,979 each. In the next period, 1859 to 1861, 6,922 inventoried estates were registered, the average value of each estate being $7,694. In the period 1879 to 1881, 11,142 inventoried probates were registered, the average value of each being $12,329. In the latest period considered, 1889 to 1891, 14,608 inventoried probates were registered, the average value of each estate being $10,649. That is to say, for the State at large, the average value of each estate passing through the probate offices, so far as values can be obtained from inventories filed therein rose from $3,919 to $10,649; but while this increase is seen, when the entire period of sixty years is considered, a decline is shown from the period 1879 to 1881 to that of 1889 to 1891 from $12,329 to $10,649.

Maybrick Case Discussed.

About twenty-five members of the Woman's Suffrage League met last night at the residence of Mrs. Carrie Lovell, 4 Lexington Avenue. Papers on the case of Mrs. Florence Maybrick, now serving a life sentence in England for poisoning her husband, were read by Dr. Harriette C. Keating and Miss Ida T. Bell.

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Our contracts forbid the use of shoddy in our carpets, and our early contracts, still in force, give us the best carpets at the same low prices as before the rise in wool and wages. Shoddy is made of old rags, cut up and run through a picking machine. Shoddy is not fit to go into carpets, but many million pounds have been imported to be mixed with wool, and shoddy carpets fade and wear out quickly.
Furniture for every need, of the soundest construction and at the lowest prices in America.
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"As the twig is bent the tree's inclined." An appetite for wholesome Quaker Oats formed in youth will always remain.
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OATS
Sold only in 2-lb. Packages.

P. J. GLEASON SWINGS HIS AXE

A Day of Dismissals, Resignations, Appointments, and "Suspensions" in Long Island City.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Jan. 2.—Dismissals and appointments were the order of Mayor Patrick Jerome Gleason's second day in office. He found plenty of material for both. Every employe of the Sanford administration who did not have the astuteness to forestall the Mayor by resigning was a likely subject for the far-famed axe, while from the crowd that thronged about the City Hall all day it was not difficult for the restored Patrick to select material for appointments. In fact, the difficulty was to make the appointments go around, for almost the entire Gleason constituency was trying to give the big Mayor's hand a significant shake.

But Mr. Gleason has tact, and refusals given by him of requests for appointments are made with such admirable diplomacy that the aspirant goes away feeling ashamed of himself for asking so much, and votes or shouts for Gleason with undiminished enthusiasm at the next opportunity.

Mayor Gleason's greatest trouble, now that he is in office, will be with the Board of Aldermen. That body met to-day. Gleason's adversaries have had a majority of two in the board, but the Mayor's friends claim that one, if not both, of his supposed opponents in the board will be won over in a short time, and then the big Mayor will be supreme in the city. William Smith of the Third Ward was elected Chairman of the board to-day. He is a Republican, with slight tendencies toward the Mayor. Joseph Carlin, a Jeffersonian Democrat, secured the position of Clerk to the Finance Committee of the board, and William Maskiell, a Republican-Gleasonite, was made Sergeant at Arms.

In his speech yesterday the Mayor did not mince matters in denouncing the men who have managed the city since the eclipse of Gleason three years ago. He says they were all rascals, blacklegs, and murderers, and now that he has come unharmed out of the eclipse he intends to get rid of them. Knowing that even the pettiest subordinates would have to go, the employes of the city have the resignation fever. The clerks in the Water Board took the initiative by folding their books and silently stealing away. The new leaves for 1896 will be turned by Frank Cannon and Joseph E. McKenna, who were immediately put in the vacant places by Mayor Gleason.

The next department that received a visitation from the terrible axe was the General Improvement Commission. The engineer his three assistants, and one other employe reappointed a week ago by the Jeffersonian Commission, were "suspended," which is Mr. Gleason's euphemism, in this case, for dismissed. The functions of the old Improvement Commission will be fulfilled by Alderman Frederick Bowley, Public Works Commissioner John W. Moore, Alderman Edward Dowling, and Owen J. Clark, citizen member, appointed by the Mayor. One other citizen member is yet to be appointed.

James Davren, who was President of the Board of Assessors under Mr. Gleason three years ago, has been again appointed to that position. Charles McNamara has been appointed as one other member of the board. His Honor has not yet had time to decide upon the third Assessor.

There was no new development to-day in the fight between the Mayor and the police. The members of the force are between two fires, not knowing whether the Mayor or Capt. Anthony S. Woods is their rightful master. The fear of dismissal is contagious throughout the entire force, and it is not unlikely that Woods himself will be a target for the relentless axe.

DARWIN R. JAMES GIVES HIS REASONS

Why, Though a Republican, He Wants the Democratic Convention Here.

In answer to a number of requests for his reasons for urging that the Democratic Convention be held in New-York, Darwin R. James yesterday issued the following letter:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1896.

Dear Sir: I have been asked why I, a stanch Republican, am interested in the efforts to bring the Democratic National Convention to New-York.

That I am a Republican does not in the least bias my views on the proposition.

The place a convention is held in does not make the success of the party it represents; neither does it nominate the candidates nor shape the policy adopted, and has no influence upon the local vote. Having no political significance, I regard the meeting of a national political convention in New-York, whether Republican or Democratic, in the same light as any other meeting of like magnitude. But a political convention is more important than any other, and it is more important to the place in which it meets than to the convention.

Those who attend a national political convention are picked men. They are the leaders in their several States, not the "heelers," and any city is honored whose invitation they accept. If we are dead to all sense of civic pride and wish to make known to the world our demise we will but have to turn this convention from us by treating it with the indifference so long characteristic of New-York in such matters. If we have no need to draw closer to us the citizens of other States, by whom we wish to be regarded as fellow-countrymen, and whom we wish to claim as customers; if we are so confident of our own standing that we have no need of becoming better acquainted with them, and no desire that they shall know us better; or, if we fear that a closer acquaintance may lead them to think less of us, then we may leave it to other cities with more civic pride, more hospitality, warmth of heart, courage, enterprise, and liberality to display their respective amenities to the lasting disadvantage of New-York.

But it is not sentimental, it is a practical business question, and it will pay New-York well for any investment of time or money our business men may be called upon to make. Respectfully,

DARWIN R. JAMES.

The following subscriptions were added to the Guarantee Fund yesterday: George Ehret, $500; Stern Brothers, $250; R. H. Macy & Co., $250; Simpson, Crawford & Simpson, $250.

Only One Way to Spend Money.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

Some people will be glad to learn that they seldom or never spend anything. Yes, and if Sir Wilfrid Lawson and one or two others had their way, no one would ever spend a single farthing. We are able to state these facts on the unimpeachable authority of a gentleman named—approximately—Wolffovitch, a Whitechapel slipper maker, who was yesterday sued for money lent by one called (more or less) Rachusiczs. Defendant was a poor man, he said, and could not pay. Once he offered plaintiff 10s. with the prospect of 10 more in the new year, but plaintiff would not take it. Well, said Judge Bacon, where was that 10s. now? Defendant "had not it." Spent it? "Nein." Where was it then? He had it not; he had four children. Very well, said the Judge; was it at the baker's shop or at the general shop? It was "at all shops, everywheres." Then he had spent it after all? "Nein" again; and then defendant explained to Judge Bacon that spending means "going in public houses, giving money for drinks," which he never did. Thus our startling statements above are justified, but Sir Wilfrid can hardly claim to be a great financial reformer on the strength of them. Having your money go "everywheres" seems about as bad as "spending" it.

Supervisors' Chairs Stolen.

Two large upholstered chairs valued at $34 each were stolen Wednesday night from the room occupied by the Kings County Board of Supervisors, in the Court House. The chairs were taken out through the window.

MR. TALMAGE WANTS WORK

Preaching on Sunday Evenings Not Enough for His Vigor.

THE REV. MR. ALLEN FIRM IN HIS RIGHTS

A Special Meeting of the Presbytery Called to Settle a Serious Difficulty in the Washington Church.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The Rev. Dr. Talmage has not been at work in the Washington field very long, but he has been in this city long enough to learn that he is not fully employed, and he desires to have fuller scope for the energy that is in him. To preach once a day is not affording him the chance that he desires to use, and the prosperity of the church, particularly at the evening services at which he has officiated, indicates the wisdom of gratifying Dr. Talmage's wish.

But there are others to be considered. The Presbytery of Washington will be called within a few days in special session to consider a question of right and of ecclesiastical law that has arisen in the First Presbyterian Church, in consequence of the engagement of Dr. T. De Witt Talmage as co-pastor with Dr. Byron Sunderland and the Rev. Adolos Allen. The situation in which the church and its officers are placed is a peculiar one. It is a question of deciding between the zealous desire for work and usefulness on the part of two of its pastors. Dr. Talmage wants to work harder than he does. Mr. Allen has no wish to do less than he is now doing.

Dr. Talmage came to the First Church as a reinforcement, in the face of conditions that augured neither increase of church membership nor multiplied usefulness and influence. The march of population and development in Washington during the last ten years had left the First Church, both as to situation and personnel, far out of the current of present progress. It was coming to be thought of as a landmark and a memento. Dr. Talmage, an old and lifelong friend of Dr. Sunderland, was suggested as an attraction, and a power to crystallize the situation into new relations, full of life, growth, and promise.

Accepting the call that was extended him, Dr. Talmage came to Washington and entered with his characteristic earnestness and force upon the work assigned to him, and the result has justified the expectations that were cherished. Making his choice in the partition of work, Dr. Talmage selected the Sunday evening service as that which he should prefer to conduct, and he has accordingly delivered his sermons regularly at what seems to be the less important hour of the Sabbath. The morning services, therefore, fell to Dr. Sunderland and the Rev. Mr. Allen. The former, having given a lifetime of service to the church and reached a time of life when his mental and spiritual vigor, quite visibly to himself and his dearest friends, far outran his physical strength, an emeritus relation was suggested for him. Dr. Sunderland, however, expressed a desire to remain in active service. Mr. Allen, to whom for several years had fallen the arduous and exacting pastoral work of the church, preferred to continue in that part of the pastoral duty. It was arranged that Dr. Sunderland and Mr. Allen should occupy the pulpit on alternate Sundays, an arrangement which has been carried out.

The fact that Dr. Talmage preached evenings and was idle Sunday mornings regularly was the assailable point in the plan of work agreed to by the three pastors. Other churches, knowing his power, sought to secure him for the morning service. This solicitation increased as weeks passed, until the feeling grew upon the earnest preacher that he was culpably idle, and that he was keeping his talent wastefully from the cause in which he was pledged to labor. Within the past few days he has announced to the elders of the church that he desires to preach twice a day. He says he is strong enough, and that the pressure upon him seems to be a providential call to which he must give ear.

Naturally and rightfully the members of the First Church have the first chance to say whether he shall preach to them Sunday morning, as well as evening. The church has gained by his presence. The Sunday evening services are crowded, and the rental of pews has been greatly increased since his co-pastorate began. Justly, the First Church has the first right to require his services, if any church is to have them at that hour. From every practical view of the matter the elders believe it is the part of wisdom to give Dr. Talmage the opportunity he desires.

To this, however, Mr. Allen, standing upon his right, which is well defined, both by contract and by Church polity and ecclesiastical law, objects. He does not desire to retain the exclusively pastoral relation and have no voice whatever in the pulpit. The issue being thus made, the Elders of the church, who are all his stanch friends and desire his continuance with the church as co-pastor, decided in favor of Dr. Talmage's wishes, and in opposition to Mr. Allen's. He has appealed to the Presbytery, and the matter will there be heard at length, openly, and to a fair finish.

Just when the Presbytery will meet is not known to-day. It is likely that the meeting will be set for some day next week. There are about twenty churches in the Presbytery, and the attendance, considering the importance and interest of the question to be discussed, will be large.

Whatever the result may be, it is certain that every effort will be made by the Elders and the congregation of First Church to retain Mr. Allen's services as pastor. In this relation he attends to a great variety of duties, visits the sick, the aged, the troubled, conducts funerals, gives counsel to members, has oversight of much of the business of the church, and is continuously occupied with an almost endless range of details, which are increasing daily, and will multiply with the increasing labor of Dr. Talmage in the pulpit. Thus far the situation is one of thorough friendliness, and the officers and members of the church deprecate any mention of the matter which implies that it is of the nature of a quarrel or a contention.

HORSEMAN DALY MARRIED AGAIN

"Father Bill's" Wife Secured a Divorce Only a Few Weeks Ago.

William C. Daly, the horseman, best known as "Father Bill" Daly, was married to Miss Ellen O'Mahoney in the Church of Our Lady of Mercy, Brooklyn, Wednesday afternoon.

Miss O'Mahoney was for several years in the cloak department of Wechsler Brothers' store, in Brooklyn, where her sister is now employed. Her father died several years ago and left to his two daughters over $20,000, with the provision that they could not use the money until they were married.

Miss O'Mahoney was born while her father's vessel was on the ocean, and her early life was spent in Africa, where she learned to speak the Zulu language. Mr. Daly's bride is nearly twenty-five years old.

Daly's first wife obtained a divorce a few weeks ago and he was ordered to pay $15,000.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S—The Notorious Mrs. Ebbsmith—8:00.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Sporting Duchess—8:00.
AMERICAN—Northern Lights—8:15.
BIJOU—The School Girl—8:15.
BROADWAY—An Artist's Model—8:00.
CARNEGIE HALL—Paderewski Concert—2:00.
CASINO—Wizard of the Nile—8:15.
DALY'S—Twelfth Night—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Wax Works. Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Carmen—8:00.
FIFTH AVENUE—Shore Acres—8:15.
GARRICK—The Foundling—8:30.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—New Superba—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Excelsior, Jr.; Vaudeville: Promenade Concerts—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Queen's Necklace—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:00.
HOYT'S—The Gay Parisians—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Ferdinand's Marriage Contract—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:15.
LYCEUM—The Home Secretary—8:15.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—La Traviata and La Navarraise.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Fall Exhibition—Day and Evening.
PALMER'S—The Shop Girl—8:00.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12 P. M.
STANDARD—The Strange Adventures of Miss Brown—8:15.
STAR—The County Fair—8:15.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	Weather Bureau. 1896.	Times. 1896.
3 A. M...............	22	24	28
6 A. M...............	23	23	28
9 A. M...............	23	27	31
12 M.................	28	24	38
4 P. M...............	28	43	44
6 P. M...............	26	41	42
9 P. M...............	26	40	39
12 P. M..............	24	41	40

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....................36.25
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday......................34.10
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year 26.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years.........................33.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Cloudy and Threatening.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 6, Column 7.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 3, 1896.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE PRESIDENT'S TRIUMPH.

The Chamber of Commerce of the City of New-York has shown great good sense and wisdom in coming to the support of the President in his demand that Great Britain submit her Venezuelan dispute to arbitration.

The action and the utterances of the Chamber at its meeting yesterday were patriotic, peaceful, and discreet. The report prepared and read by Mr. FRANCIS B. THURBER, while declaring that the Monroe doctrine "has the enthusiastic and unanimous support of the American people," expressed the sentiment, to which the Chamber heartily assented, that arbitration is "a reasonable and the best method for the settlement of international disputes."

Mr. SCHURZ's speech was a perfectly candid and unanswerable argument for arbitration in Great Britain's dispute with Venezuela, which is all that the President and Secretary OLNEY have insisted on.

The resolutions which the Chamber adopted declare unequivocally for "a resort to arbitration or other friendly negotiation," and instruct the President of the Chamber to appoint a committee to use its good offices in the effort to persuade Great Britain to appoint a commission with authority to act with the commission already appointed by President CLEVELAND in the endeavor to reach a peaceful adjustment of the dispute.

Of course, if the Monroe doctrine, as some assert, were a fantastic and obsolete creed, neither the Administration nor the Chamber of Commerce would have a word to say about Great Britain's proceedings in Venezuela. The Chamber expressly recognizes the Monroe doctrine, and lends the great authority of its sober judgment to the support of the President's contention that the Venezuela boundary dispute is a case for arbitration.

There has been a remarkable change of sentiment since the publication of the President's message among those who then criticised his policy. Everybody is now for arbitration. The course which Secretary OLNEY urged upon Lord SALISBURY in July, which the President in his annual message to Congress declared to be the policy of our Government, and which he insisted on with renewed emphasis in his special message, now finds universal acceptance. Unanimous support here of the President's demand for arbitration makes Lord SALISBURY's acceptance of the principle inevitable.

"STRICKEN INDUSTRIES."

The Republican House has undertaken to "encourage" the "stricken industry" of wool manufacturing by imposing a duty of 42½ per cent. upon the raw material of that industry. It would assist the manufacturers by increasing the cost of the wool they use by 42½ per cent. now and by promising to make the increase 70 per cent. or more in 1898.

The American Wool and Cotton Reporter, which is the leading organ of the wool trade, has just published its annual record of new undertakings in the textile industries. "The past six months," says The Reporter, "have seen the undertaking of the construction of many textile mills that will stand for years to come as monuments of what brains, energy, and money can produce in these days of active competition. While the last half of the year 1895 has not such a brilliant record as regards the construction of textile plants as the first six months can boast, still it is a record to be proud of, and cannot but demonstrate the healthy, steady, and rapid growth of the textile industry of the country, opening more widely a field for the investment of the savings of the people and furnishing employment either directly or indirectly for thousands of persons. The year will long be remembered as one of the most active in the annals of textile-mill construction the country has yet seen, no less than 357 new enterprises having been launched within that period, being one more than during that memorable and prosperous year 1892." The tabular statement is as follows:

	First Six Months.	Entire Year.
Woolen	38	61
Cotton	73	146
Knitting	57	99
Silk	16	23
Miscellaneous	17	28
Total.........................	201	357

So it appears that woolen manufacturers have invested money in 61 new enterprises during the year. Greater productive capacity was required for the consumption of the very large quantities of clothing wool purchased. More than 125,000,000 pounds of fine foreign clothing wool were imported, to be added to the domestic product. How would the industry be affected if the cost of such wool should be increased by 42½ per cent. now and by 70 per cent. two years hence?

The Republican Party also undertakes by its Tariff bill to increase the present duties on cotton goods by 15 per cent., regarding the manufacture of cottons, we suppose, as one of those "stricken industries" mentioned in the Ways and Means Committee's report. But everybody knows that the cotton manufacturing industry has been very active and prosperous during the last seven or eight months. Wages have been increased in all the mills, and the record shows a list of 146 new factory enterprises, "ranging in importance," says The Reporter, "from small spinning mills in the South to large and imposing affairs such as the new mill of the Berkshire Manufacturing Company, Adams, Mass., which is to be 440x118 feet, 5 stories, with 80,000 spindles and 2,100 looms, the whole costing in the neighborhood of $1,000,000." It is also pointed out that several other concerns operating large mills have built additions which in some instances double the productive capacity. The average duty on cotton goods during the last fiscal year was 46⅜ per cent. Is not that high enough?

A FRANK MORMON BISHOP.

A correspondent of The Sun sends from Kansas to that journal a report of an interesting interview with a Mormon Bishop, RICHARD W. HART, who, it is said, was a member of the last Territorial Legislature and, by reason of his high office and his acquaintance with Mormon dignitaries, "knows something of the plans of his Church for the future." Bishop HART has relatives in Newton, Kan., and our neighbor's correspondent met him while he was visiting among them before his departure for the Mormon missionary field in Georgia.

He talked "very freely about the situation in Utah," and denied that the Church had gone out of politics. "Whether Democrat or Republican," said he to The Sun's correspondent, "there will not be a State officer of other than our faith, either elective or appointive, unless the Church so wills it. There is not a district Judge who can escape his responsibility to the Latter Day Saints, and with two exceptions there will not be a Sheriff in Utah who is not of our selection."

Then, we are told, he "touched upon the subject of plural marriages," and it is to his remarks on this matter that we specially direct attention. The plural marriage ordinance, he said, had been suspended by President WOODRUFF, but not repealed, and he continued as follows:

> "This subject of plural marriage is very much misunderstood. Not more than 15 per cent. of our people have more than one wife. As a man prospers the Church admonishes him to take additional wives according to his prosperity, and he obeys as a religious duty, always with the advice and full consent of his first wife.
>
> "In Statehood, when we are free from Federal interference, the Temple will witness the solemnization of the marriage rites that have been suspended, as the penitentiary will no longer be filled with men for obeying GOD's law.
>
> "Yes, this ceremonial will be resumed; in fact, it has never been entirely suspended. I have three wives, all of whom love me. And they have persuaded me to seal another on my return next August, which I shall do."

We set forth below that part of the new Constitution adopted by the people of Utah which relates to polygamy:

> "The following ordinance shall be irrevocable without the consent of the United States and the people of this State:
>
> "First—Perfect toleration of religious sentiment is guaranteed. No inhabitant of this State shall ever be molested in person or property on account of his or her mode of religious worship; but polygamous or plural marriages are forever prohibited."

Has Bishop HART never heard of this fundamental law of the State which is to be? Or, being familiar with it, does he intend deliberately to violate it, and would he have the people of the whole country understand that the Mormon Church intends to violate it? We should like to know how many Mormon Church officers and other Mormons are in agreement with this Bishop concerning the practice of polygamy.

GREATER CINCINNATI.

The tendency of mankind to flock to the cities, with which almost every other magazine article seems to deal, is not more marked than the tendency of the cities to extend their boundaries by taking in all their suburbs. This process has been carried so far in Chicago that it seems a question but of a brief time when the blessings of its municipal government shall be extended to the State of Illinois. New-York long ago outgrew Manhattan Island, and its next expansion will include the west end of Long Island. The ring of villages around Boston, known to facile humorists as the subhubs, is disappearing in the confluence of them with the hub itself. And now since New Year's Day five suburban villages have been added to the area, population, and taxable resources of Cincinnati.

Whether the annexation of suburbs is good for the city or the suburbs is a question that ought to be considered and answered separately in each case, according to its own circumstances. Very likely the controlling element in the decision in regard to Cincinnati was that the annexation carried the city "past the 350,000 mark." The suburban populations doubtless had their own grievances, but these were not visible to a stranger. In truth, the suburbs of no American city, not even of Boston, have been more important to it and more attractive in themselves than those of Cincinnati. Whoever knows only the city itself along the low [illegible] know it. To understand the attractiveness of Cincinnati it is necessary to have made the round of the suburbs that encircle it, and that have now been annexed to it.

VENEZUELA AND THE TRANSVAAL.

There is no reason to suppose that the act of JAMESON in invading with an armed force the South African republic was in any way connived at by the British Government. It seems to have been a mere piece of filibustering on the part of an adventurer whose memory is much shorter than that of the Colonial Office. The recall which Mr. CHAMBERLAIN has promptly sounded was without much doubt meant to stay JAMESON in his mad career, and when he comes back, if he ever gets back alive, it is likely that he will be dealt with in a severe and exemplary manner.

But to say this is not to say that there is in official circles in Great Britain any moral repugnance to the Jamesonian method of acquiring territory for the British Empire. In fact, that is the method by which most of the outlying territory of the British Empire has been acquired. A company of "merchant adventurers," as the British founders of colonies were called two centuries ago, see an opportunity to do a profitable business in lands occupied by natives, and invade the same. If they are able to make good their position, they become a British colony. If the commercial scheme looks promising and feasible, it is adopted by the Government, and "claims" in pursuance of it may even be officially put forth.

This seems to be the case in British Guiana, where the recent expansion of the British claims, or the revival of dormant claims, if that expression be preferred, appears without doubt to have a commercial basis. The difference between the official British attitude toward Venezuela and toward the South African republic is striking, but it is very easily explained without resorting to the absurd hypothesis that morality has anything more to do with the Imperial politics of Britain than with the art of France.

JAMESON's filibustering is not a whit more indefensible upon moral grounds nor more scandalous than the British annexation of the Transvaal twenty years ago, a performance that was denounced at the time by the Liberals, whose protests were scouted by the Imperial Party. With the revolt, in 1880, of the Boers who had been annexed against their wills there began in South Africa a "campaign of education" which has been effective in the mind of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, if not in that of Dr. JAMESON. It was shown that the people whose destinies it had been attempted to dispose of without consulting them would and could fight for their rights. At Majuba Hill it was demonstrated to the English that a man who could shoot so straight was not to be confounded with a mere "native." As certain of their own poets have said,

> The Boers knocked us silly at a mile.

Moreover, it has now for some time been clear that a first-class power—to wit, Germany—was interested in maintaining the integrity of the South African republic. So when a British filibuster invades the republic he is promptly disavowed and censured. It is even credible that the Queen's grandson-in-law should have been admonished to resign his Directorship in the company of which JAMESON is manager, although the company has itself disavowed him. But imperialist "feeling" is very obstinate even in the face of an outrageous crime like this invasion, though it is no more outrageous than the action of the British Government in tearing up, twenty years ago, a treaty with the Boers which had stood for twenty-five years. Even now The London Times regards as "somewhat precipitate" Mr. CHAMBERLAIN's censure upon JAMESON, "in the absence" of the censured man, "the absence" being occasioned by the fact that he has gone filibustering on his own account.

The different disposition of the British Government in South Africa and in South America is nevertheless satisfactorily explained. The British have no knowledge or belief that the Venezuelans can shoot or that they are other than "natives." Until a fortnight ago they had no notification that any first-class power had any interest in stopping their proceedings at any point short of the utmost desires of the "merchant adventurers." There are good British reasons of state why the South African republic should be more considerately dealt with than the Republic of Venezuela.

CONGRESS AND THE ARMY.

The present is a favorable moment for legislation directed toward a moderate increase of the army. Such a step is not, indeed, concerned with the possible results of our dispute with England, which would call for wholly different provisions. But that dispute gives weight to certain facts that have not hitherto secured adequate attention from Congress.

One of these facts, which Gen. MILES has forcibly pointed out, is that a military establishment based on the population and resources of over twenty years ago cannot be assumed to be adequate for a country growing as prodigiously as is ours. A second is that the events of the Summer of 1894 in Chicago and elsewhere show that there are certain duties incumbent on the regular army in the execution of United States laws which make some increase of its strength judicious. A third is that the new system of frontier armaments, wholly the work of the last ten years, will render some increase, sooner or later, imperative.

We find several bills for army reorganization before Congress. One deals with the infantry only, giving it the twelve-company, three-battalion organization, generally accepted as tactically the most desirable, by adding two companies to the ten now nominally belonging to each regiment, and providing each battalion with its Major, Adjutant, and other officers. A second reorganizes the artillery into a corps of seacoast artillery, sixty batteries strong, and three regiments of field artillery, giving the cavalry twelve regiments, instead of ten as now, but with only two four-company battalions each, instead of three as now, and, finally, giving the infantry the twelve-company formation, but with the number of its regiments reduced from twenty-five, as now, to eighteen. A project in the last Congress was that of increasing the artillery regiments from five, as now, to seven.

One of these plans also deals with administrative matters, such as requiring company messes for infantry, instead of post or consolidated messes, and so on. But the real need is obviously that of procuring legislation on matters which Congress can alone determine, notably that of the increase of the military establishment. Secretary LAMONT has renewed this year recommendations which he presented a twelvemonth ago, and his well-considered plan has the great merit, as a preliminary basis of legislation, so far as the line is concerned, of exactness and of letting Congress know what it will cost. He proposes a net increase of 140 officers and of about 3,600 men for the three arms. With this, the three-battalion organization and fifty additional companies could be secured for the infantry and ten additional batteries for the artillery. The additional cost would be, for the enlisted men $1,200,000 a year and for the officers $200,000, making a total of $1,400,000 a year.

In these bills there are details relating to the carrying out of the plans that need not here be referred to. Of Mr. LAMONT's plan it is enough to note that a strengthening of the seaboard garrisons, an improved organization for the infantry, and an addition of about one-sixth to the numbers of the army would be achieved with an addition in cost of maintenance of only about 6 per cent. And that, after all, would really be only a restoration of the maximum enlisted strength to about the 1870 basis, which can hardly be called excessive for 1896. Some such moderate increase, arranged, in its final details, with fairness to the individuals concerned, and in accordance with the needs of the service and of the country, should commend itself to Congress.

RAILWAY POOLING.

Inasmuch as the formal protest entered by the Chairman of the Inter-State Commerce Commission against the provisions of the Joint Traffic Association is likely to interfere in a measure with the full and immediate operation of the new railway rate agreement, the prospects of the pooling bill now pending in Congress take on an additional interest among railroad men. By the excision of the anti-pooling clause from the Inter-State Commerce act, Congress would at once remove the only cause of friction between the Federal law and the trunk line Presidents' five-year agreement to maintain rates. The leading railroad men of this country, with scarcely an exception, hold to the opinion that the surest—if not the only—way to prevent rate cutting is to permit the pooling of railroad business under some legal supervision.

The bill now before Congress proposes to so amend the Inter-State Commerce act as to enable the railroad companies to form traffic pools under the direct supervision of the Inter-State Commerce Commissioners. This measure is, in the main, satisfactory to the railroad managers, and it has been formally approved by a score or more of influential commercial bodies, including the Chambers of Commerce of several large cities. As Mr. DEPEW has publicly explained, the railroad men never have asked that they be permitted to form pools just as they pleased, with no accountability to any outside authority. On the contrary, they desire that such railroad pools as may be formed shall be under the scrutiny and direction of the Inter-State Commerce Commission. An arrangement of that character would very properly place the responsibility with the authorized guardians of the public interests, and it would doubtless operate as ample assurance to the people that their rights were not being encroached upon.

The public, through its widespreading and varied business interests, is deeply concerned in the prevention of railroad rate wars, and if properly restricted pooling of traffic will put a stop to rate cutting and all the attendant evils of freight tariff discrimination, then the pooling bill now before Congress should be passed in the public interest. The Joint Traffic Association was organized expressly to maintain standard schedules of rates on the great bulk of freight and passenger traffic between Chicago and the Atlantic seaboard, and to work out certain economical reforms. A careful reading of the articles of the new agreement discloses no other purpose. The work of this association, however, is obstructed at the outset by the declaration of the Inter-State Commerce Commission that its purpose is to operate a pool, which is unlawful. Of course the able lawyers of the Joint Traffic Association will contest the matter in the courts, but that will consume time. If Congress see fit to pass the pooling amendment soon, there need be no clashing as to methods of railway management, and the new association will be able to proceed with its reformatory work under the guidance and control of Federal authority.

Great is Chicago and great are her statisticians. They have figured out at last that the city's death rate is lower than that of any other city in the world. Nobody who has ever visited Chicago, noted the condition of her streets, breathed the savor of her rivers, and tasted her drinking water during the prevalence of an east wind can doubt the ingenuity that must have been used to produce so good a showing. And it wasn't done in a moment, either. First, a vast stretch of rural territory had to be annexed. Manifestly that would reduce the proportion of deaths to population. Then by counting citizens at their homes and their places of business, and by other safe and easy methods, the total population was put at a satisfactory elevation. After this the problem worked itself, and even in dying the patriotic Chicagoans can now boom, rather than depreciate, real estate, and serve as a bait to attract new residents, instead of as a warning to keep them away. It's indeed the Wonder of the West, that glorious town by the lake.

Why GRANT ALLEN's anti-marriage theories should excite comment and discussion at this late day is difficult to see. There isn't an idea in "The Woman Who Did" that cannot be found in novels as much older than it as they are better. For instance, DEFOE's "Roxana" goes over the very same ground and uses much the same phrases with which to denounce the injustices, real and imaginary, of wedlock. In that old yarn one may read that existing matrimonial laws "make woman only a chattel" and find suggested as a remedy exactly the scheme followed by Mr. ALLEN's heroine and by the persecuted Miss Lanchester.

People will notice with a trace of disappointment that Mr. FRANK D. PAVEY is a young man who does not grow older with advancing years. While in the Assembly last year he made some grave mistakes, but they were overlooked because he also managed to get on the right side in several important controversies affecting legislative morals and action. His inexperience was remembered out of regard for the apparent excellence of his intentions. To such an extent was his youth taken into account that his occasional judicious acts were made the basis for more than one kind prediction in regard to the great things he would do hereafter. It is unfortunate, therefore, that Mr. PAVEY should have celebrated his elevation to the Senate by a display of narrow and silly partisanship, should have betrayed complete ignorance of public sentiment, and should have rehearsed with passionate eloquence the unfounded statements of an inconsequential little Wall Street clique as if they were the views and beliefs of American financiers and business men. There will be no more talk about Mr. PAVEY as a budding statesman.

The Dangers of Bicycling.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Bicycling near the City of New-York is accompanied with perils which can and ought to be diminished. They are largely due to the immunity offered to persons who have been guilty of infractions of the rights of the wheelmen. Ever since the cartman, who, by disregard of the laws of the road, caused the death of Commodore Center, was not only not punished, but almost apologized to for the inconvenience inflicted upon him, the drivers of all sorts of vehicles have taken pains to show their reckless disregard of all precautions and all road rules when they are dealing with bicyclists. The brewery driver who killed a lady the other day by carelessly turning across the street to a watering trough would not have done this if another brewery wagon as big and heavy as his own had been in the place of the little bicycle. I rode out a day or so ago with a lady. Now, I try to be very careful, having more than reached the age of discretion. Still, I am a pretty good and fast rider when occasion calls for it, and can control my wheel well. When in the Park along came a fellow in a light wagon with his horse on the gallop. It was impossible to tell whether the man was drunk or the horse from under control, but he rushed straight for me, away over on the left-hand side of the road, and to escape him I had not only to go into the gutter, but almost on to the grass. There were other bicyclists behind me, and I heard them shouting, but no one attempted to arrest him, and I do not know how far he continued his mad career. Then, after leaving the Park and nearing One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street along came the cable car, without any ringing of the gong, and my companion was forced to jump off. Now both these serious dangers could have been avoided if drivers only understood that they must look out for and do their best to avoid the bicyclists.

Instead of that fool raid made on the riders whose lamps happened to have gone out, instead of putting policemen on wheels to prevent scorching, if the authorities would announce that all wagons must equally obey the laws, post up such notices and enforce them, bicycling, the best form of exercise yet discovered, would be rendered much safer. Remember that it is the man on the wheel who is in danger; even a collision with a bicycle is not fatal, but he is in danger of his life whenever he comes in contact with a wagon. He is very quick and skillful, but there is a limit to his ability to take care of himself and he cannot pull his machine back on its haunches.

If this is not done I hope the bicyclists will get together and cast their votes for those public men who will protect them. One lesson at the polls would do a world of good.

R. B. R.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1896.

DIALOGUES IN THE AIR.

—"I will let you have it for $5."
"So will I."

—"What is your object in work?"
"I have no object, only objections."

—"You do not seem pleased at my marriage."
"I cannot understand how, intelligent as you are, you could marry a woman stupid enough to take you for a husband."

—"What are his stocks worth?"
"Five years in jail."

—"If I found $10,000 in the street I'd keep the money."
"Unless you knew it belonged to some poor workingman."

—"What is the floating debt?"
"Debt for naval expenses."

—"Time effaces everything."
"Why doesn't it efface the wrinkles on your forehead?"

—"Now that you have finished your translation of Horace, what are you to do?"
"I wonder."
"Put your translation in Latin verse."

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—CAMBRIDGE.—Harold M. Sewall of Maine.

—MURRAY HILL—Lieut. Gov. Charles T. Saxton.

—BROADWAY CENTRAL.—Michael Davitt of Dublin.

—ST. DENIS—Bishop W. H. Hare of South Dakota.

—EMPIRE.—E. E. Buckle of Nashville and Kier Mitchell of Pittsburg.

—PARK AVENUE—Rear Admiral R. W. Meade, United States Navy.

—WALDORF—Samuel Fessenden of Connecticut and Alexander Shaw of Baltimore.

—HOLLAND—Gen. Orlando Smith of Baltimore and Eugene Tompkins of Boston.

—HOFFMAN.—Judge John C. Gray of the New-York Court of Appeals and William M. Bunn of Philadelphia.

—METROPOLE—State Senators George R. Malby, Henry J. Coggeshall, and James B. Ballentine, and ex-Senators Edmund O'Connor and Michael F. Collins.

—FIFTH AVENUE.—Ex-Congressmen C. S. Baker of Rochester and William Whiting of Massachusetts, and United States Labor Commissioner Carroll D. Wright.

AT THE WASHINGTON HOTELS.

—NORMANDIE—W. B. Lightfoot, New-York.

—RIGGS—Joseph Rapaport, R. Rapaport, Brooklyn.

—COCHRAN—Walter Griffin, J. C. McCauley, New-York.

—EBBITT—Joseph Cottrell, Alfred Seibert, H. F. Parker, New-York.

—SHOREHAM—Mr. and Mrs. John A. Stewart, J. M. Moore, New-York.

—PAGE'S—W. F. Wise, J. L. Walters, New-York; J. M. Davidson, Brooklyn.

—WILLARD'S—William Ellsworth, Bradford Ellsworth, J. Alexander Brown, New-York.

—ARLINGTON—R. R. Remington, C. R. Green, S. M. Strong, E. P. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Kennedy, Reginald Arnold, N. Lester Miller, A. F. Montanye, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. S. Stein, Brooklyn.

THE COLLECTION OF WILLIAM M. CHASE.

Rarely have the American Art Galleries had a more attractive, certainly never a more artistic, collection than is now contained within its walls, distributed through three galleries, and arranged with consummate skill and taste.

As has been announced in these columns, Mr. Chase has determined to go abroad for some time, taking with him, to Spain one year and to Holland the next, classes of pupils. Upon his return he will practically abandon teaching and confine himself to portraits and easel pictures. Thus it is he has decided to sell his entire collection of bric-à-brac, studio furnishings, pictures, and, in addition, a valuable assortment of finger rings, to the amassing of which latter he has devoted his leisure moments for years. All these are now displayed at the galleries of the American Art Association, on Twenty-third Street, where they may be seen daily until the days of the sale.

The main gallery on entering has been arranged, as nearly as circumstances have permitted, as a counterpart of Mr. Chase's famous studio in the Tenth Street building, a pleasing surprise to those familiar with that room and an agreeable ensemble to those less fortunate. The divan, with its inviting cushions, mirrors, and harmonious hangings; the pictures in quaint old frames; the absolutely reckless profusion of fine brasses; easy chairs, cabinets, and every conceivable odd and end of curiosities, all are here, making one seem at home. There may be possibly a trifle less dust here, while a commendable use of dustrag and broom is apparent. Otherwise, however, the general outlook is strangely familiar.

When it is stated that there are 1,800 lots in the catalogue, even though one-third of the numbers is given over to rings, it will be understood what a bewilderment of things there are, and how impossible it is, in a preliminary article, to do more than give an idea of what is to be seen. Mr. Chase has probably been exploited in the newspapers more than any other American artist, with the exception of Mr. Whistler, if we may claim the latter as a countryman. His brilliant achievements, his technical dexterity, his undoubted place at the head of the painters in this country, and his strong artistic personality have brought this about. For many years President of the Society of American Artists, his recognition by the more conservative academic element, his election as associate and subsequently as a full member of the National Academy of Design, were the result of his undisputed prominence in the art world. His teaching for years at the Art Students' League; a large class of private pupils at his studio, many of whom have turned out clever men and women; his connection with all the new and advanced art movements during these last fifteen years, combined with much personal dignity and proper appreciation of his position in his profession, have all conduced to make his place among native artists unique and commanding.

What is here shown has been selected first for its artistic charm and beauty, its associations of various kinds, and in most cases with the keen, discriminating judgment of a man well in sympathy with things aesthetic, competent to choose and purchasing with discretion. There is almost everything one can think of that could possibly find a resting place in a studio, and there are many pictures, in some cases catalogued as "unknown," for the owner has been careful never to attribute work to a painter where there was any doubt or suspicion whatsoever of the canvas. A boy's head (1,084) is by Peter Paul Rubens, and is a remarkably fine piece of painting, excellent in color, drawing, and sentiment. The delicacy, charm, and tenderness of the conception are of the first order and bespeak the master. Upon the opposite wall a small portrait group by De Keyser (1,083) is a noteworthy example of the famous Dutchman's art. The man, woman, and child, soberly clad in black, each with serious mien and all eminently respectable and retiring, are all painted frankly, simply, directly, and with great naïveté, a model of sincere, honest, craftsmanship.

Gericault signs the "Study of a Fury," (1,096;) there is a strong portrait head by the late Charles L. Elliott, wonderfully broad in treatment; a water color by Fortuny, called "The Water Carrier," (1,103;) an excellent Vollon, a still life, (1,105;) a dignified, able picture of a young man (1,098) by the Munich painter R. Hirth, and by the German, William Leibl, an early work, dexterous in its clever brushwork and in the masterly handling of the pigment. Mme. Berthe Morisot, in a highly impressionistic "Before the Mirror," (1,093,) is at her very best, with attractive color and harmonies of delicate tones; John La Farge signs a "Mother and Child," (1,089;) there is work by Mettling, Albert Keller, Joseph Brandt, [illegible] and W. [illegible] Macy.

Then [illegible] there are many most interesting [illegible] in the various schools of Holland, Spain, Germany, Italy, and France. [illegible] sketches [illegible] different [illegible] pushed [illegible] Mr. Chase [illegible] made after [illegible] galleries of [illegible] "The Committeewoman," after Frans Hals, is unusually strong, [illegible] after Velasquez, "The Spinners," [illegible] the large gallery [illegible]

Of Mr. Chase's own work, extended reference is scarcely necessary, since it is so well known to frequenters of our galleries and exhibitions. Many of his recent academic [illegible] of the Shinnecock Hills, impressions of grain fields [illegible] studies, [illegible] shown, all bearing the dash, vim, and enthusiasm of the painter [illegible] each canvas [illegible] several important [illegible] among the number, such as [illegible] size portrait [illegible] costume; "The Old Road to the Sea," and "Flying Clouds." The artist himself figures occasionally [illegible] a "Twilight Portrait" of Mr. Chase [illegible] very [illegible] must be [illegible] there is ample selection.

As before remarked, there are 600 finger rings, from the smallest, most delicate circlet of gold to the most sparkling, jeweled, carved gold work, full of delicate, intricate traceries, the despair and admiration of modern workers. These come from almost every country and age, beginning at the very earliest periods and extending through the [illegible] each by its [illegible] peculiarities giving a wonderful insight into the taste [illegible] people [illegible] rings are in profusion; Papal rings are many; there are [illegible] charm rings, [illegible] needle, [illegible] day held [illegible] ing scratch [illegible] enemy.

In the matter of glass, there are lovely iridescent specimens from Phoenicia, Bohemian ware, Roman goblets, and a rare Japanese [illegible] come from Venice, Persia, and Morocco. [illegible] ponderous [illegible] panied [illegible] the key [illegible] mounted [illegible] knives; [illegible] Germany, Turkey, Java, and elsewhere, and there are [illegible] and the [illegible] of warfare [illegible] ments comprise [illegible] from China and Japan, [illegible] and old [illegible]

Of Persian [illegible] in color, [illegible] plaques from Spain, Persia, and Morocco; delft ware, [illegible] beer mugs, [illegible] ginger [illegible] from Spain [illegible] sels, [illegible] Candlesticks [illegible] and it [illegible] shape, [illegible] or vessel [illegible] lection, [illegible] samovars [illegible] of varying shapes, heights, and [illegible] they are [illegible]

Shoes, [illegible] broidered [illegible] there are stuffed birds, costumes, and hangings, [illegible] inlaid exquisite cabinet work, jewel boxes, Spanish [illegible] sculptured [illegible] tall [illegible] frames, and miscellaneous [illegible] the list.

The [illegible] aged to [illegible] his large [illegible] will begin [illegible] o'clock, [illegible] Saturday [illegible] signs [illegible]

BOERS BEAT BRITISHERS

Jameson's Rash Invasion of the Transvaal Quickly Arrested.

SURROUNDED NEAR KRUGERSDORF

Colonial Secretary Chamberlain Deplores the Loss of Life and Instructs Sir Hercules Robinson.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—A dispatch received at the Foreign Office announces that an engagement took place between Dr. Jameson's force and the Boers, and that the former was compelled to surrender. It was sent by Sir Jacobus A. de Wet, the British Agent at Pretoria, the capital of the South African republic.

Mr. Chamberlain had left the Colonial Office when the dispatch was received, but its contentts were at once communicated to him, and he immediately returned to the office to attend to the preparatiton of dispatches and to receive any further telegrams that might be sent to him.

The following dispatch was received late this evening from Sir Hercules Robinson, Governor of Cape Colony:

"A messenger overtook Dr. Jameson ten miles the other side of the Elans River. The messenger brought back a verbal message that the dispatches received by Dr. Jameson would be attended to. The force was saddling up, and at once proceeded eastward. Dr. Jameson thus received and disregarded both my messages.

"Sir Jacobus de Wet, the British agent at Pretoria, telegraphs this morning that it would have been impossible for him to have gone to Dr. Jameson. If it had been possible his mission would have been futile, as the fighting commenced at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon."

The messenger referred to by Sir Hercules Robinson was one who was sent to Dr. Jameson with orders instructing the latter to return to British territory and to abandon his aggressive movement against the Boers.

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 2.—The Cape Times has a dispatch from Pretoria, dated yesterday, saying that the latest news from Krugersdorf was to the effect that there had been fighting between the Boers and the force led by Dr. Jameson, and that the latter had suffered heavily.

The British agent at Pretoria, telegraphing under date of yesterday, says that he had seen Gen. Joubert, Commanding General of the Boer forces, who reported that Dr. Jameson had been driven from several positions. Twenty-two burghers were wounded, and twenty-three prisoners were taken. At that time no force had moved out of Johannesburg to assist Dr. Jameson.

It is reported that a further British South Africa Company force is being mobilized for the purpose of entering the Transvaal.

A Kafir "Commando" is forming on the Bechuanaland frontier of the Orange Free State, with the object of assisting the Boers, should such assistance be needed.

A later dispatch from Pretoria says that Dr. Jameson was surrounded by a large force of Boers, near Krugersdorf, and was obliged to surrender.

The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has sent a dispatch to Gov. Robinson, saying: "I regret that Dr. Jameson's disobedience has led to a deplorable loss of life. Do your best to secure generous treatment of the prisoners and the wounded."

A DISCREDIT TO ENGLISHMEN.

Cecil Rhodes Must Supply the Money for Jameson's Escapade.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—The Chronicle, in its issue to-morrow, will claim, on high authority, that rebellion has been smoldering in Bechuanaland for six months, and that during that time Dr. Jameson and his followers were silently arranging to descend upon the Transvaal. The paper hints at certain matters to the discredit of the honor of Englishmen, of which matters, it says, Mr. Chamberlain is cognizant. The Colonial Office, it adds, is also aware that the Hon. Cecil Rhodes, Prime Minister of Cape Colony, would have to supply the money for Dr. Jameson's escapade.

All the morning papers will publish editorials on the subject of the invasion of the Transvaal. They deplore the result, which, they say, will involve the gravest consequences. They contend that nothing but success could have justified the invasion. As the movement has miserably failed it has seriously damaged the future of South Africa.

The papers predict that the blood feud between the Englishmen and Boers will be excited to fury, and that probably a cry will be raised to wipe out the stain of the second humiliation inflicted upon the British arms by the Boers, but they declare that such a demand cannot be encouraged. All the papers condemn Dr. Jameson's rashness and disobedience.

The Times alone of all the morning papers neither condemns nor excuses Dr. Jameson. It argues that it is possible that his surrender may have been to Government orders, and not to the Boers. It examines the origin of the dispatches in support of this theory, but admits that it is more probable that he surrendered to the Boers.

ROBINSON ON A PEACE MISSION.

British South Africa Company Ignorant of Jameson's Actions.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has issued a statement announcing that Gov. Robinson of Cape Colony will start for Pretoria this afternoon to assist in the peaceful settlement of the Transvaal difficulties.

The Pall Mall Gazette asserts that 10,000 armed men in readiness at Buluwayo to march into the Transvaal are probably now en route for that territory.

The Directors of the British South Africa Company had a conference with Mr. Chamberlain at 2:30 o'clock to-day. They profess to be entirely without knowledge of Jameson's actions. The Pall Mall Gazette says that he resigned his office as Administrator before leading his invasion.

The report that the Queen has ordered the Duke of Fife to withdraw from the Directory of the British South Africa Company is denied.

JOHANNESBURG'S BRITISH ARDOR.

Mass Meeting of Australians Proposing to Resist Boers with Arms.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—A dispatch from Johannesburg, South Africa, says that a performance of "Othello" was given there Dec. 30, at the Standard Theatre, which was crowded with people of all classes. The orchestra played the "Volkslied," the National air of the Transvaal, whereat the audience drowned the music with groans and hisses.

The orchestra then played "God Save the Queen," when the people rose and cheered. A mass meeting of Australian residents of Johannesburg has been held, at which the Chairman proposed that infantry and mounted companies be raised to resist the Boers.

DEATH OF A BELGIAN STATESMAN.

Political Services of Hubert Joseph Walther Frere-Orban.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 2.—Hubert J. W. Frère-Orban, the advocate and politician, died here this morning.

Hubert Joseph Walther Frère-Orban was born at Liège, April 24, 1812, was called to the bar of his native city, and soon acquired a high reputation among the Liberal Party there, who returned him to the Belgian Chamber as their representative in 1847. He was Minister of Public Works and then Minister of Finance in that year, and began the reform of the corn laws in Belgium before Sir Robert Peel reformed the corn laws in England.

He was again Finance Minister from 1848 to 1852, being in the interval between the two administrations Minister of Public Works. He again became Finance Minister in 1861, was soon afterward appointed President of the Council, and once more received the portfolio of Finance when the new Government was formed in January, 1868. The principal event during that administration was the attempt of France to obtain for a French company the management of the Luxembourg lines. The difference was amicably settled in 1869.

M. Frère-Orban resigned his portfolio in 1870, when the Catholic Ministry came into office. On the return of the Liberals into power in June, 1878, he was appointed head of the Cabinet, with the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, but was displaced after the general elections of 1884, when a Catholic majority was returned. Thus M. Frère-Orban has been a Cabinet Minister (with but short intervals,) for nearly a half century. He was unseated at the October elections of 1894, when the Catholic leader, M. Woeste, also lost his seat.

He was the founder of the Banque Nationale, and of the Caisse d'Epargne, and during his various administrations, much was done to advance the country; octrois were abolished, education was extended, the salt tax was repealed, the great camp on the Escaut, which insures a free landing to Belgium's ally, was established, and many laws were passed for the regulation of labor and for promoting the welfare of workmen. The Emperor of Austria conferred on him, in May, 1881, the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Stephen. M. Frère-Orban was a high dignitary of many other foreign orders; he had the Grand Cross of the Red Eagle of Prussia, and was a Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor. He was the author of a large number of memoirs, reports, and notes bearing on his work as a lawyer or politician, and he wrote, when he was a student in Paris, a comedy in three acts, "Trois Jours d'une Coquette," which Janin praised highly.

CONCESSIONS OF SULTAN.

Suffering Armenians May Be Relieved by the English Fund.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 2.—Owing to representations made to it by Sir Philip Currie, the British Ambassador, the Porte has instructed the Vali of Kharput to allow Mr. Barnum to distribute the fund collected in England for the relief of the suffering Armenians.

Trustworthy reports regarding the recent outrages in the vilayet of Kharput alone show that 138 towns and villages were desolated, 5,064 houses burned, and 12,708 persons killed. Not a single Turk was killed so far as is known.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—A dispatch from Constantinople says that the Porte has consented to accept the offer of the foreign representatives at Constantinople that the foreign Consuls at Aleppo mediate between the Turks, who are besieging Zeitoun, and the Armenians, who hold the town, for the surrender of the latter.

PETROLEUM IN AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Wells So Productive that Importation May Be Dispensed With.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The discovery and operation of great petroleum fields in Austria-Hungary have been reported to the State Department by George H. Murphy, United States Commercial Agent at Luxemburg, and in connection with the subject he says that the use of Russian petroleum seems to be increasing in the Luxemburg district.

It is sold there at about 1 cent a quart cheaper than American petroleum, and the price fluctuates with that of the American article. Some of the new wells opened in Austria-Hungary, says Mr. Murphy, have been so productive that henceforth that country will be able to dispense with foreign petroleum.

JAPAN'S TREATY WITH RUSSIA.

More Favorable Conditions than Those of Treaty with Britain.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—In a report to the State Department on the treaty between Russia and Japan concerning commerce and navigation, John Karel, United States Consul General at St. Petersburg, points out some differences between this treaty and that made between Japan and Great Britain.

More favorable conditions regarding exemption from different transit duties and other taxes are conferred on the subjects of both countries by the Russia-Japan treaty. The treaty also stipulates that monopoly of any merchandise, which can be established later on by either of the two countries to its profit may be engaged in.

CUBAN CENTRE OF OPERATIONS.

Official Denial that Spain Intends to Raise a New Loan.

MADRID, Jan. 2.—A dispatch from Havana says that the insurgents have chosen Guanajay, forty-five miles from Havana, as the centre of operations.

Señor Navarro Reverter, Minister of Finance, denies the truth of the statement that the Spanish Government intends to raise a new loan for the purpose of meeting the expenses of the campaign in Cuba, or for any other purpose.

MACEO'S TROOPS ARE DEFEATED.

Insurgents Are Retreating from the Interior of Matanzas.

MADRID, Jan. 2.—A dispatch to the Imparcial from Havana says that a body of Government troops, under Col. Galvis, has defeated, near Alfonso XII., a strong detachment of rebels, belonging to Maceo's command.

Heavy loss was inflicted on the insurgents. The dispatch adds that the rebels are retreating from the interior of the Province of Matanzas.

COSTA RICA ROADS DAMAGED.

More Laborers for Extended Work of the Panama Canal Company.

COLON, Jan. 2.—All the passengers and mails that have arrived at Limon, Costa Rica, during the past three weeks are detained at that place, it being impossible to reach the interior of the country by rail, owing to the fact that the railroad was badly damaged in a recent storm.

Another contingent of 108 laborers has arrived here from Cartagena. The men are to be employed on the Panama Canal, work on which is being extended.

South African Shares Suffer.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—The Stock Exchange market was greatly excited at the opening, and crowds of people congregated in the precincts of the Exchange discussing the Transvaal situation. South African shares were in a panicky state. Chartered South Africans opened 1 lower; Consolidated Gold Fields, 1¾; East Rands, ⅞, and De Boers, 1½ lower. Second-rate shares were virtually unsalable.

Savings Bank Deficit in Offenburg.

BERLIN, Jan. 2.—Great excitement has been caused in Offenburg, a town in Baden, by the discovery of a deficit in the Civic Savings Bank of 370,000 marks. The Treasurer of the institution, Franz Bauer, who has hitherto been highly esteemed, has been arrested. He denies all knowledge of the deficit.

Cephalonia's Cargo Unloading.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—The steamer Cephalonia, which was beached at the upper end of New Harbor, near Holyhead, yesterday, is lying in a sheltered position. All the holds of the steamer are full of water. Her cargo is being discharged into the steamer British Queen.

Germany's Official Inquiry Confirmed.

BERLIN, Jan. 2.—The statement made yesterday that Germany had officially inquired of Great Britain what steps the latter Government intended to take in regard to the invasion of the Transvaal by the British South Africa Company is confirmed to-day.

French Cabinet Discusses Transvaal.

PARIS, Jan. 2.—The Cabinet held a meeting this morning to consider the situation in the Transvaal.

Latest Shipping.

SS Croatan, Hansen, Georgetown and Wilmington, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Pawnee, Ingram, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Nacoochee, Smith, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to R. L. Walker.

WIND.—At Sandy Hook, at 9:30 P. M., southwest, moderate breeze, clear.

SS Panama, (Fr.,) Capt. Chabot, from New-York, arr. at Pauillac to-day.

MORMONS WORKING EAST

More Missionaries About to Enter the Field Hereabouts.

THE HEADQUARTERS ARE IN BROOKLYN

Congregations There, in Perth Amboy, and in Rockville Centre—What Elders Richards and Barnes Say of Their Labor.

It will be interesting to churchmen of other denominations to learn that the Latter-day Saints—as they call themselves—or Mormons—as they are familiarly known, intend to carry on a vigorous missionary compaign in this, the eastern district, within the next few years. The opening of Spring is likely to see the force of nine missionaries now working in the district augmented by twenty or more, and that force increased every year until the district is thoroughly covered.

President Samuel W. Richards said yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES:

"I have sent in my report for the year during the last few days, and have asked the first Presidency of the Church to send at least twenty additional elders in the Spring to work in this mission."

The eastern district comprises the New-England States, New-York, New-Jersey, and the eastern part of Pennsylvania, as well as that portion of Canada lying north of this region. The headquarters are in Brooklyn, just over the bridge, at 48 Sands Street. They are in charge of Elder Samuel W. Richards, President of the mission, and Elder Arthur F. Barnes. Both are from Salt Lake City. The meeting rooms are at these headquarters, in President Richard's office, and about fifty of that faith can be accommodated at the gatherings.

Sermons are preached there only every other Sunday, as Elders Richards and Barnes are compelled to attend to the congregations at Perth Amboy, N. J., and Rockville Centre, L. I.

President Richards holds a high place in the esteem of the Mormons. He comes from one of the leading Mormon families. One of his relatives, Apostle Franklin D. Richards, is second in succession to the Presidency of the Church, and will probably be called upon to take the reins of power within the next five years, both of his predecessors being extremely old. The President of the Eastern mission has seen much service. At a time when the Mormon propaganda was having its warmest reception in England he was President of the British mission, and under his rule no less than 11,000 converts were sent to Utah.

Elder Barnes represents the missionary class. He is a young merchant who was called from his business to preach the gospel of Mormonism. He has now been out almost a year, and will serve a year longer before he will be released and allowed to take up his business affairs again. Neither of the elders ever took a course in a theological college, and their religious education is only such as any intelligent Mormon receives. It is supposed that every member of the Church shall be able any time to respond to a call for a religious address.

The cards of these missionaries tell their story. On the face of one of them is printed:

> ELDER SAM'L W. RICHARDS,
> Salt Lake City, Utah.
> Mission Address:
> 48 Sands Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

On the reverse side of the card is the following:

ARTICLES OF FAITH

Of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints.

1. We believe in God, the Eternal Father, and in His Son, Jesus Christ, and in the Holy Ghost.
2. We believe that men will be punished for their own sins, and not for Adam's transgression.
3. We believe that, through the atonement of Christ, all mankind may be saved, by obedience to the laws and ordinances of the Gospel.
4. We believe that these ordinances are: First, faith in the Lord Jesus Christ; second, repentance; third, baptism by immersion for the remission of sins; fourth, laying on of hands for the gift of the Holy Ghost.
5. We believe that a man must be called of God, by "prophecy, and by the laying on of hands," by those who are in authority, to preach the Gospel and administer in the ordinances thereof.
6. We believe in the same organization that existed in the primitive church—namely, apostles, prophets, pastors, teachers, evangelists, &c.
7. We believe in the gift of tongues, prophecy, revelation, visions, healing, interpretation of tongues, &c.
8. We believe the Bible to be the word of God, as far as it is translated correctly; we also believe the Book of Mormon to be the word of God.
9. We believe all that God has revealed, all that He does now reveal, and we believe that He will yet reveal many great and important things pertaining to the Kingdom of God.
10. We believe in the literal gathering of Israel and in the restoration of the Ten Tribes; that Zion will be built upon this continent; that Christ will reign personally upon the earth, and that the earth will be renewed and receive its paradisiacal glory.
11. We claim the privilege of worshipping Almighty God according to the dictates of our conscience, and allow all men the same privilege, let them worship how, where, or what they may.
12. We believe in being subjects to Kings, Presidents, rulers, and magistrates, in obeying, honoring, and sustaining the law.
13. We believe in being honest, true, chaste, benevolent, virtuous, and in doing good to all men; indeed, we may say that we follow the admonition of Paul, "We believe all things, we hope all things"; we have endured many things, and hope to be able to endure all things. If there is anything virtuous, lovely, or of good report, or praiseworthy, we seek after these things. JOSEPH SMITH.

Every Mormon missionary carries cards of this style. They are printed by The Deseret News Company, in Salt Lake, which business is owned by George Q. Cannon and his sons.

All Mormons who are in this vicinity, visiting Elders and emigrants, who stop over on their way to Utah, call at the Brooklyn Headquarters. George Q. Cannon, when he was in this city three months ago, disregarded his political plans and business ambitions and interest long enough to pay headquarters a visit, and to encourage the work. A reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES called on the two Elders yesterday, and was received with courtesy and kindness.

"I might say we are just looking over the country now," said Elder Richards, in response to a question as to the work. "This district has been neglected for over fifteen years. Twenty years ago there were flourishing branches in New-York and Williamsburg. But these were broken up by the great tide of emigration to Utah, and the work was allowed to lapse somewhat. For some time the only official stationed here was one to look after the emigrant trade to Europe.

"About a year ago I was sent here to take charge of the mission, and since then eleven of us have been covering the entire field. So far we have been engaged in picking up connections and gathering interested people. Our work has progressed so far that we need much additional help."

Here the Elder made the statement quoted in the beginning, saying he wanted twenty more Elders in the Spring.

"You could put fifty men to work right now, could you not?" interrupted Elder Barnes.

"Yes, to advantage. But I do not want them to come during the Winter. When Spring opens up we can handle them better, and it will be far more comfortable for them until they become accustomed to the work. You see the men who will come here will be taken from business, farm, and professional life, and must become accustomed to the work.

"This will be the beginning. The work will be pushed in the Eastern country, and I think the force of Elders will be constantly increased. There is much opportunity for effective work here. During the year we have been at work, with all our disadvantages, we have baptized over 40 converts. Some fourteen were baptized within the past two weeks at Cohocton in Steuben County."

"And they reported to us," said Elder Barnes, "that in order to comply with the ordinance of the Church, and baptize by immersion, it was necessary to saw through six inches of ice."

"But these baptisms," continued Elder Richards, "do not represent the full extent of our work. There are many people, in all parts of the district, whose minds have been working, and who are almost prepared for baptism. Any one who is truly repentant may be baptized into the Church. Besides that, we have gathered a large number of saints, who were in the church when the branches were established here, and others who came over to this country and did not reach Utah. They had scattered and been forgotten, and some had almost forgotten their religion. But we are gradually gathering them again.

"We have good congregations in Perth Amboy, Rockville Centre, and at headquarters. At Perth Amboy we have a Sunday school with a regular attendance of 22 children. Additions are being made to each of these, and we believe it will not be long before these branches will flourish."

"How many missionaries does the Mormon Church keep in the field?" asked the reporter.

"From 800 to 1,000," answered Elder Barnes. "The Southern States have the largest number, about 250 being kept constantly in that mission. In some States there are as many as 20."

"The United States is divided into five missions," said Mr. Richards, "outside of what is known as home mission territory—that is, territory which is under the direct control of Salt Lake. There is the Eastern States Mission, of which I am President, comprising New-England and Canada north of it, New-York, New-Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania; the Southern States Mission, with headquarters at Chattanooga, Tenn., and taking in all the strictly Southern States; the Northern States Mission, with headquarters at Council Bluffs, Iowa, takes in all the remaining region east of Salt Lake, except Indian and Oklahoma Territories, which have a separate mission, and the California Mission, taking in the Pacific coast.

"The European Mission is controlled from Liverpool, where Apostle Anton H. Lund is in charge. The system there shows how perfect is the organization of the Mormon Church. Apostle Lund reports to the First Presidency at Salt Lake. There is a President in charge of each country, who reports to President Lund. Each country is then divided into conferences, each under a President, and these, in turn, have the Elders, who travel about, spreading the Gospel.

"I am not fully informed as to the present extent of the missionary labors, but know the Church has reached far out into Europe, Asia, South and North America, and the South Sea Islands. The command God gave to Joseph Smith was that which Jesus gave to His Apostles, telling him to go to all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature. The Church will never rest until it has obeyed that command, and has spread the Gospel so that no human being can have an excuse that he has not heard it."

"Where do these missionaries come from?" he was asked.

"From the body of the Church. Every year many are called from business, professional, and farm life. They go for from two or three years. The Church does not give them anything for their services. They are supposed to find their own support, and are borne up by their own means, by their friends, or by the people among whom they labor. They go cheerfully and labor well. When they have done their duty they go back again and take up their affairs."

"Is there as much immigration now as there was in former days?"

"No, I cannot say there is. From Europe now we have parties come over about once a month. They are parties of 70 to a 100. Sometimes they come twice a month. In old times, however, they would come in shiploads of several hundreds. We would charter ships to get them over to this country. Now, however, we are just picking up the stragglers. It is like seeking grapes after the vintage.

"Still, most of our converts want to go to Utah as soon as they receive the Gospel. We preach the doctrine of the gathering. The saints are taught to gather in Zion, so they may prepare for the second triumphant coming of Christ. But we do not need to teach this to send them to Utah. As soon as they are baptized they seem possessed of an irresistible desire to go to Utah. You can hardly hold them back. Why, there are two converts in Brooklyn now who had settled down in their homes, thinking they would stay here, who now want to sell those homes and go to Utah in the Spring. The spirit of gathering has taken hold of them. We sent a party of ten yesterday, James Hornsby and family and Mrs. Mark Duffy and family, from Perth Amboy. Others are only waiting for Spring to open before moving.

"The hard times of the last few years have had a deterring effect on the gathering. As our silver mines were shut down and a depression resulted, we encouraged men to stay where they were if they had good situations. Now, however, times are much better. There has been a revival, and more opportunities are offered. As times become better our immigration will increase."

"Do you ever say anything about polygamy in your discourses?"

"No, it is never mentioned by any of us. If we are asked about it, we say that it is no longer practiced in Utah, and is no longer countenanced by the Church. In years to come the people of the country will realize that there is no more polygamy. It will no longer be mentioned in public, and will not be talked about. We preach the new Gospel giving the faith of the Mormon people, and calling upon the people to heed the testimony as to the truth of this latter-day dispensation."

Both Elder Richards and Elder Barnes are Democrats, though they will not discuss politics while they are on their mission. The missionary force has been used as a weapon against the Utah Democrats. Stanch members of the party have been picked out and sent away to do missionary work, while their political opponents were left to help the party at home. George T. Cannon has power in the missionary field, and his Republicanism is best shown by the fact that a majority of those chosen for missionary work are always active Democrats.

LOHENGRIN AT THE OPERA HOUSE

Wagner's Work Given Effectively in German with Nordica and the de Reszke Brothers as Principals.

Despite the surfeit of extraordinary operatic attractions offered within the last fortnight by the Metropolitan Opera House management, "Lohengrin," which was given in German, drew another large audience last night. The performance was by no means remarkable for its smoothness, as the chorus from the very outset insisted upon establishing pitch and tempi of its own, notwithstanding the heroic efforts of Seidl to enforce those he considered more proper. Another fact that made itself evident was the inferiority of the German singers in the cast to those principals who are not Germans.

This suggested the hope that in the near future more Poles, Americans, and others not reared in the strict German school will supersede the present Wagnerian contingent from the Fatherland.

Jean and Edouard De Reszke and Mme. Nordica excelled by far, although Brema's Ortrud is much better than that generally presented by German singers here of late. The artistic phrasing of the De Reszkes and Mme. Nordica was such an agreeable relief from the spasmodic yelling of the others! Their work was also convincing that Wagner's music is singable, for at times flowing melodies followed each other in rapid succession.

In all the instances where these three artists, individually or collectively, had work to perform, it was done smoothly and without that obnoxious explosiveness continually indulged in by Messrs. Kaschmann and Livermann, and also by Mlle. Brema, although not as glaringly in her case as in that of the other two.

Mme. Nordica's Elsa is well known on both hemispheres as a skillful and artistic characterization, and her singing of the music alloted to Elsa has aroused the enthusiasm of the opera lovers of Europe as well as America.

The de Reszkes, who have but recently added Wagner's works in the original language to their repertories, are somewhat of a revelation in this new field. They give to the rôles they assume the full amount of grandeur and dignity, and at the same time do not lose sight of the fact that music is intended to please rather than to shock the ear. Their legitimate musical methods are enhanced by their clear enunciation. The words uttered by them and Nordica were clearly distinguishable, while those of the other principals, who are born Germans, were lost in the tumultuous efforts to outdo the full strength of the brass contingent of the orchestra.

Mr. Seidl's vocal and instrumental forces seemed to be in a rebellious state, and even the orchestra, which he generally controls so admirably, ran away from him on several occasions. The violins, at a time when stillness should reign, according to Wagner's score, set in at an awful pace, and had to be checked by the conductor. The chorus showed crudeness throughout, and sang as if they desired to emphasize their disapproval of Teutonic opera. Acts I., II., and IV. of "Traviata," and Massenet's one-act opera, "Navarraise," will be given to-night with Mmes. Saville, Bauermeister, and Van' Cauteren, and MM. Ancona, Vanni, Vivani, Rinaldini, Vaschetti, and Cremonini in the former, and Calvé, Plancon, Castelmary, Mauguiere, De Vries, and Lubert in the latter. Bevignani will conduct.

Victor Maurel in Chickering Hall.

Victor Maurel gave the first of three song recitals in Chickering Hall last evening. The others will be given Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 7, and Tuesday evening, Jan. 14. The first programme was made up entirely of modern French songs, of which there were eleven, including compositions of Augusta Holmes, C. L. Hess, Widor, Gounnod, Maréchal, Tagliafico, and Massenet. The piano accompaniments were played by Joseph Pizzarello. The audience was numerous and appreciative. The exquisite taste and facile expression of Maurel are well illustrated in songs of this description, while the deficiencies time has caused in his voice does not show so plainly as in the opera.

The programme of the second recital will comprise Italian, French, English, and Russian songs, while at the third the selections will all be from German composers, with Schumann predominating.

THE BOND BILL IS DOOMED

Will Be Turned into a Free Coinage Measure by the Senate.

SILVER MEN WILL HAVE THEIR WAY

The Finance Committee Will Report a Substitute for the House Bill and It Will Be Passed Without Doubt.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The House bond bill will be metamorphosed into a free-silver bill by the Senate Committee on Finance and reported to the free-silver Senate, which, in all probability, will pass it. This was indicated at the meeting to-day of the committee called for the specific purpose of considering the House bill. While nothing definite was accomplished, the silver men gave Messrs. Morrill, Sherman, Allison, Aldrich, and Platt, the Republican sound-money members, to understand that their wishes were not to be respected, and that nothing could be reported which did not meet the approval of the silver majority.

This cavalier treatment of the sound-money men should not cause, and probably does not cause, them any worriment.

It is the natural outcome of the shameful bargain entered into between the Republicans and the Populists by which the Finance Committee was organized for free silver in return for the privilege of controlling the Senate committees and patronage.

A Heated Discussion.

But little progress was made in the Committee on Finance to-day toward an agreement on the House bond bill. No vote of any kind was taken, nor did the silver men submit a definite proposition. There was a great deal of informal discussion in which the absolute and undeniable fact was demonstrated that the silver men knew their power and proposed to exercise it.

The discussion was at times quite heated, especially when Mr. Sherman was accused by some of his silver colleagues with seeking to retire the greenbacks, although he had, they said, up to the day he introduced his resolution in the Senate, been strong in favor of keeping those notes in constant circulation. Mr. Sherman, it is understood, denied that he was in favor of the retirement or cancellation of the greenbacks, and asserted that such Senators as understood his position in that light evidently did not comprehend the purport of the resolution he had introduced.

The committee remained in session an hour and a half, when a recess was taken until to-morrow morning, when it is expected the silver men will have agreed upon some definite measure.

The silver men held a conference after withdrawing from the committee, and discussed the terms of a bill which they will offer as a substitute for the House bill. Mr. Jones (Dem., Ark.,) was appointed as a sub-committee to draw the bill and present it to the silver men before the meeting of the committee to-morrow morning.

This substitute, it is believed, will provide for legislation that will open the United States mints to the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, and the issue of certificates thereon in the manner provided by law; withdrawing from circulation all National banknotes of denominations of less than $10, and the substitution therefor of notes of $10 or more; directing the Secretary of the Treasury to coin the bullion in the Treasury purchased under the Sherman act into standard silver dollars and redeem the Treasury notes issued for the purchase of this bullion in such silver dollars.

The way in which these ideas will be finally put into legal verbiage has not been determined definitely, but the silver men are fixed in the purpose to provide for free coinage, and prevent the enactment of any new authority for the issuing of bonds.

The substitute will be offered at to-morrow's meeting and, while it is the present intention not to make a report to the Senate until next Tuesday, the report, of course, may be ordered to be made to-morrow.

While the silver men were discussing this matter the Republicans were in conference on the House Bond bill and the tariff measure. The judgment of the Republicans is that action should be speedy, so that the country may know what to expect of the Senate.

While they know the silver men will insist upon a silver bill, they do not expect to see them solidify on a specific measure as soon as the silver men themselves hope they will be able so to do. If, however, the silver men do agree at once the Republicans will permit a vote in committee without delay, and the measure will be reported with a strong minority report.

The Tariff Outlook.

The Republicans of the Finance Committee appear to be of the opinion that the tariff bill as it came from the House should be amended in one or two particulars, and this probably will be done. In this they will have the support of their silver colleagues, and the bill as thus amended will go to the Senate with the understanding that no amendments shall be permitted in the Senate.

The Tariff bill will not be reported, however, until the Bond bill shall be out of the way.

The Republicans have canvassed carefully and the leaders say their men will vote solidly with the committee to put down all amendments that may be offered in the Senate, either with a view to opening up the general revision of the tariff or for the purpose of amending the bill to death.

The Silver Republicans will content themselves with voting to put a free-silver substitute on the Bond bill, and will not support such a proposition, should it be made by Democrats in the shape of a rider on the Tariff bill.

Will Not Oppose a Vote.

Leading Democrats have stated to their Republican colleagues that they are willing to permit a vote to be taken on the bill without undue delay, and if the Republicans have the votes with which to carry the measure through, it is probable that it will reach the voting stage within a reasonably short time after it shall be reported.

Word reached the committee this afternoon in an unofficial way that the President would take notice of to-day's failure to act on the bill and the advance knowledge of what that action will be and not wait for the Senate to vote upon the committee's report.

It was reported at the Capitol that an issue of one hundred million of bonds would be ordered before the end of next week, and that the gold would be raised largely abroad.

ARE TOO MANY INVESTORS.

Impossible to Give Them as Many Bonds as They Would Like.

Bond talk in the financial district yesterday developed that interest in the forthcoming issue is spreading. Reports of an excess of subscriptions to the plan formulated by J. P. Morgan & Co. disclosed that neither this plan nor any like it could give investors as many bonds as they would be glad to take. Letters reach the banks daily from correspondents, expressing a wish to sell gold, which they have in hand, in amounts varying from $10,000 to $70,000 for new bonds. The applicants naturally would like to obtain the bonds at about the price which the Government will receive. No encouragement can be held out to them in the present situation.

German interest in the issue seems to have been understated. All the banking houses with German connections are eager to subscribe. The representative of one house said yesterday that he had no doubt the loan could be placed wholly in Germany, or nearly so, if it were desirable. Such of it as may be placed there, he was confident, would be well placed, because the Government might rely on actual investment buying. The portion of the 5-20 loan which Germans bought never appeared in the market. Its holders kept it until it matured or was covered by another loan. Bonds sent to Germany, this banker said, would be sold in small lots to investors and put away in the boxes of individual buyers. The return of bonds to this country when the market showed a profit for them, as had happened with bonds placed in England, would be practically impossible, if Germans were buyers. Similar promises were heard on behalf of French buyers.

Intending subscribers for the bonds manifest no surprise or impatience over the President's course in deferring the official call. They wish it distinctly understood that it is in no sense their work or purpose to influence him. There is no arrangement, expressed or tacit, between them and the Government. Their action has been intended simply to prepare themselves for prompt subscription for the bonds whenever the call shall appear. It cannot affect their position, they say, whether the call may be made in a day, a week, or a month. They are convinced that the President will give Congress ample time in which to grant needed relief, but that in an emergency he will act. They intend to be ready for quick action.

It seems probable that the Government will obtain a better price for this issue than it got last February. The figure named yesterday was 105. It may be advanced. Bankers say that all securities are gauged by Government bonds, and that therefore it must be to financial interest to pay fairly well for the bonds, even if a syndicate may get them. At 105 original buyers would seem certain of a quick profit of not less than 10 to 12 points.

Plans for gold from abroad have progressed so far that from $4,000,000 to $5,000,000 has been engaged. It seems probable that many buyers will look abroad for gold. Dealers report a good demand for it at sufficient premium to justify its importation.

It is said that the largest single subscription to the new bond syndicate here has been $10,000,000, made by the New-York Life Insurance Company through President John A. McCall. Other insurance companies and trust companies are subscribers. It is understood that they have the gold in their vaults with which to pay for all the bonds they can obtain.

The visit of John A. Stewart, President of the United States Trust Company, and of James T. Woodward, President of the Hanover National Bank, to Washington, reported down town yesterday, was thought likely to lead to definite developments within a few days.

GREENBACKS IN THE TREASURY.

A Much Larger Sum Held than Is Generally Supposed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—From official figures, it would seem that a much larger volume than is generally supposed of the total issue of "greenbacks" is retained in the Treasury. At the time of the recent stock market flurry in New-York it was stated that more gold was not withdrawn from the Treasury because legal tender notes of large denominations could not be had. The reason for this appears to be chiefly that a very great proportion of these large notes is now held in the Treasury cash, and that the remainder is held mainly by the banks, National and other, in the financial centres.

The Treasurer's statement for Nov. 30, 1895, shows that of the United States notes (greenbacks) about $103,000,000 consisted of notes of denominations of $100 and over, while only about $19,000,000 of the Treasury notes of 1890 consisted of such large denominations. The Treasury Dec. 31, 1895, held $115,501,820 of United States notes or "greenbacks," and about $22,000,000 of Treasury notes of 1890. As most of these notes in the Treasury are those which have been redeemed in gold, and as the largest notes are usually presented for redemption, it is almost certain that the Treasury holdings are largely made up of such large denominations. About $31,000,000 of the United States notes in the Treasury are held against certificates of deposit, but Dec. 13, 1895, reports of National banks in New-York City showed that these banks held such certificates to the amount of $23,700,000, the balance being proably held by other banks in New-York and elsewhere.

The National banks in the United States, Sept. 28, held United States notes and Treasury notes of 1890 to the amount of $98,946,000, and if their holdings now are about the same, then the Treasury and the National banks together hold about $231,000,000 of the total issue of these notes. Assuming that banking institutions other than National in the United States hold $70,000,000 of "greenbacks" and Treasury notes, (and the amount is probably greater than less,) then the Treasury and the banks hold about $300,000,000 of the total issue of $484,000,000, and hold the largest denominations of these notes.

Talked with Secretary Carlisle.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—J. T. Woodward, President of the Hanover National Bank of New-York, arrived here this morning, and was in close conference for some time with Secretary Carlisle upon the expected sale of bonds for the purpose of recouping the Treasury reserve.

Mr. Woodward told Secretary Carlisle the New-York situation as to getting gold, and the two discussed the remote contingency of the Senate's passing any relief measure that would accord with the President's ideas.

PARDONS FOR MANY CONVICTS

Session of the New-Jersey Clemency Court—Important Cases.

JERSEY CITY, Jan. 2.—The New-Jersey Court of Pardons met in Chancery Chambers to-day. Several important cases were considered.

The court granted a full pardon to Charles Atkinson of Camden, who in July, 1894, was sentenced to State prison for ten years on complaint of Mary Miller, his eighteen-year-old stepdaughter, who accused him of felonious assault. Subsequently the girl was sent to the Reform School as an "incorrigible."

She confessed about three weeks ago that she had sworn falsely against Atkinson because he had tried to prevent her associating with evil characters whom she was in the habit of accompanying to the Gloucester races.

The court also considered the case of Alfred Clymer, sentenced to be hanged at Burlington Jan. 16 for the murder of Bridget Doyle, but refused to interfere.

Andrew Connors, who in 1882 was sentenced to thirty years' imprisonment for several burglaries, under the act of 1881, allowing cumulative sentences, was paroled.

Joseph Alston, sentenced in Newark in 1882 to twenty years' imprisonment for murder in the second degree, was also paroled.

Pardons and paroles were granted in a number of minor cases.

Mr. Foraker Declines to Talk.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 2.—A United Press representative called at ex-Gov. J. B. Foraker's house to-night and told him that Senator Elkins and Mr. Fessenden had given out statements of the circumstances under which he declined the nomination for President in 1888, and asked him if he would make a statement.

The ex-Governor said: "I will say nothing whatever to-night. I know the circumstances you refer to, and it is possible that this is what they are telling."

Mr. Foraker was very busy over a law case, and remarked that it was "more important than the Presidency."

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night to 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

—1:20 A. M.—467 East Houston Street; damage, $100.

—7:10 A. M.—Fulton and West Street; damage, $15.

—8:15 A. M.—One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street and Rider Avenue; Robitzek Brothers; damage, $5,000.

—10:00 A. M.—221 East Thirty-fourth Street; Borden Milk Company; no damage.

—11:15 A. M.—170 Monroe Street; Benjamin Cohen; damage slight.

—4:25 P. M.—441 West Fifty-seventh Street; John Keller; tenement; damage, $75.

—5:35 P. M.—1,736 Madison Avenue; Samuel Regenburg; flat; damage, $100.

—6:00 P. M.—58 Cannon Street; Abraham Walterman; tenement; damage trifling.

—7:15 P. M.—208 West Seventeenth Street; Joseph Fefter; damage trifling.

—8:50 P. M.—227 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street; John Martin; damage, $50.

—9:15 P. M.—361 West Fifty-first Street; Hyman Orgs; flat; no damage.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—The estate of the late Eugene Field was brought into the Probate Court to-day on a petition of the widow for letters of administration. The estate is valued at $25,000, all in personal property. Besides this there is the poet's home, valued at $10,000 to $20,000, which he had conveyed to his wife some time before his death.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The Secretary of State has received from Gov. Foster of Louisiana, a communication concerning the shooting of the mate of a British vessel at New-Orleans, during the levee riots there last year. The report made indicates that the shooting was accidental, and was done with no evil intent toward the mate.

AKRON, Ohio, Jan. 2.—John Bruner, his wife, and four children, were driving down a steep hill to-day when the harness broke, and the wagon ran into a telegraph pole. Mrs. Bruner and two girls, aged seven and eleven, were fatally injured.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

ATTLEBOROUGH, Mass., Jan. 2.—A fire in a room of the Hebronville Mill last evening caused $10,000 damage by water from the automatic sprinklers, but the loss by fire was slight.

Flint's Fine Furniture. Too late for Christmas trade at half cost of manufacture. 45 West 23d St.—Adv.

TWICE ASSAULTED IN COURT

H. B. Brockway of the Elmira Reformatory Knocked Down by E. F. Early, Who Had Broken His Parole.

Hugh B. Brockway, the transfer officer of the Elmira Reformatory, and a brother of the Superintendent of that institution, was brutally assaulted before Magistrate Deuel in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday morning by Edward F. Early.

Early had been out of the reformatory on parole, and a moment before the assault he had been recommitted to the institution, having broken his parole.

Early was sent to the institution in 1893 by Recorder Smyth after a conviction for grand larceny. Because of good behavior he was paroled last May. Since that time he has several times been arrested on suspicion, but was discharged each time. His associations, however, have been with pickpockets and sneak thieves.

He was arrested Wednesday night for the larceny of a diamond ring, the property of a female acquaintance. He was arraigned before Magistrate Deuel and turned over to Brockway, to be returned to the Elmira Reformatory.

Magistrate Deuel had hardly finished telling the prisoner that he would have to go back to the reformatory when Early struck out with his right hand and hit Brockway in the face. The blow was so severe that Brockway fell. Immediately half a dozen court officers seized Early and handcuffed him. Brockway assisted in completing this work.

While Brockway was standing beside the handcuffed prisoner, not expecting another attack, Early jumped upon him and struck him in the mouth with his head. Again Brockway fell to the floor and blood flowed freely from his mouth. This time several detectives and court officers seized the prisoner by his legs, arms and head and subdued him.

The greatest excitement reigned throughout the courtroom while this performance was going on.

Magistrate Deuel finally ordered Brockway to make out a complaint of assault against Early, and upon that complaint the prisoner was held for trial. Throughout the trouble Early kept exclaiming: "You might as well hang me as to send me back there, because they'll never let me get out alive."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Let the sunlight of art and beauty into your home with one of COWPERTHWAIT'S Reliable Carpets. 104 West 14th Street.

Furs! Reliable Furs for holiday presents; 30 per cent. less than up-town prices. BURKE, 210 Broadway.

E. & W. **Chico,** The new collar. **E. & W.**

MARRIED.

COGSWELL—NICKERSON.—At St. Paul's Church, Dedham, Mass., Jan. 1, by the Rev. Percy Browne, Agnes Eugenie, daughter of the late Albert W. Nickerson, to Cullen Van Rensselaer Cogswell of New-York.

TAMS—CRUGER.—On Wednesday, Jan. 1, 1896, in Grace Church Chantry, New-York City, by the Rev. William Reed Huntington, D. D., J. Frederic Tams to Mrs. Blanche Spedden Cruger.

TOWNSEND—MURRAY.—On Wednesday, Jan. 1, 1896, at St. George's Church, Flushing, N. Y., by Rev. J. Carpenter Smith, D. D., assisted by Rev. H. D. Waller, Clara Griffith Murray, daughter of Joseph K. Murray, to Samuel Clinton Townsend of Baltimore, Md.

DIED.

BAYARD.—Suddenly, Dec. 31, Francena Cornelia Brown, widow of Lewis Pintard Bayard, in the 70th year of her age.

Funeral services will be held at Christ Church, Short Hills, N. J., on Friday, Jan. 3, on the arrival of the 10:10 A. M. train from New-York.

BEACH.—On Wednesday, Jan. 1, 1896, Alfred E. Beach.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, 9 West 20th St., on Monday morning, Jan. 6, at 10 o'clock. Interment at Stratford, Conn.

COREY.—Suddenly, at New-Rochelle, on Jan. 1, Caro Christine Hooker, wife of Francis Waite Corey of Chicago and eldest daughter of the late William Throop Hooker.

Funeral at All Saints' Church, Orange, on Friday, Jan. 3, at 1:45. Train leaves Christopher St. for Highland Av. station at 12:32.

COSGRIFF.—On Dec. 31, at her residence, 122 Bank St., Elizabeth Gibbons, wife of John G. Cosgriff, in the 64th year of her age.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence on Friday, Jan. 3, at 11 A. M. Interment in Jersey City Cemetery.

HANSON.—On Jan. 2, suddenly, Laura, eldest daughter of Thomas and Mary E. Hanson.

Funeral services at residence of her parents, Kingman and Hamilton Roads, South Orange, on Saturday, 4th inst., upon arrival of 12:50 P. M. train from New-York at Mountain Station, D., L. and W. R. R. Carriages will be in waiting at the station. Interment private.

HAW.—On Wednesday, Jan. 1, William Haw, in the 69th year of his age.

Funeral services at his late residence, 245 West 135th St., Friday evening, Jan. 3, at 8 o'clock.

LAWSON.—Andrew Lawson, on the 2d inst., at 7 Pelham Crescent, Nottingham, England, after a painful operation, in his 51st year.

STANTON.—On Thursday morning, Jan. 2, at her late residence, No. 21 West 52d St., Helen Chauncey Stanton, daughter of Margaret D. and the late George W. Stanton.

Funeral private. Please omit flowers.

TWOMBLY.—At Madison, N. J., on Jan. 1, 1896, suddenly, of pneumonia, Alice, eldest child of Hamilton McK. and Florence A. V. Twombly, aged 16 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of her parents, 684 5th Av., on Saturday morning, Jan. 4, at 10:30 o'clock.

WHITE.—William Mansfield White, at Utica, N. Y., on Thursday, Jan. 2, 1896, in the 64th year of his age.

Funeral Sunday at 2 o'clock P. M.

WOODLAWN CEMETERY,
Woodlawn Station, (24th Ward,) Harlem Railroad. Office, No. 20 East 23d St.

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FAVORS AN ADVISORY BODY

Chamber of Commerce's Action in the Venezuelan Matter.

TO CONSULT OTHER COMMERCIAL BODIES

Would Have United States Commission Act with Similar Board Named by Great Britain.

CARL SCHURZ'S SPEECH WELL RECEIVED

The Messrs. Smith Bring up the Cost of War to Merchants—Other Speakers Before the Chamber.

At the monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday, attended by as many members as the spacious rooms of the Chamber could hold, resolutions were adopted in favor of an inquiry into the Venezuelan dispute by a commission, in which Great Britain may have equal voice with the United States, with an additional arbitrator to be named by the two Governments, and appealing to the people of both countries to unite their efforts for a peaceful settlement of the controversy.

The Committee on Foreign Commerce and the Revenue Laws presented the resolution of appeal. Its spirit and meaning were defined in an amendment offered by Carl Schurz, at the close of a well-studied speech, in which he suggested that the proposed court need not be called a council for arbitration, and that England might consent to it if it were known by another name—an advisory body, for instance.

Mr. Schurz did not advise submission to any encroachment upon American rights. On the contrary, a portion of his speech was given to demonstration of the impregnable condition of this country. Only the surface could be scratched by seaboard attacks. The interior would grow in strength with each year. He showed that no foreign power would go to war with this country unless forced to it.

The meeting gave Mr. Schurz a rousing indorsement. Everything he said met with cordial response. His declaration for peace, but only with honor, stirred the greatest enthusiasm. Outbursts of applause greeted every expression of loyalty and every utterance that favored a proper assertion of National dignity. In its manifestations of feeling the meeting did credit to the good sense and patriotism of the merchants composing the Chamber.

Petty commercial spirit was asserted in a mildly absurd way by Charles Stewart Smith and G. Waldo Smith. This league of the Smith family excited only derision. Henry M. Taber, who had a chair so close to the Smiths that he seemed to be infected by them, ventured to object to a phrase in the committee's report, which ascribed to the American people "unanimous" support of the Monroe doctrine. Mr. Taber had hardly spoken his objection when Francis O. Matthiessen, in a voice ringing with indignant resentment, exclaimed:

"Mr. Chairman, I think the Monroe doctrine does meet with the approval and the hearty support of the people."

A shout of assent and applause long continued followed this sentiment, contrasting most emphatically with the silence that had attended Mr. Taber's plaint. In deference to the Smiths and Mr. Taber, however, F. B. Thurber, Chairman of the committee which made the report, consented to scratch out the word "unanimous," and the report and resolutions were adopted with the understanding that popular support of the Monroe doctrine was unanimous, barring the Smiths and Mr. Taber. Abundant evidence appeared in the proceedings that if the Smith idea had become aggressive the Chamber would have throttled it.

The Resolutions Adopted.

The resolutions adopted were as follows, the first being the committee's and the others Mr. Schurz's, which the committee accepted:

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York, being profoundly impressed with the gravity of the situation which threatens the peace now and happily so long existing between Great Britain and the United States, appeals to the common sense and the common interests of the people of both countries to avert the calamity of war by a resort to arbitration or other friendly negotiation, which has so often been found to be a sufficient and satisfactory mode of settling international disputes, and to which both Governments stand committed by profession, precedent, and the humanitarian spirit of the age.

Resolved, That the President of the Chamber of Commerce appoint a special committee of fifteen members, of which the President shall be one, to consider the expediency of an effort to be made on its part in conjunction with similar organizations, in the interest of international peace and good understanding toward obtaining the submission of the whole Venezuelan boundary dispute for investigation to a joint committee to be composed of the members of the commission already appointed by the President and an equal number of British subjects, and to be presided over by some man of eminent character and ability, to be agreed upon by the Governments of Great Britain and the United States; the commission so constituted to be not a court of arbitration, but a Commission of Inquiry or Advisory Council, and, as such, to report the results of its investigation and its opinion to the Governments concerned for their decision.

Resolved, further, That if the special committee of this Chamber finds it expedient that such an effort be made, it shall have power to enter in the name of the Chamber of Commerce into correspondence with other commercial organizations and other organizations of public-spirited citizens to enlist their co-operation and to do such other things as it may deem useful and proper to further the object in view.

In accordance with the resolutions it was decided to appoint a committee of fifteen members to enlist the co-operation of other commercial bodies and associations in the movement.

IN FAVOR OF ARBITRATION.

Report of Committee on Foreign Commerce and Revenue Laws.

Since a common understanding that the Venezuelan dispute would be considered filled the meeting room with members, President Orr called for the report on this subject from the Committee on Foreign Commerce and the Revenue Laws as soon as he took his gavel. The committee is composed of Francis B. Thurber, Gustav H. Schwab, Stephen W. Carey, and William H. Robertson. In the preparation of its report, it had the aid of Abram S. Hewitt, Carl Schurz, and Chauncey M. Depew.

Mr. Thurber read the report, which was as follows:

To the Chamber of Commerce:

Your Committee on Foreign Commerce and the Revenue Laws respectfully reports that, since the last meeting of the Chamber and the one hundred and twenty-seventh annual celebration of its foundation, at which the continued revival of confidence and the steady improvement in business were subjects of general and just congratulation, a sudden and deplorable check has been given to our growing prosperity by an occurrence which no foresight could have anticipated and from a quarter whence such a blow was least to have been expected. The President of the United States, in his annual message to the Congress, had referred to the pending dispute as to the boundary between Venezuela and British Guiana, in reference to which the good offices of our Government had been tendered, and arbitration had been recommended; but there was nothing to indicate that a solution satisfactory to all parties might not be reasonably expected. The special message of the President on this subject came, therefore, as a sudden and unwelcome surprise to the commercial world, causing the apprehension of war to take the place of the calm spirit of confidence with which the approaching Christmas holidays were anticipated. The losses caused by the rude derangement of business, and by the fall in the value of merchandise and of securities, are too painfully fresh to require discussion at our hands.

Upon the merits of the controversy between the United States and the Government of Great Britain it would be manifestly impolitic, if not improper, for the Chamber of Commerce to express any opinion while the subject is still under discussion between the responsible representatives of the two powers, but it seems to your committee to be eminently proper and desirable that this Chamber, which may without presumption claim to represent the commercial interests and feelings of the mercantile classes, should express its profound regret that the contingency of war between the two great English-speaking nations should have been suggested as a possible outcome of the pending correspondence in a controversy in which the American people have now, and probably can have, no more than a sentimental and passing interest. But for the suggestion that an ultimate resort to arms might become necessary, the work of diplomacy would have proceeded without disturbing public confidence, and the ultimate solution have been reached without causing needless ruin to many innocent persons and unmerited distress in many a household in which joy would otherwise have prevailed.

Your committee feels also that the Chamber may properly reiterate its repeated declaration in favor of arbitration as a reasonable and the best method for the settlement of international disputes, and may express its regret that the Government of Great Britain has seen fit to decline, or to limit, the propositions which have heretofore been made by Venezuela, and courteously and wisely reinforced by our Government, for the submission of the boundary dispute to the decision of impartial arbiters, and may voice the hope that Great Britain will yet see that it is alike magnanimous and wise to reopen the question in dispute with a weaker power, and submit to the unbiased judgment of mankind the decision of a question of no great moment in itself, but to which extraneous circumstaces have given sufficient importance to raise the issue of peace or war between two powerful and kindred nations, whose intimate relations with each other, and whose permanent welfare demand at all times "peace with honor."

Would Have the Subject Reviewed.

It seems to your committee that if the subject should be reviewed by both Governments in the spirit of mutual forbearance, looking rather to the future than to the past, and with the sterling common sense which has heretofore characterized the Anglo-Saxon race and gained for it the primacy of the world, the solution of the pending controversy will not be found to be attended with serious difficulty.

The opportunity for this review will fortunately be presented when the report of the Commissioners created by the Congress of the United States for the purpose of investigating all the facts relating to the disputed boundary line shall have been received and communicated in a friendly spirit to both parties to the controversy, in the expectation that it will either form a basis for adjustment by negotiation or for reference to impartial arbitration.

This course is rendered the more easy because Great Britain takes no exception to the principles declared in the Monroe doctrine, which indeed, was formulated at the instance and with the approval of the great British Minister, Canning, who "sought to redress the balance of power in Europe, by calling into existence a new world in the West," and because also the President has declared that there can be no objection to a conventional rearrangement of boundaries which may be satisfactory to Venezuela, and that such a result will not be regarded by the United States as infringing upon its rights and interests, or as violating the spirit of the doctrine announced by President Monroe in 1823, and which still has the enthusiastic and unanimous support of the American people.

During the present century about eighty cases of international dispute have been settled by arbitration. In the last twenty years these cases have occurred at the rate of two or three a year. They have covered questions of boundary, of insult to the flag, of property, of personal injury—every question, in fact, with which nations have had to deal, except the one question of actual existence of the national life. In every case the difficulty has been settled for all time, and no war has ever grown out of any of them.

Our country has settled more than forty of these difficulties. We have been literally "the peace nation of the world." Great Britain has settled about a dozen in the same period, and all the nations of Europe have had from one to seven cases. All of the South American Republics, except two, and two of the Central American Republics, have done the same. As between Great Britain and the United States there have been numerous controversies which have been thus settled from 1798 down to the present time. Among these were the St. Croix River boundary, the Passamaquoddy Bay dispute, and the northeastern boundary between the United States and Canada. This left the northwestern boundary between the United States and Canada unsettled, and in 1844 the controversy over this waxed so warm that it was made a party issue in this country. The parallel of 54 minutes 40 seconds was claimed as the northern boundary of the United States, and 54 minutes 40 seconds or fight became the Democratic campaign cry. England contended for the forty-ninth parallel, and this was finally decided in her favor. Then came the Alabama claims and the fisheries dispute, the first being decided in our favor, and the latter against us, each side accepting the decision and paying the award like business men. Then came the seizure of Canadian sealing vessels by the United States in Bering Sea, which was arbitrated, and about $400,000 awarded to the owners of the seized vessels, which has not been paid, owing to the failure of Congress to make an appropriation therefor, and which we are in honor bound to settle without further delay. The Alaskan boundary remains to be determined, but a convention providing for a survey of part of the line has already been entered into by England and the United States, and it is in a fair way of being settled in an equally reasonable manner.

Your committee being convinced that their views as to a peaceful solution will have the support and sympathy of intelligent and patriotic people on both sides of the Atlantic, recommend to the Chamber the adoption of the following resolution designed to strengthen the efforts of the responsible officials of Great Britain and the United States to preserve the peace, with the aid and assistance of men of all races and creeds who look upon war as the greatest conceivable calamity, and upon peace and commerce as the most powerful agencies in promoting the progress of civilization, the growth of liberty, the spread of religion, and the general diffusion of happiness.

Mr. Thurber's Remarks.

The committee's resolution followed. In support of the report and the resolution Mr. Thurber said:

In submitting this report I would state that when excitement following the President's message was at its height, and fortunes were crumbling in the financial world, it seemed to many members of the Chamber expedient that it should voice through a special meeting the great interests involved.

A call for such a meeting was signed by double the required number of members, but as action by Congress was pending it was deemed advisable to await the regular monthly meeting, and afford an opportunity for sober second thought to assert itself.

Desiring that the Chamber should have the benefit of the best minds and those most experienced in public affairs among our members, your committee sought the advice of the Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, the Hon. Carl Schurz, and the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, and we are greatly indebted to those gentlemen for assistance and wise counsel in the preparation of the report.

Pending the report of the eminent commission authorized by Congress and appointed by the President, your committee has not deemed it advisable to go into the merits of the controversy, but has confined this report to advocating peace and arbitration, and calling public attention to what these forces have accomplished during the present century in adjusting international differences. In this day and generation public opinion is the court of last resort, and religion and commerce should be allies in advocating the cause of human progress before this court. Public opinion can prevent unloosing the dogs of war, or even drive them back to their kennels if unloosed. This Chamber may well speak with authority in the interest of peace, for it has ever been foremost in upholding the honor of the Nation, as well as responding to the appeals of humanity. If necessity arises it will not hesitate at any sacrifice of blood or treasure to this end, but until that necessity is clearly apparent let us believe with Tennyson, that

"The common sense of most shall hold a fretful realm in awe,
And the kindly earth shall slumber lapt in universal law."

Mr. President, I move the reception and adoption of the report and resolution.

Throughout the reading of the report and resolutions and during Mr. Thurber's remarks, the meeting was closely attentive, manifesting its approval of expressions of loyalty and National self-respect with gratifying frequency.

THE SPEECH OF MR. SCHURZ.

His Plan to Bring About a Body Which Shall Give Advice.

When Mr. Thurber had finished Mr. Schurz arose to second his motion. The meeting greeted Mr. Schurz heartily, and soon warmed into enthusiasm. He said:

As an honorary member of the Chamber of Commerce I am thankful for the privilege of seconding the resolution offered by the committee. I yield to no one in American feeling or pride, and as an American I maintain that international peace kept in justice and honor is an American principle and an American interest. As to the President's recent message on the Venezuela case opinions differ. But I am sure that all good citizens, whether they approve or disapprove of it, and while they would faithfully stand by their country in time of need, sincerely and heartily wish that the pending controversy between the United States and Great Britain be brought to a peaceable issue.

I am well aware of the strange teachings put forth among us by persons that a war from time to time would by no means be a misfortune, but rather a healthy exercise to stir up our patriotism and to keep us from becoming effeminate. Indeed, there are some of them busily looking around for somebody to fight as the crazed Malay runs amuck looking for somebody to kill.

The idea that the stalwart and hardworking American people engaged in subduing to civilization an immense continent, need foreign wars to preserve their manhood from dropping into effeminacy, or that their love of country will flag unless stimulated by hatred of somebody else, or that they must have bloodshed and devastation as an outdoor exercise in the place of other sports—such an idea is as preposterous as it is disgraceful and abominable.

It is also said that there are some American citizens of Irish origin who wish the United States to get into a war with England because they believe such a war would serve to relieve Ireland of the British connection. We all value the willingness of the Irish-born American citizens to fight for their adopted country if need be, and nobody will deny that their hearty love for their native land is, as such, entirely natural and entitled to respect. But as American citizens, having sworn exclusive allegiance to the United States, not one of them should ever forget that this Republic has a right to expect of all its adopted citizens as to their attitude toward public affairs, especially questions of peace or war, the loyal and complete subordination of the interests of their native countries to the interests of the United States.

Politicians Eager to Plunder.

There are also corrupt politicians eager to plunder the public under a cheap disguise of patriotism, and unscrupulous speculators, looking for gambling and pilfering opportunities in their country's trouble, and wishing for war as the piratical wrecker wishes for fogs or hurricanes. They deserve the detestation of every decent man.

But aside from these classes, it may safely be assumed that all seriously minded American citizens earnestly hope for a continuance of the long-existing friendly relations between this country and Great Britain. Gen. Sherman, whose memory is dear to us all, is reported to have said in his vigorous way: "You want to know what war is? War is hell." And nobody who has seen war as he had, and as some of us have, will question the truthfulness of his characteristic saying. True, war sometimes develops noble emotions and heroic qualities in individuals or in a people, but war is hell for all that. If our boasted civilization and Christianity are to mean anything, they should mean this: No war is justifiable unless it cause or object stands in just proportion to its cost in blood and destruction, and human misery and waste, and political corruption, and social demoralization, and relapse of civilization, and even then it is justifiable only when every expedient of statesmanship to avert it has been thoroughly exhausted.

I shall not discuss now whether those who honestly think that our present difference with Great Britain would, as to cause or object, justify war, or those who think the contrary are right.

I expect them both to co-operate in an earnest endeavor to encourage those expedients of statesmanship by which war may be averted in either case. Confronting a grave emergency we must, as practical men, look at the situation not as it might have been or ought to be, but as it is. For several years our Government has been seeking to bring a boundary dispute between Venezuela and British Guiana to a friendly settlement, but without success.

Last Summer the President, through the Secretary of State, in a dispatch reviewing the case at length and containing an elaborate disquisition on the Monroe doctrine, asked the British Government whether it would "consent or decline to submit the Venezuelan question in its entirety to impartial arbitration," calling for "a definite decision." Lord Salisbury, after some delay, replied in a dispatch, also discussing the Monroe doctrine from his point of view, that the Venezuelan question might be in part submitted to arbitration, but he refused to submit it in its entirety as asked for. Thereupon President Cleveland sent a message to Congress recommending appropriations for a commission, to be appointed by the Executive, which commission shall make the necessary investigation of the boundary dispute, and report to our Government, and when such report is made and accepted it will, in the President's opinion, be "the duty of the United States to resist by every means the appropriation by Great Britain of any lands or the exercise of any governmental jurisdiction over any territory which, after investigation, we have determined of right belongs to Venezuela." And Congress, by unanimously voting the appropriation asked for, without qualifications, virtually made the position taken by the President its own.

Changed the Situation.

This correspondence and this message, by their tone as well as their substance, have essentially changed the situation. It is no longer a mere question of boundary or of the status of the Monroe doctrine, but, after a demand and a call for a definite decision and a definite refusal of the thing demanded and in answer to this something that may be understood as a threat of war, it has assumed the most ticklish form of an international difference—the form of a question of honor. Questions of fact, of law, of interest, of substantial justice and right it may sometimes be difficult to determine, but there are rules of evidence, of legal construction, of equity, and precedents to aid us. A question of honor is often inaccessible to these aids, for it is a matter of sentiment. Affairs of honor have caused as many follies as affairs of love. It is a strange fact that, while the mediæval conception of honor, which regarded the duel as the only adequate settlement of a question of this nature, has yielded to more enlightened views in several highly civilized countries, nations are in such cases still apt to rush to arms as the only means of satisfaction.

It is generally said in Great Britain, as well as here, that there will be no war. The belief is born of the wish. It is so general because almost everybody feels that such a war would be a disaster not only calamitous, but also absurd and shameful to both nations. From the bottom of my heart I trust the prediction will prove true. But the prediction itself, with the popular sentiment prompting it, will not be alone sufficient to make it true. Bloody wars have happened in spite of an earnest popular desire for peace on both sides, especially when questions of honor inflamed the controversy. It may be in vain to cry "Peace! Peace!" on both sides of the ocean if we continue to flaunt the red flag in one another's faces.

The commission just appointed by the President indeed consists of eminent, patriotic, and wise men. They will no doubt conduct their inquiry with conscientious care and fairness. So we think here. But we have to admit that after all it is a one-sided contrivance, and as such lacks an important element of authority. Suppose the report of the commission goes against the British contention. Suppose then we say to Great Britain, "Our investigation shows this and so we decide accordingly. Take this or fight!" How then? It is quite possible that a vast majority of the British people care very little about the strip of territory in dispute, and would have been satisfied to let the whole of it go to arbitration. It is not impossible even that Lord Salisbury himself, in view of the threatening complications in Europe and other parts of the world, and of the manifold interests involved, might at least rather let it be so submitted than have a long quarrel about it.

Time When Commission Reports.

But it may be well doubted whether any statesman at the head of the British or any other great Government would think that he could afford to yield what he otherwise would be disposed to yield under a threat of war. Similar circumstances would produce similar effects with us. The fact is, therefore, that however peaceable the popular temper may be on both sides of the water, the critical moment will come at the time when the commission reports, and, if that commission remains one-sided, as it is now, the crisis may become more exciting and dangerous than ever.

But in the meantime there will be something calling for the most earnest attention of the business world on both sides of the Atlantic. While that critical period is impending there will be—who knows how long?—a dark cloud of uncertainty hanging over both nations, an uncertainty liable to be fitfully aggravated on occasion, or even without occasion, by speculative manufacturers of rumors. Every business calculation will be like taking a gambler's chance. The spirit of enterprise will be depressed by vague anxiety as to the future, by the paralysis of apprehension, and I need not tell you, as experienced business men, what all this means as to that confidence which is necessary to set in motion the rich man's money and the poor man's labor, and thus to develop general prosperity. It is of the highest importance, therefore, that this uncertainty be removed, or, at least, lessened as much and as soon as possible, and the peace sentiment prevailing here, as well as in England, of which the friendly message from the Chamber of Commerce in Edinburgh is so cheering an evidence, may perhaps be practically set to work for the accomplishment of that end.

A thought occurred to me when studying President Cleveland's Venezuela message which indeed may well have occurred, at least in general outline, to many others at the same time, because it seems so natural. I was glad to notice that something in the same line was suggested by an English journal. The President has appointed an American commission to inquire into the British claims as to the Venezuela boundary. As I have already pointed out, the findings of that commission will, owing to its one-sided origin, lack an essention element of the moral authority required to command general credit. The authority would be supplied if an equal number of eminent Englishmen designated by the British Government were joined to the commission to co-operate in the examination of the whole case, and if the two parties, to prevent deadlocks between them, agreed upon some distinguished person outside to preside over and direct their deliberations, and to have the casting vote—the joint commission to be not a court of arbitration, and as such to pronounce a final and binding decision of the whole case—the thing which Lord Salisbury objected to—but an advisory council to report the results of its inquiry into the whole case, together with its opinions, findings, and recommendations to the two Governments for their free acceptance or rejection.

Possible Effect of His Plan.

It may be said that such an arrangement would not entirely remove the uncertainty as to the first outcome. I believe, however, that it would at least very greatly lessen that uncertainey. I think it possible that the findings and recommendations of a commission so constituted would have high moral authority and carry very great weight with both Governments. They would be likely to furnish, if not a complete and conclusive decision, at least a basis for a friendly agreement. The very appointment of such a joint commission by the two Governments would be apt at once to remove the question of honor, the most dangerous element, from the controversy, and thus go very far to relieve the apprehension of disastrous possibilities which usually has so unsettling and depressing an effect.

I do not know, of course, whether such a plan would be accepted by either Government. I think, however, that each of them could assent to it without the slightest derogation to its dignity, and that if either of them received it upon proper presentation, even with an informal manifestation of favor, the way would easily be opened to a mutual understanding concerning it. At any rate, it seems to me worth the while of a public-spirited and patriotic body like this, and of other friends of peace here or abroad to consider its expediency, and at the close of my remarks I shall move a tentative resolution to that effect, in addition to the one now pending.

I repeat, I am for peace—not, indeed, peace at any price, but peace with honor. Let us understand, however, what the honor of this great American Republic consists in. We are a very powerful people—even without an army or navy immediately ready for action. We are in some respects the most powerful people on earth. We enjoy peculiar advantages of inestimable value. We are not only richer than any European nation, in men, in wealth, and in resources yet undeveloped, but we are the only nation that has a free hand, having no dangerous neighbors, and no outlying or exposed possessions to take care of. We are in our continental position substantially unassailable. A hostile navy may destroy what commercial fleet we have, blockade our ports, and even bombard our seaboard towns. This would be painful enough, but it would be only scratching our edges. It would not touch a vital point. No foreign power or possible combination could attack us on land without being overwhelmed on our own soil by immensely superior numbers. We are the best fitted, not, perhaps for a war of quick decision, but for a long war. Better than any other nation we can, if need be, live on our own fat. We enjoy the advantages of not having spent our resources during long periods of peace on armaments of tremendous cost without immediate use for them, but we would have those resources unimpaired in time of war to be used during the conflict, substantially unassailable in our continental fastness, and bringing our vast resources into play with the patriotic spirit and the inventive genius and enterprise of our people. We would on sea as well as on land wage offensive as well as defensive warfare, be stronger the second year of a war than the first, and stronger the third than the second, and so on.

Owing to this superiority of our staying power a war with the United States would be to any foreign nation practically a war without end. No foreign power or possible combination in the Old World can, therefore, considering in addition to all this the precarious relations of every one of them with other powers, and its various exposed interests, have the slightest inclination to get into a war with the United States, and none of them will, unless we force to do so. They will on the contrary carefully avoid such a quarrel as long as they can, and we may be confident that without firing a gun, and even without having many guns ready for firing, we shall always see our rights respected and our demands, if they are just and proper, may be, after some diplomatic sparring, at last fully complied with.

Rule for Powerful Nation.

Now, what is the rule or honor to be observed by a power so strong and so advantageously situated as this republic is? Of course, I do not expect it meekly to pocket real insults, if they should be offered to it. But surely it should not, as our boyish jingoes wish it to do, swagger about among the nations of the world with a chip on its shoulder, and shaking its fist in everybody's face. Of course, it should not tamely submit to real encroachments upon its right. But surely it should not, whenever its own notions of right or interests collide with the notion of others, fall into hystreics, and act as if it really feared for its own security and its very independence. As a true gentleman, conscious of his strength and his dignity, it should be slow to take offense. In its dealing with other nations it should have scrupulous regard not only for their rights, but also for their self-respects. With all its latent resources for war it should be the great peace power of the world. It should never forget what a proud privilege and what an inestimable blessing it is not to need and not to have big armies or navies to support. It should seek to influence mankind, not by heavy artillery, but by good example and wise counsel. It should see its highest glory, not in battles won, but in wars prevented. It should be so invariably just and fair, so trustworthy, so good-tempered, so conciliatory, that other nations would instinctively turn to it as their mutual friend and the natural adjuster of their differences, thus making it the greatest preserver of the world's peace.

"This is not a mere idealistic fancy," said Mr. Schurz, in conclusion. "It is the natural position of this great Republic among the nations of the earth. It is the noblest vocation, and it will be a glorious day for the United States when the good sense and self-respect of the American people see in it their 'manifest destiny.' It all rests upon peace. Is not this peace with honor? There has of late been much loose speech about 'Americans.' Is not this good 'Americanism?' It is surely to-day the Americanism of those who love their country most. And I fervently hope that it will be and ever remain the Americanism of our children and children's children."

CHARLES STEWART SMITH'S IDEA.

Wants New-York Merchants to Consider What War Would Cost.

Mr. Schurz had enjoyed the sympathy of his audience from the beginning. Applause for him as he finished was long and hearty. Mr. Thurber followed him, saying:

Mr. Chairman: As a matter of information, I would state that when I first read the resolution which Mr. Schurz has just offered, it seemed to me that it might possibly interfere with the free and clear workings of the Commissioners appointed by our Government to investigate this question; but the more I considered it the more it seemed a reasonable and proper step for this Chamber to initiate.

Suppose, for instance, that we do not adopt the resolution, and do not take any steps in that direction, and the commission, which the United States Government has appointed goes on and makes its investigation and reports that in their opinion Venezuela is right and that we only have one recourse, and that is war; it would be too late then for such a step to be initiated as that proposed by Mr. Schurz's resolutions, and hence I am inclined to think that it is a wise and proper step for this Chamber to take to place in the power of its President the appointment of a committee, which can go on and get up such a joint commission as is proposed by the resolutions; and hence, while I have not had time to confer with the other members of our Committee on Foreign Commerce, individually I should favor the adoption of the resolutions offered by Mr. Schurz as a supplementary step to the report and resolutions offered by our committee.

Mr. Taber then broke in. "Mr Chairman," he complained, "there is one word in the admirable report of Mr. Thurber that I object to. He says that the Monroe doctrine has met with universal approval of the people of this country. I object to it because it is not true, and I say, also, that it ought not be true, unless we have a navy equal to that of Great Britain and an army ten times the size that it is at the present time."

This stirred up Mr. Matthiessen, who retorted from his standing place in a far corner: "Mr Chairman, I think that the Monroe doctrine does meet with the approval and hearty support of the people."

As the applause for Mr. Matthiessen subsided, the voice of Charles Stewart Smith was first heard. He said:

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Schurz has expressed an opinion which I believe to be eminently true, that in the event of a war with Great Britain or any foreign power the United States would be stronger the second year, and the third, and the fourth, and so on, than the first. I have no doubt that that is entirely true. But let us see how we shall stand the first year. I will only occupy five or six minutes of your time; I will be as brief as possible, but I want to call your attention to two documents. One is a report of the Major General commanding the army to the Secretary of War, for 1895, and the other is the report of the Secretary of War for the same year.

Quotes from Mr. Tilden's Letter.

As a matter of introduction, allow me to quote from a letter written by the Hon. Samuel J. Tilden and published in 1885. He was referring to the state of the revenue of the Government at that time and the paying off of the public debt so rapidly, and comparing that with the desirability of fortifying the wretched and defenseless condition of our harbors and our seacoast; and he said:

"I am of the opinion that the latter [the protection of the harbors] is a paramount necessity, which ought to precede the reduction of the revenue, and ought also to precede an excessive rapidity in the payment of the public debt."

Then he goes on to say: "The property exposed to destruction in the twelve seaports—Portland, Portsmouth, Boston, Newport, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston, Savannah, New-Orleans, Galveston, and San Francisco—cannot be less in value than $5,000,000,000. To this must be added a vast amount of property dependent for its use on these seaports."

I read another extract: "The range of the best modern artillery has become so extended that our present fortifications, designed to protect the Harbor of New-York, where two-thirds of the import trade and more than one-half of the export trade of the whole United States is carried on, are too near to the great populations of New-York City, Jersey City, and Brooklyn to be of any value as a protection. To provide effectual defenses would be the work of years."

Then he goes on to say that it is more than sixty years since the announcement of the Monroe doctrine; and he says at the close of that paragraph, which is the last that I will read: "It is clear that there ought to be some relation between our assertion of that doctrine and our preparation to maintain it."

Now, that was the opinion of a very wise man ten years ago. Now let us see what Gen. Miles and the Secretary of War say to-day. Gen. Miles says:

"As the entire system of warfare has changed within a generation, we cannot rely upon the achievements of our fathers or the boasting of our own people to defend our political rights, property, or lives. The condition of this coast is one to tempt the avarice and cupidity of any fourth-rate naval power on the globe, and that it could be occupied by any first-class naval power is a fact apparent to any thoughtful, well-informed citizen."

He says again: "With all our boasted intelligence, pride of institutions, inventive genius, and superiority in many of the arts, industries, and commercial enterprises, we are as far behind in the modern appliances of war as the people of China or Japan." And he speaks of the coast defenses as "the wretched, defenseless condition of the coast at the present moment." He says further: "It is embarrassing for a military officer to acknowledge this condition of affairs and to record these facts. Yet he would do less than his duty to his country did he not endeavor to bring the truth before the Government, in order that it should be fully apprised of the true condition of affairs."

Again, he says that such was the condition six years ago, and substantially it is the same now. He recommended an appropriation of about ten millions of dollars a year, ten years ago, and in all we have appropriated for these coast defenses a million and a half. A very eminent engineer who has made the coast defenses a study has told me that it would take ten years to properly defend the City of New-York and its harbor; that we could not expend more than ten million a year profitably, and that we ought to calculate for a ten years' expenditure of ten millions a year in New-York harbor alone.

In 1885 or 1886 the Commanding General recommended an appropriation for twenty-seven seaports of $97,000,000, and that there be spent in the first year $21,000,000, and only eight or nine millions a year afterward. As a matter of fact, we have spent a million and a half. And the same language that is used by Gen. Miles is substantially repeated by the Secretary of War this year. He recommends for the harbor of New-York 93 guns and a great number of mortars. We have, I believe, 2 guns in position, and we have built 2 twelve-inch, 2 ten-inch, and 5 eight-inch of the 93 required. Of mortars there is a very much less proportion.

"Now, Mr. Chairman, before we brag quite so much, the merchants of New-York better consider what, in the event of war, which Mr. Schurz has very justly considered as possible, although not probable, is going to be the effect on New-York as a bit, and how much money we might be called upon to pay to England's fleet if it came into our ports."

HE OPPOSED THE REPORT.

F. C. Moore Said It Reflected on the President of the United States.

Mr. Smith's appeal to the pocket nerve of the meeting brought F. C. Moore, President of the Continental Fire Insurance Company, to his feet. He said:

I am opposed to the resolutions and to the report of the committee, notwithstanding the applause which it received, and especially the applause which followed the eloquent gentleman who so ably advocated it, which, however, may have been divided as a tribute to his talent rather than approval of the sentiments of this resolution. I am opposed to it for two important reasons.

The first is, it is a reflection upon the President of the United States. It is unmistakable in its terms, Mr. President. And there is another important reason, and it would be sufficient for voting it down, it seems to me, and it is this: That to-day there is only one issue before this or any other body of United States citizens; it is the issue of whether or not we will support the Government of the United States. [Applause.]

Now, Mr. President, under the Constitution of the United States President Cleveland did exactly what he is required by the Constitution to do. He expressed his opinion of the relations of this Government with Venezuela and with Great Britain. He was not called upon to express the opinion of this Chamber or the opinion of the majority of the American citizens, but his own, and he did it. It was, under the Constitution of the United States, the duty of Congress to do exactly what it did, and it did it, with remarkable and unprecedented unanimity. Now, there is the situation, Mr. President.

Under the Constitution of the United States Congress has the right to make and declare war. Under the same Constitution the President of the United States is the Commander in Chief of the army and navy. When both of them speak it makes no difference what my friend Mr. Schurz thinks about the matter or what this or any other Chamber thinks about the matter; it is the duty of every American citizen to follow the lead and command of the President and of Congress. [Cries of "No! No!" from the Smith section.] If I stand here alone, I want to be recorded as voting in the negative.

Now, Mr. President, let us think for a moment. Why should we talk in this report about the horrors of war? There is not a man in this country or in Great Britain who is not opposed to war, unless he is either a fool or a knave. It is unnecessary to say we are all opposed to war. It would be the greatest calamity of this or any other century, a war with Great Britain. Also it is unnecessary to go into the question of whether this is a one-sided commission or not. I maintain that all of the sentiments expressed in this report are with propriety directed to Great Britain, which has refused to arbitrate, and should not be directed as a slur upon the President of the United States, who invited it.

I want to remind the gentleman who has just taken his seat, and who was instrumental in calling this Chamber together, and for whom we all have such admiration and respect, that the last place where I met him was in the City of Strasburg, and in that city there were 30,000 soldiers, larger than our standing army, and if this Monroe doctrine does not mean just what the President of the United States says it means, you and I will live to see the day when we will have to have a standing army. [Groans from the Smiths.]

Now, as to the sentiment of how much it will cost, or the present condition of the Government for defense, that is not an issue to-day. There is only one really great issue. It is not what we fear. It is what our representatives in Congress and the President—I did not vote for him; I voted against him and spoke against him, but I have learned to admire his ability and his fearlessness, and I am with him in this. And now as far as the money consideration is concerned, it seems to me that that ought not to be mentioned by any body of American citizens.

"I would rather see every dollar I have in the world burned up for fuel under the boilers of a battleship than to see this country take any other stand than that which accords with its dignity and self-respect," said Mr. Moore, in conclusion.

A. FOSTER HIGGINS'S SPEECH.

He Heartily Approves of the Suggestions of Mr. Schurz.

A. Foster Higgins next spoke, following Mr. Moore. He said:

Mr. Chairman, I came here to-day with the distinct determination that if there was any attempt to stigmatize the President or to in any way reflect upon him, I would have something to say. I confess, Sir, an agreeable surprise—not surprise, but an agreeable frame of mind, to read in this report nothing of the sort which my friend, Mr. Moore, has referred to. I do not find in this report any reflection upon the President. There is expressed a regret that he has given such a message, by which our peaceful relations at this time of the year, when we are welcoming the Prince of Peace to the earth, have been rudely disturbed. I cannot believe that there is a man here that can have any other feeling upon that subject than a desire for peace. While I will stand by my country and make as great sacrifices as anybody else, I want to be sure that we are exactly right.

I listened to Mr. Schurz's address with great admiration and with a thrilling respect for him which I never shall lose. I hope his speech may be printed and circulated, not only among the members of this Chamber, but among all who wish a copy of it. It is full of noble sentiment, one that we cannot help but respect. I believe it is preaching to us the proper gospel; it is the gospel of self-respect first, and the same respect for your neighbor.

I do not approach this question with any great respect for Great Britain's position in it. I feel that she is wrong. But be that as it may, that is not a question here before us. I feel as Mr. Schurz has suggested, that we ought to use every exertion which any human being is capable of to avert a dreadful calamity which none of us can look upon with any complacency. War is a final resort. It should be a final resort. Every other resort should first be tried. This question involves some very important considerations.

Gentlemen: I came here with the conviction that the commercial spirit is not a proper spirit to follow when you are seeking after patriotism. The commercial spirit leads to a great deal of demoralization. It leads men to commit injustice to their fellow-men. It leads men to form great corporations by which individual enterprise is crushed out. It leads necessarily to aggressions and to acts which we must regret. Therefore, I do not feel that the commercial spirit is the proper spirit to adopt. It was the commercial spirit which opposed the very improvements in our harbors and defenses which Mr. Smith has referred to. The commercial spirit said we should never need them; that when we actually got into war the genius of the American people would be quite ample for the occasion.

He Agrees with Mr. Schurz.

Now I do not want it to be understood that we will take anything but an upright and honorable position. A true and rounded life can only be one that has a noble end. I believe that the American Nation as a nation is exactly the same way. To put us down as money seekers and money hunters, to make it appear that we have nothing to consider but the money question, that we must not do this or that because of the great loss it is going to inflict upon us, is to humiliate this Nation. We have, in my opinion, the greatest destiny that any nation ever had, and my heart thrilled in response to Mr. Schurz when he said our destiny was to establish peace in the world.

What is the cause of this controversy? A poor little weak nation, feeling utterly incapable of dealing with her competitor, comes to us and appeals to us to take up her quarrel. Well, we took it up, and we proposed to Great Britain to arbitrate. Now Great Britain has declined, and acts rather rudely about it; and I may think that she is the aggressor; but Mr. Schurz suggests a very nice remedy, and I feel that the destiny of this country is to hold out its hand to all oppressed nations, and to be constantly ready to extend our aid to every suffering being on the face of the globe. But I feel to-day the inconsistency of our noble position toward little Venezuela when contrasted with the position in view of the awful transactions in Armenia and Turkey. It is something that fills me with shame. I trust, Sir, that it will be the future of this great American Nation to always be ready, and at all cost, to extend its hand toward an oppressed nation or an oppressed individual or a suffering individual, wherever it may be on the face of the globe.

"Now, I can add nothing to the remarks which Mr. Schurz has made," declared Mr. Higgins. "They were perfect and complete. They told us of the dreadful peril in which we stand. I cannot look upon that peril with complacency, although, when the time comes that we have to go to war, I shall endeavor to adjust myself to it and stand my portion of the sacrifice; but I feel, as sensible men, we ought to do everything we can to avert such a calamity. I heartily approve of the suggestions of Mr. Schurz."

G. WALDO SMITH'S VIEWS.

Says Something on the Line of Remarks of Charles S. Smith.

G. Waldo Smith was the next speaker. He said:

Mr. Chairman: I desire to say just one word on the line of remarks of my distinguished friend Charles S. Smith. I sailed out of the harbor of San Francisco by the side of Gen. O. O. Howard only a few years ago, who was then engaged upon work connected with the army, and he said to me that there were eleven powers who have it in their power to send ships by all the fortifications of San Francisco in spite of all that could be done to prevent them and bombard the city.

Gen. O. O. Howard, in command of the Department of the Pacific, having all the resources at his command, says there are eleven powers that can do that work at any moment they attempt it. At this very hour there is a large number of ships of the very strongest calibre, the most powerful and the best that money can command, ready to take steam and enter the harbor of San Francisco and the harbor of Portland and lay those cities in ashes.

It is time enough to talk about enforcing the Monroe doctrine not only over the American Continent, but over the entire hemisphere, when we have some preparation to do what we threaten to do. I will not say whether we are bound to interfere between a country having rights in South America and another country having rights there, whether we are bound in honor to maintain the rights of the weaker against the stronger. I will not raise that question. I only want to say that for 100 years we have lived in the closest amity and friendship with the British Nation on a line of 3,500 miles in extent, and any gentleman here can cross into any one of those provinces and travel year after year and never know there was a United States of America unless he saw the American flag.

I simply want to ask this question in conclusion: Is there anything in the British Government, and people, with a common history, with common industries, with a common religion, marching on with us arm in arm and shoulder to shoulder in the great work of civilizing the nations, is there anything in their Government which jeopardizes our lives and liberties and the pursuit of happiness and the permanency of republican institutions?

This ended the speeches, and adoption of the report and resolutions followed promptly, with only a few dissenting votes. Before the Chamber proceeded to its other business, Mr. Orr read a friendly cable dispatch from Thomas Clark, Baronet, President of the Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce, urging a peaceful settlement of the dispute.

The Chamber decided to print Mr. Schurz's speech in pamphlet form for general distribution. It was cabled in full to London last night.

TALL BUILDINGS OPPOSED

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE WOULD FIX HEIGHT BY STREET WIDTH.

Suggestions as to Ground Occupied and Construction—Will Consider Dock Improvement.

Action was taken by the Chamber of Commerce yesterday in favor of legislation to restrict the height of buildings in the city. The Committee on Internal Trade and Improvements had studied the subject and made its report through Louis Windmüller, in which it said:

After consultation with many of the best-known experts, the committee has come to the conclusion that the interests of a majority of our citizens require that action be taken to limit the height of buildings on our thoroughfares.

Your committee has first considered objections to tall buildings generally; it appears evident that the health of occupants of their lower floors and of ordinary houses in their immediate neighborhood must suffer for want of proper ventilation and sunlight. These conditions would become aggravated and the eyesight of these tenants would suffer by the compulsory use of artificial light if the number of tall buildings should materially increase.

While such buildings are chiefly adapted for offices, their use is not restricted, and their safety may become impaired by weight of merchandise or vibration of machinery when owners cease to find them profitable for offices and allow them to be used for mercantile or manufacturing purposes.

The Taylor Building, on Park Place, once considered fire-proof, collapsed about four years ago, burying sixty workingmen in its ruins in consequence of the weight of some machinery which had been placed in it.

There are some large buildings down town which for years have been popular for offices, on account of superior light and ventilation, of which it is said that the owners intend to adapt them for other purposes since the light has been diminished by taller buildings opposite.

The danger of outside fires was demonstrated recently in Bleecker Street, where the building of the Manhattan Savings Bank was ignited within half an hour by the burning of a house on the other side of the street. A similar danger threatens any tall building situated opposite a combustible structure in case of fire.

Experience to furnish data as to the safety of steel frame construction such as is now frequently used, is wanting; we know that greater restrictions are placed in Chicago upon the height of buildings so constructed than upon buildings of masonry. Several experts have expressed a belief that the metal is liable to corrosion by moisture arising from the foundation, by rain piercing through the walls, and by leakages of water pipes. It becomes impossible to discover such defects when the frames are covered by masonry, and the weakening of any portion may become disastrous to the whole structure.

Fire inside of buildings so constructed may warp and dislocate portions of their frames, and in all tall buildings smoke from the burning of the contents of an office may reach the upper floors through elevator and stair shafts, endangering the lives of occupants; it appears to be difficult to render assistance to them when they are more than one hundred and fifty feet above the street level.

Your committee offers the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, The continued erection of tall buildings would be a menace to the health and welfare of our city; be it

Resolved, That the Chamber favors the passage by the State Legislature of laws,

1. To limit the height of buildings in this city in proportion to the width of the street.

2. That all buildings over eighty feet high shall not occupy more than 80 per cent. of the ground they stand upon, a restriction similar to one now applied to tenements.

3. That such buildings shall be provided with at least two fire-proof staircases, and that all shafts for stairs and elevators be incased in brick walls, and be lighted from above.

In Berlin the height of buildings is limited to the width of the street; in Paris to about 50 per cent. over such width; in Chicago to 130 feet, and in Boston to two and a half times the width of the street.

If no restrictions should be enforced there is danger that high buildings will gradually supplant lower ones in parts of the city where offices are in request, until sunshine will be shut out from the streets.

An intense and uncontrollable fire may crumble such buildings, as similar structures were destroyed in Boston and Chicago, consume the contents, and increase the danger to life from falling walls.

The Chamber accepted and approved the report. Seth Low and Abram S. Hewitt were elected to honorary membership.

The Committee on Harbor and Shipping was instructed by resolution to consider and report what may be necessary to bring the dock system into a condition which will accommodate the public necessities and reduce it to a business basis, and thus avoid the impending disastrous result of driving away our great lines of steamers from the city proper.

WILLIAM E. SMYTHE'S NEW SCHEME

He Tells About the Colony He Hopes to Found in California.

A scheme contemplating the formation of a colony from New-York and other cities and its planting in California was broached here last night by William E. Smythe of Chicago. Mr. Smythe is a specialist on irrigation. He was the leader in the movement which led to the several irrigation congresses held in the far West during the last five years. For some years he edited the Irrigation Age, which started in Salt Lake, and existed in Denver and Chicago.

Mr. Smythe last year was interested in forming the New Plymouth Colony in Idaho. This year he is promoting the Colony of Ashurst. This is to be located on the Ashurst ranch, which is in the Sacramento Valley, California, opposite Vina, the country seat of the late Senator Stanford.

Under the title "A Twentieth Century Colony" Mr. Smythe lectured on this scheme last night at 145 East Twenty-third Street. He had a good audience, which was very much interested.

The speaker said his idea was to give to dwellers in large cities a chance to find a home where they might have a good average living and would be able to bring up their children under good conditions. The colony was to be started at Ashurst on the plan adopted by other colonies in the West. Farm lands were to be sold at $85 per acre, $20 of that amount to go into the fund for improvements, which would be in the direction of establishing a creamery, cannery, and other necessary institutions.

The colony is to be started on the farm-village plan. The purchaser of twenty acres of farming land would have one acre of land in the village, and proportionately more or less, according to the amount of his purchase. Mr. Smythe believed this plan would be found to be most successful. He said he had reached that conclusion after studying the subject, particularly among the Mormons, whose style of farming was all along that line. He gave examples of prosperity that had come to Mormon colonies, and the colony of Greeley, Col., to illustrate the benefits of the co-operative plan. His idea is that much money can be made by men from cities who will take ten and twenty-acre irrigated farms and raise vegetables and poultry, and make butter. These things are now largely imported into California, because most of those who have gone to the land of sunshine have taken to raising fruit.

Colored Fortune Teller Arrested.

Policeman Maxon of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station arraigned, in Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday afternoon, "Prof." Louis Leno, thirty-seven years old, a colored man living at 207 West Thirty-third Street, on the charge of disorderly conduct.

Maxon told Magistrate Flammer that he had read of the prisoner in the daily papers as the African medium. Maxon said that he called on him, and that he had his fortune told for $1. The professor told him that he was single; that he was out of work; that he was not making much money lately, and that next August he would meet with a terrible accident. Maxon is married and instead of the dark-haired woman that the professor described to him as his lady love, his wife is a blonde.

Maxon then arrested the fortune teller. The fellow told Magistrate Flammer that he had not known that he was violating the law, and that he would do so no more if he were let go. Magistrate Flammer said that he would hold him in $300 for his good behavior for three months. In default of the bond the professor was sent to the Island.

IN J. W. HUTCHINSON'S HONOR

A RECEPTION TO BE HELD SUNDAY IN CHICKERING HALL.

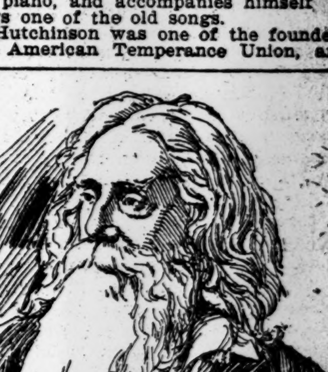
Addresses Will Be Made by Prominent Men and Women, and There Will Be Songs.

A reception that has a peculiar interest is to be given next Sunday, in Chickering Hall, by the American Temperance Union, in honor of the seventy-fifth birthday of the veteran singer of abolitionist days, John W. Hutchinson.

Mr. Hutchinson is the last member of the old Hutchinson family of singers. He has sung the principles of abolition, woman suffrage, and temperance during their most exciting days. He has been associated with William Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Lucretia Mott, John G. Whittier, Frederick Douglass, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, Lucy Stone, Mary A. Livermore, Lyman Beecher, Edward C. Delevan, Father Mathew, and Neal Dow. He has sung since he was a boy, practicing psalmody in a little country church in New-England. He is singing still.

"I have walked ten miles to hear you and your brothers sing," a white-headed man will say, as Mr. Hutchinson sits down at the piano, and accompanies himself as he sings one of the old songs.

Mr. Hutchinson was one of the founders of the American Temperance Union, and this reception is a public expression of its esteem and love for him. In answer to the union's proffer of the reception, Mr. Hutchinson wrote:



John W. Hutchinson.

"I will be with you on that occasion, and, as the issues, in rotation, in which I have labored in the past shall be presented by those assigned to that duty, I will gladly say a few words respecting them and sing songs germane to the occasion. I sincerely trust that you will invite to participate in the exercises representative men and women, who, in brief addresses of from five to ten minutes each, will touch upon the past, present, and prospective future issues of our Nation. I shall also be pleased to give a brief and concise history of my connection with the various reform movements, such as abolition, women's suffrage, temperance, &c., and my close affiliation and co-operation with such representative men and women as Garrison, Phillips, Mott, Stone, Lincoln, Sumner, Livermore, Beecher, Dow, Dodge, Gough, &c."

His songs "germane to the occasion" he writes frequently himself—odd little rhymes with references to the old days and to the events of the present. He sits down at the piano and sings them to some familiar air, to be written down as they are completed and made ready for use.

Mr. Hutchinson has literally sung himself through life. Perhaps that is one reason he is almost boyish in manner, despite his patriarchal gray beard. He cannot talk without singing. He sits down at the piano, if there is one, and if there is not, he sings without it, emphasizing the words with his hands. He ends a sentence with a few notes, and he puts a whole paragraph into verse.

It is delightful to see him with friends of his own, or nearly his own, age, and there seem to be many who gather around him. If they are singers—and they are pretty sure to be—they sing. There is the keynote struck on the piano, and then the old friends stand in the centre of the room and sing song after song.

A number of prominent men and women will speak at the reception, and there will be music by the choir of the union, with Miss Anna Park, the cornetist, to assist. Among the speakers will be Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake, the Rev. Anna Shaw, the Rev. Robert Collyer, the Rev. Dr. W. B. Derrick, and others.

The reception will be held at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Earnings of Western Railways.

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—The estimated gross earnings of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad for December are $1,277,843, an increase of $76,092 as compared with the estimated gross earnings for December, 1894.

The gross earnings of the Santa Fé system (all lines) for the month of November are said to be $3,709,629, a decrease of $150,529 for the same month last year. For five months, from July 1 to Nov. 30, the gross earnings were $17,048,028, an increase over the same period last year of $304,279.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—8 P. M.—Forsecast for Friday:

MAINE, NEW-HAMPSHIRE, and VERMONT, threatening and cloudy weather, with light snow flurries, colder Friday night, southwesterly, shifting to northwesterly winds. MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, and CONNECTICUT, partly cloudy, colder Friday night, southwesterly, shifting to northwesterly.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, cloudy and threatening weather, with snow in northern portion, colder in northern portion Friday, much colder Friday night, southwesterly winds, shifting to northwesterly. EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, cloudy and threatening weather, possibly light snow in northwest portion; colder in northwest portion Friday, decidedly colder Friday night, southwesterly winds, shifting to northwesterly. NEW-JERSEY and DELAWARE, generally fair, colder Friday night, southwesterly, shifting to northwesterly winds.

MARYLAND, generally fair, colder in western portion Friday, decidedly colder Friday night, southerly, shifting to northwesterly winds. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, fair weather, but cloudy and threatening, slightly colder Friday, much colder Friday night, southerly, shifting to northwesterly winds. VIRGINIA, fair weather, colder in western portion Friday, decidedly colder Friday night, southerly, shifting to northwesterly winds. NORTH CAROLINA and SOUTH CAROLINA, fair, colder Friday night, southerly, shifting to northwesterly winds. GEORGIA, fair, colder in extreme northwest portion Friday, decidedly colder Friday night, southerly, shifting to northwesterly winds. ALABAMA and MISSISSIPPI, fair and colder, with a cold wave, winds becoming northwesterly. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, colder in northern portion Friday night, variable winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, fair, colder in western portion Friday, decidedly colder Friday night, southerly winds, shifting to northwesterly. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, fair and much colder, with cold wave, northwesterly winds.

ARKANSAS, LOUISIANA, and EASTERN TEXAS, fair, colder, with a cold wave, northerly winds. OKLAHOMA, INDIAN TERRITORY, WESTERN TEXAS, and NEW-MEXICO, fair, decidedly colder, northerly winds. ILLINOIS, fair and colder, northerly winds. INDIANA, fair, colder, with a cold wave, northerly winds.

OHIO, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, and WESTERN NEW-YORK, cloudy and threatening, with snow flurries near the lakes, colder, with a cold wave, northwesterly winds. WEST VIRGINIA, fair, but cloudy and threatening, colder, southwesterly, shifting to northwesterly winds. LOWER MICHIGAN and UPPER MICHIGAN, fair and colder, with a cold wave, northwesterly winds. WISCONSIN, fair, decidedly colder, northwesterly winds. MINNESOTA, fair, colder in southern portion, northerly winds. IOWA and MISSOURI, fair, colder, northerly winds. KANSAS, COLORADO, and NEBRASKA, fair and colder, northerly winds. NORTH DAKOTA and SOUTH DAKOTA, continued fair and cold weather, northerly winds. WYOMING, fair, colder in eastern portion, northerly winds. MONTANA, fair, warmer in western portion, northerly, shifting to southerly winds.

Signals are displayed on Lake Michigan, on the Gulf coast from Brownsville to Pensacola, and on the Atlantic coast from Hatteras to Eastport.

The pressure has risen throughout the Rocky Mountain districts, the Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys, and upper lake region, and has fallen in the lower lake region, the Middle and South Atlantic, and Gulf States. An area of unusually high pressure of great extent covers the region west of the Mississippi, and is now central in Assiniboia, where the pressure exceeds 31 inches. The storm has moved easterly into Ontario, and has been accompanied by a few slight snowfalls in the lake regions and the Ohio Valley. The Western cold wave has reached the upper lakes, and extends down the Mississippi Valley as far as Missouri, embracing all the Western regions as far as the Rocky Mountains. Temperatures 10° to 20° below zero are general throughout the Northwest.

Partly cloudy weather, with light rain or snow flurries, will prevail in the Lower Mississippi and Ohio Valleys, the lower lake region, and Northern New-England. Fair weather is indicated for all other sections.

The temperature will fall in the lower lake region, the Ohio and Lower Mississippi Valleys, and in Texas, and will remain low throughout the West.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE. Exquisite designs just finished are now at half cost of manufacture. 45 West 23d Street.

KILLED WITH AN AXE

William A. Lalor of Long Island City Murdered While He Slept.

NO CLUE AS TO THE MURDERER

The Crime Not Promptly Reported—The Murdered Man's Mother Hints that Brother-in-Law May Be Guilty.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Jan. 2.—James W. Lalor of 314 Jackson Avenue, this city, died Nov. 17. Since then his widow has not slept in the house at night. She would spend the day there and sleep with her daughter, Mrs. Anthony Fostell, at 123 Wilbur Avenue, which is only a few blocks from her own home.

William A. Lalor, a married son, twenty-seven years old, who did not live with his wife, laughed at his mother's superstitions and continued to live in the old house. He was in delicate health and, being without employment, spent his days as well as his nights at home. The house stands just off the line of Jackson Avenue. It is known as the Paynter homestead, and is said to be a century old. Half a block south of the house is a large canning factory, and about the same distance north is the residence of Dr. Benjamin G. Strong, who is Coroner of this city.

Three lines of trolley cars run along Jackson Avenue, it being one of the busiest streets in that section of the city.

William Lalor had a friend named John Fleischauer, who slept in the house at night. Since the father's death the members of the family have confined themselves to a large room on the first floor and at the west end of the house. The bed occupied by young Lalor and his friend stood in the southeast corner of the room. There are three windows. Two look out toward the canning factory and the other toward Jackson Avenue.

The two young men were in the habit of getting up early in the morning. Lalor always went around to his sister's for a cup of coffee, and Fleischauer would go to his home, at 128 Prospect Avenue, for his breakfast before going to work for the firm of Archer & Pancoast, at Floyd and Carleton Streets, Brooklyn.

They did not reach their home for their coffee at the usual time this morning, and, after waiting until nearly 8:30 o'clock, Mrs. Lalor concluded that she would go around and awaken them, believing that they had overslept themselves.

At the gate she met a woman friend, and told her she was going to arouse the "two lazy boys." Mrs. Lalor found the front door of the house unfastened. She entered the hallway quietly, wanting to surprise the occupants. The door leading to the room is only two steps from the entrance, and before she realized it Mrs. Lalor was in the room, gazing at her son, who lay murdered in his bed, his head being virtually cut to pieces. The assassin's weapon, an old, long-handled axe, lay on the floor.

Mrs. Lalor was so overcome that for a minute she stood spellbound. Then, recovering herself, she fled from the place, and did not stop running until she reached Mrs. Fostell's house. She related, between gasps for breath, what she had seen. Both mother and daughter were so horrified that they did not think to tell any one of the murder, and it was not until noontime that the authorities learned of the crime.

Coroner Strong was summoned, and his arrival at the house was quickly followed by a crowd. A policeman was placed in charge of the house, with strict orders to admit no one, while Coroner Strong hurried to the office of District Attorney Daniel Noble, in the Queens County Court House, four blocks away. A number of detectives and policemen were at once put to work on the case.

The condition of the room occupied by the murdered man showed no evidence of a struggle. His clothes were on a chair where he had evidently left them on retiring. His position in bed clearly indicated that he had been killed while he slept. The head was inclined over the right shoulder, while the hands were folded peacefully across his breast, and the position of his legs showed that he never moved after the first blow had been struck.

The murderer's axe had fallen six times on Lalor's face, each blow in itself being sufficient to have caused instant death. Five of the blows were directly across the face, extending from just above the right eyebrow to the chin. An examination of the floor beside the bed, where the axe lay, showed that it was thrown down blade first, as it had cut into the wood and then fell over on its side.

Between the two front windows stood a wooden table, on which was the remnants of several boiled eggs. The table had evidently been set for two persons. A lamp stood on the table and the oil remaining indicated that it must have burned until late in the night. A tin pail stood near the lamp. The pail had contained beer, and six glasses still containing some of the beverage stood around the pail. On one window sill stood a china wash basin containing some soiled water, and a wooden pail, half full of discolored water stood beside the cooking stove. There were several receptacles on the stove, but no fire had been kindled.

A search was made to ascertain if the murderer had stopped long enough to remove any outward evidences of the crime on himself, but nothing was found to indicate that he had either washed his bloody hands or had wiped them on anything.

While the Coroner and his assistants were making notes of the condition of the apartment, five canary birds, hanging in cages from the ceiling, began to sing, and their sweet notes were in decided contrast to the scene in the room. Two doves in a cage against the side wall cooed and fluttered around their cage.

A superficial examination of the murdered man, made by Dr J. F. Burns, showed that his body was still warm. That was somewhat accounted for by the weight of bed clothing over him, but the doctor said that the crime could not have been committed many hours before it was discovered by Mrs. Lalor. Subsequent developments showed that the murderer had not passed out of the house many minutes before the mother of the victim entered the building.

The delay caused by Mrs. Lalor had given the assassin a good opportunity to put distance between himself and the authorities. At first it was very difficult to obtain any information as to who had spent the night with Lalor. While the authorities were in the house, however, the mother returned. She was met at the door by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES and told in detail the discovery of the crime. She gave way frequently to her grief, and would stop after every few words and beg the police to allow her to enter the room where her dead boy lay.

She said that when she found the front door of the house unfastened she thought it very strange, but was not alarmed, as her son-in-law, Anthony Fostell, had been at the house shortly after 6 o'clock this morning, and saw Lalor and Fleischauer asleep in bed. He did not disturb them, but returned to his home. His visit was for the purpose of getting his brother-in-law to go down to the Long Island Railroad, where he was employed, and report him sick, but finding Lalor asleep he decided not to disturb him.

Mrs. Lalor said further that her son was married, but did not live with his wife. She said that the last time her son met his wife it was on Jackson Avenue, and the woman, after having some hot words with her husband, said to him: "My brother will murder you yet." Mrs. Lalor said that her son replied:

"If he does it will have to be when I am asleep." When asked the name of her daughter-in-law's brother, she said it was Frank Donovan, and she said that she believed he had killed her boy.

While the mother was talking, Joseph Lalor and James Lalor, brothers of the murdered man, arrived at the house, together with Joseph's wife, who carried a baby in her arms. They had spent New Year's day with a married sister named Patterson, who resides at 102 Montrose Avenue, Brooklyn.

"What's the matter, mother? What's the matter?" asked the youngest boy.

"Oh, Jimmy, Willie is murdered," replied the mother, dropping her head on the boy's shoulder, and giving way to her grief.

The two brothers at first did not realize the import of their mother's words, until she had repeated them, and they turned away, and, leaning against the hall wall, gave way to tears. While mother and sons were weeping, a young man entered the door. He appeared not to understand the presence of the crowd and the police. He asked some one what had happened. The sound of his voice caused Mrs. Lalor to look up, and when she saw him, she cried out aloud:

"Oh, Johnny, when did you leave Willie? He has been murdered!"

The young man was John Fleischauer, who had spent the night with Lalor. He for a moment could not speak, but, recovering himself, said that he had left his companion at 7:15 o'clock this morning. He said that while he was dressing himself Lalor told him he would see him down at his place of employment, and if he did not see him there they would meet later in the day at the house.

After repeating what he had said about leaving Lalor in bed, Fleischauer said that during the night pistol shots had been fired off near the house and things had been thrown at the windows.

"There was strange noises up in the attic," he continued. "It sounded as if some one was dancing a jig up there."

Mrs. Lalor said that no one ever went up in that portion of the house. The sounds could not be accounted for, and the police did not consider them of any consequence.

After making a thorough examination of the room where the murder was committed, the detectives started out to ascertain the movements of those identified with the murdered man during his last day and night alive. They say that a witness has been found who claims that it was 8:15 o'clock this morning when Fleischauer left the house, instead of 7:15, as stated by him, and that he at first started up Jackson Avenue and, after walking a short distance, stopped. He hesitated for a moment, and, turning about, walked rapidly down the avenue.

The police decline to give the name of the witness, but say that he resides within full view of the Lalor house. Detective Sergeant Kelly said that he called at the works of Archer & Pancoast, in Brooklyn, this afternoon, and the timekeeper there said that Fleischauer did not report for work to-day. These and other circumstances that developed during the afternoon caused Coroner Strong to order Fleischauer's detention as a witness, and he was locked up in the Second Precinct Police Station.

The police were unable to find Frank Donovan, who the mother says was feared by her dead son, but they found the wife of Lalor, at the home of her sister, Mrs. Dooley, 149 Third Street, this city. Mrs. Lalor denied all knowledge of her husband's death, and said she had not seen her brother, Frank Donovan, in several months. She also positively denied that she ever told her husband that her brother would kill him. Mrs. Lalor said that about a year ago she had her husband arrested on a charge of being a disorderly person. She was locked up in the same station house with Fleischauer, being held on suspicion.

It appears that a few marks of blood on the door of the room occupied by Lalor suggested to the police that the murder might have been committed by a woman.

The marks looked as if a blood-stained garment had swept against them as the person wearing it had passed through the two doors. The police also took Anthony Fostell into custody as a witness.

Fleischauer said to-night that Lalor spent New Year's Day making calls with his brother-in-law, Walter Patterson, of Brooklyn, William Jordan, Joseph Lalor, Richard Cosgrove, Anthony Fostell, and himself. They called at a number of places and remained out until late at night. He said that the six beer glasses on the table were used New Year's Eve by the dead man, himself, and Mrs. Lalor. Fleischauer denied that he knew anything about the murder. He stuck to his statement that he left the house at 7:15 o'clock, and went to work. Coroner Strong late to-night gave the family permission to remove the body.

The police say that the crime is the most fiendish ever committed in this city. The axe they ascertained was always left out in the yard back of the old house.

R. J. PHELPS GOES HOME

The Report of the Yacht Investigating Committee Nearly Ready.

Yachtsmen are still waiting and wondering what the verdict of the investigation committee of the New-York Yacht Club will be. So far the members of the committee and all the witnesses who appeared before the committee have been very secretive, and even the most prominent members of the New-York Yacht Club are as much in ignorance of what transpired in the model room of the club while the committee was holding the investigation.

Since last Tuesday, when the last of the witnesses was examined, the members of the committee have met to discuss what action shall be taken and to draw up their report. It is now said that the report will be made public early next week.

Mr. E. J. Phelps, one of the members of the investigating committee, returned to his home at Burlington, Vt., yesterday morning. This indicates that the members of the committee have agreed on their verdict, and the action the club should take in the matter, and Mr. Phelps has evidently left the task of making the report to the other members of the committee.

From a reliable source it was learned yesterday that Lord Dunraven was unable to prove his charges, and that, as already stated in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, he was only able to state that, looking at the Defender as the yacht floated in the water off Sandy Hook, she appeared to be lower in the water than when measured. His witnesses and affidavits only confirmed this statement, just as Lord Dunraven made it. The committee only investigated the charges of changing the yacht's ballast. Mr. Iselin's witnesses were asked to show just what was done on the yacht from the time the Defender was measured in the Erie Basin on Sept. 6 until the yacht was remeasured on Sept. 8.

Mr. Askwith, Lord Dunraven's lawyer, does not expect to leave for England until next week. He will probably remain until the committee makes its report.

Massachusetts Yacht Club Election.

The annual meeting of the Massachusetts Yacht Club will be held at the Rowe's Wharf House, Boston, this evening. The ticket nominated is as follows: Commodore—Edwin P. Boggs, steamer Nashawena; Vice Commodore—Oliver Hazard Perry, sloop Fanita; Rear Commodore—Louis M. Clark, knockabout Spinster; Secretary—John S. Clark, Jr.; Treasurer—Robert C. McQuillen; Directors—Henry W. Savage, Erastus Willard, L. S. Jordan, William O. Gay; Measurer—William E. Waterhouse; Assistant Measurer—Charles H. Dodd; Race Committee—William S. Crosby, E. Edwin Bockus, William E. Robinson, Jacob A. Barbey, Jr., Albert E. Schaaf; Committee on Admissions—E. M. Dennie, Francis Gray, Walter A. Underwood, Harry H. Gay, E. T. Bigelow, George Burroughs, E. H. R. Revere; House Committee—Charles G. Cutter, George M. Whitcomb, A. M. Blinn, Charles L. D. Parkhill, A. W. Randall.

Launch of the Peregrine.

BATH, Me., Jan. 2.—The yacht Peregrine was launched at the Bath Iron Works to-day, and christened by Eleanor Hyde. The yacht is 158 feet over all, water line 131 feet, beam 23 feet, draught 10 feet. She is schooner rigged, and will have a speed of 14 knots. All the yacht's appointments are of the most modern style. The owner is Ralph H. White of Boston, and the designer Charles R. Hanscom of the Bath Iron Works.

FLEETWOOD'S LIVELY SEASON.

The Executive Committee of Driving Club Early Making Arrangements.

The new Executive Committee of the Driving Club of New-York is working with a will for a successful season at Fleetwood. Instead of meeting once a month, as was a custom last year, the present Directorate assembles every fortnight to look after the business of the club. Last night the following members were present when President James Butler took the chair in the down-town office, at the American Horse Exchange Building: John Rudd, Vice President; Luke A. Burke, Treasurer; E. S. Hedges, Secretary; John E. Connolly, Alexander Newburger, A. D. Gwathmay, Capt. C. H. McDonald, and D. R. Bradley.

The special matter before the committee was the disposal of the catering and bar privileges at the clubhouse for the year. Several bids have been made, but there is a proposal to keep this part of the business under the direct management of the House Committee. As yet this question has not been definitely settled, but the chances are that none of the outside tenders will be accepted.

The discussion of the management of the track and the clubhouse was kept up till a late hour, and Secretary Hedges said that the committee was not ready to make a public announcement of just what would be done. Plans for the next Grand Circuit meeting continue to engage the attention of the management. Besides the ten purses, worth $22,000, that have been already arranged for, there will be other events to secure the crack performers that develop as the racing season advances from the West toward the Atlantic coast. Fleetwood is bound to have all the sensations of the year, and the champions at both the harness gaits will be secured for the classes that are added to those that have been made.

They Beat Out the Gamblers.

ALBANY, Jan. 2.—President John Mack of the Municipal Telegraph Company, which conducts a poolroom here, said to-night that his company had been victimized out of several thousand dollars by unscrupulous telegraph operators. The operators worked their scheme very successfully until Monday, when the company got wind of it and learned, Mr. Mack says, that the results of races were being held back in New-York. Reports were received from but two tracks now—New-Orleans and Alexandria. The messages for the company came over the Western Union lines, and had to be relayed at the New-York office. It is alleged that parties to the scheme would immediately upon the receipt of the message in the New-York office telephone it or send its substance over the Postal line to confederates here, who would hurry to the poolrooms just in time to make a "big shot." Mr. Mack says that his company lost about $500 on one race Monday. A thorough investigation is in progress.

Pillsbury Wins Again.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 2.—Play in the international quadrangular chess tournament was resumed to-day, this being the third sitting of the third round in these contests. The results were: Pillsbury (black) beat Tschigorin after thirty moves in a Petroff. Lasker (white) and Steinitz drew a Ruy Lopez after thirty-five moves.

The score of the tournament now stands as follows: Pillsbury, 6½; Lasker, 5½; Steinitz, 4½; Tschigorin, 1½.

THE NEW YEAR CENTURIES

Several Parties Took Trips Down Long Island.

AMPHION PARTY WAS FIRST IN

It Was Paced by a Tandem—Good Roads and Full Moon Permitted Fast Time.

Ambitious century riders wheeled the new year in on Long Island in a most auspicious manner. They didn't waste any time after 1895 had been tucked away, but, mounting their trusty steeds, pedaled as fast as their legs would go to place the first century of the year to their credit. In this section of the country no such struggle was ever made before. Every condition favored the riders, there being a full moon and good roads.

Not all the parties trying for century honors have been heard from, but it appears very likely that the palm will go to four members of the Amphion Wheelmen of Brooklyn. The Amphion party left its clubhouse at 102½ Sheffield Avenue and proceeded to Oakdale, which was the turning point in its ride. The party comprised H. F. Behrman and Frank Plage, on a tandem, and R. R. Shepherd and W. J. Butler, Jr., on single machines. Of course they left immediately after 12 o'clock, as did all the several parties. Little time was spent at Oakdale, except to inspect their wheels, and back the riders came at a merry clip. They reached the starting place at exactly 7:45 A. M. The route followed was over the Merrick Road. The tandem pacing was excellent, and, no doubt, was chiefly instrumental in Butler's and Shepherd's riding the first century of the new year.

President Louis Rauschkolb of the Metropolis Wheelmen of this city, and B. R. Gray, Captain of the Central Wheelmen of Brooklyn, thought yesterday that they had secured the first century honors of the year, but as they finished at 8:10 A. M., it will be seen that their claim does not hold with that of the Amphion riders. The fact that they had little efficient pacing makes their performance a meritorious one, however.

"Pop" Stahl, who got the story of the ride from President Rauschkolb, related it last evening to eager listeners at the clubhouse of the Greenwich Wheelmen in West Fourth Street. It transpires that they had a narrow escape. Here is the story:

"Rauschkolb started from Tatum's Hotel, in Jamaica, at 12:01 o'clock, alone. It was an elegant night, the moon lighting up the road as bright as day; the wind was at his back. Nothing happened until about two miles outside of Freeport, when a gang of about twenty hoodlums jumped out of the bushes into the road and yelled at him to stop. Several of them carried large clubs, and when Rauschkolb saw them he drew his revolver and threatened to use it if they did not allow him to pass. He finally got through all right, but just after mounting and starting to ride the crowd started after him, sending several volleys of stones after him. Luckily, none of them struck him.

"Near Babylon he met Capt. Gray and a friend, also riding to make the first 1896 century. Rauschkolb then rode with these two gentlemen until near Oakdale, when Gray's friend fell and smashed his wheel. As it was impossible for him to continue, they went on without him, arriving at Roe's Hotel, in Patchogue, at exactly 3:25 o'clock. Here each was given a very early breakfast, and a certificate showing that they were the first to arrive. They started for home at 3:55. On their way back they met the century party of the Pequod Wheelmen, near Babylon; also, several single riders, all on the way to Patchogue. The ride home was a pretty hard 'plug' all the way, as the wind was blowing hard in their faces. They finished at Tatum's Hotel at 8:10. A fall which Rauschkolb sustained near Valley Stream, on the home journey, shook him up a bit, but he finished in good shape, as also did Capt. Gray."

Only ten members took part in the Pequod Club century, and no attempt was made at fast riding. They started from Dunton, the party comprising William Johnson, John Schofield, Frank Stewart, Harry Spencer, Frank Rhodes, William Mulford, Frank Munz, Frank Carritt, Edward De Wine, and Ollie Yarrington. Mulford and Rhodes collided near Freeport, and out of the wreck they managed to put together one solid wheel. Another wheel was secured at Freeport. The party reached their clubhouse at 3 P. M. on the return.

Three members of the South Brooklyn Wheelmen were the first cyclists to reach Coney Island in the New Year. They were F. J. Wilson, Harry Owen, and Joseph Monsheimer. They were at the head of the cycle path as the old year expired, and as the whistles and bells announced the arrival of 1896 they started toward the sea. They turned at the shelter house and came back at a rattling clip, without meeting a rider.

ATALANTAS WIN AND LOSE.

Union County Roadsters Beaten on Their Own Alleys.

RAHWAY, N. J., Jan. 2.—The second series of bowling games between the Union County Roadsters and the crack Atalantas of Newark in the Associated Cycling Clubs tournament, were rolled on the Lyceum Alleys here to-night. The intense rivalry which has existed between these two clubs since the famous games rolled at Newark last Spring prevented high scoring, as both sides suffered considerable from an attack of rattles, owing to their desire to win.

In the first game the Roadsters started off like sure winners, and lead up to the fourth frame, when the Atalantas took the lead, and were never headed, winning by the score of 773 to 715. Count Olasaga, the bright shining star in the firmmament of bowlers, did not glow with his usual brightness. The best he could do was to get 172, which, however, did much to win the game for the visitors. The Roadsters suffered from a severe attack of rattles in the first game as the score indicates:

In the second game the Roadsters started off to redeem themselves. They took a lead of 34 pins in the first frame, and gradually increased it to 85, in the seventh.

Howard distinguished himself by rolling nine frames without a break. He spoiled a clean score by missing an easy spare in the tenth. Try as they would, the Atalantas could not overcome the Roadsters lead, although it was cut down to 53 pins.

The Atalantas felt confident of winning both games, depending on Olozaga to pull them through, but the best he could do was to make 153.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

U. C. ROADSTERS. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	ATALANTA. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Howard	2	5	166	Budd	2	6	162
Martin	1	5	148	Halsey	3	6	164
Chamberl'n	1	3	131	Millar	2	1	121
Mooney	0	3	120	Terbell	1	4	154
Black	2	4	150	Olozaga	2	6	172
Total	6	20	715	Total	10	21	773

FRAMES.

Union County	77	141	204	269	358	432	504	572	647	715
Atalantas	49	113	203	298	364	435	521	617	698	773

Scorers—E. A. Pelousee and H. T. Hornfreck. Umpires—Charles Dougherty and J. L. Young.

SECOND GAME.

U. C. ROADSTERS. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	ATALANTA W. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Howard	2	7	181	Budd	4	3	167
Martin	5	2	167	Halsey	0	6	146
Chamberl'n	3	2	140	Millar	3	3	151
Mooney	2	3	142	Terbell	1	4	143
Black	3	5	182	Olozaga	3	2	153
Total	15	19	812	Total	11	18	760

FRAMES.

Union Co. R.	90	184	258	344	424	510	597	660	734	812
Atlanta W.	56	132	205	295	351	436	512	596	681	760

Scorers—E. A. Pelousee and H. T. Hornfreck; Umpires—J. Davis and J. L. Young.

RACING BOARD BULLETIN.

The Suspension Placed upon Bird, the St. Paul Racer, Is Removed.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 2.—The following is the weekly bulletin issued by the League of American Wheelmen:

Declared Professionals.—C. D. Kreamer, Des Moines, Iowa, under Clause A; Albert Gardner, Nashville, under Clause A; Dow Mailernee, Nashville, under Clause A; Henry Prange, Nashville, under Clause A; W. E. Becker, Minneapolis, at his own request; A. A. Hansen, Minneapolis, at his own request, and Thomas McAleer, Los Angeles, under Clause F.

Suspension Raised.—Temporary suspension placed upon W. E. Becker, Minneapolis, and H. M. Bird, St. Paul, has been raised; suspension placed upon Wentworth Steele, Kirkwood, Mo., has been reduced, and expired on Jan. 1.

Suspended.—Charles W. Rogers, Hiawatha, Kan., for ninety days, for entering class races to which he was not entitled; G. A. McEdwards, Holyoke, Mass., suspended from all Class A racing pending investigation.

Transferred to Class B.—Canby Hewitt, Los Angeles, Cal., under Clause D; W. A. Taylor, Los Angeles, under Clause D.

Records Accepted.—One mile, professional, unpaced, flying start, against time, by W. C. Sanger, Denver, Col., 2:00 2-5, Nov. 16; one-third of a mile, Class A, unpaced, standing start, competition, by George Packer, Jr., Denver, Col., 0:48, July 13.

Sanctions Granted.—Feb. 20, West Side Athletic Club, New-York City; Feb. 22, Peerless Cyclers, Woodland, Cal.

Riverside Men Elated.

The Riverside Wheelmen are greatly elated over their victories in the two midnight bottle races. "Teddy" Goodman and Barbeau, on a tandem, finished first at the Getty House, in Yonkers, having started with thirty other ambitious riders from Fifty-ninth Street and the Boulevard at the very beginning of the new year. The popular tandem riders were in the lead from the start to finish, and were given a rousing reception on their return. The race from One Hundred and Tenth Street to Tarrytown was won by "Charlie" Ertz and his tandem mate Brown, and they, too, were warmly received upon their return to the Riverside Club House in West One Hundred and Fourth Street. It is the custom of the hotel proprietors in Yonkers and Tarrytown to give a bottle of wine to the cyclists reaching their hostelries first on the new year from the points above mentioned, and each year the events attract greater interest. The time of the winners in the Yonkers' race was 49 minutes, and in the Tarrytown contest 1 hour and 16 minutes, record on a single machine is 1 hour and 37 minutes, and was made by Olmstead of the Harlem Wheelmen.

New-Yorkers Off for Chicago.

The metropolis will be well represented at the Chicago Cycle Show, which opens in that city to-morrow evening, for at 6 P. M. yesterday a large party left on a special train over the West Shore road. In the party were Frank P. Prial, editor of The Wheel; W. J. Morgan, editor of The American Wheelman; Mrs. Morgan, Ritchie G. Betts, A. T. Merrick, O. W. Andrews, James E. Sullivan, J. R. Robley, Mrs. Robley, C. H. Gage, A. N. Silvernagle, M. Harris, "Jonah" Wetmore, J. J. Prial, A. G. Batchelder, and J. J. Hungus. The party was organized by Charles A. Sheehan, and everything looking to its comfort and convenience was, of course, provided. About thirty dealers and newspaper men from Boston were expected to join the New-York party at Rotterdam Junction.

Cyclists Object to This Charge.

CAMDEN, N. J., Jan. 2.—The bicycle riders of this city are up in arms on account of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company charging 3 cents to bring bicycles across the river from Philadelphia. A mass meeting is to be called by the Crescent Wheelmen of this city for the purpose of appointing a committee to co-operate with the Philadelphia bicycle clubs, with a view of having the order rescinded. It is said that if the company will not cheerfully rescind the rule, the State Legislature will be appealed to by the wheelmen. The Reading Railroad ferries are not charging for the carrying of wheels between Philadelphia and Camden, and they are getting a lot of business, for many bicyclists are boycotting the Pennsylvania Ferry on account of the order.

The Greenwich's Ladies' Reception.

Yesterday was "ladies' day" with the Greenwich Wheelmen, and their clubhouse in West Fourth Street was the scene of a very pretty reception. The decorations were profuse and in excellent taste. There was music all the evening, and the dancing lasted until a late hour. The annual reception on Jan. 2 is the Greenwich's chief social event at home, and it is always largely attended.

Yale's Greatest Pitcher a Cyclist.

Carter, who was Yale's greatest baseball pitcher, has become a cycling enthusiast. Yesterday he was in the swiftly moving procession seen on the Coney Island cycle path. He was accompanied by Stevenson, Yale's famous first baseman. Carter is very much in favor of the proposed intercollegiate cycling association, and says it has got to come sooner or later. He is now studying law at Columbia.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—For an energetic committee the Entertainment Committee of the Williamsburg Wheelmen is well up in front. A week ago a smoker was introduced as a novelty for the members and their friends, and was the means of bringing out a large number. Last Friday evening a penuchle tournament was introduced, and when the members sat down to play five tables were necessary. Over forty members were in the rooms at one time during the evening, nearly as large a number as attended the smoker. The tourney will run for three Friday nights. The winner will get a silver match box.

—The Lexington Wheelmen have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President—W. A. Jewell; Vice President—Harry Hayward; Treasurer—E. H. Fitch; Secretary—F. Lockwood; Financial Secretary—Charles Baron; Captain—Clarence Ruch. The club will give an entertainment the latter part of the present month.

—Charles T. Earl, the ex-champion of Long Island, will ride a five-mile exhibition at the entertainment and ball of Court Ocean Hill, No. 91, F. O. A., on Wednesday evening, Jan. 22. The affair will be held at Schellein's Assembly Rooms, Atlantic Avenue, corner Vermont Street, Brooklyn.

—The electric lights along the Coney Island cycle path were turned on for the first time on New Year's Eve, probably out of sentiment, for the full moon nearly eclipsed them.

—Walter S. Jenkins of Buffalo, who came to town with Secretary-Treasurer Bull to attend the New-York Division meeting, returned home last evening.

—The Rev. T. De Witt Talmage is not a cyclist himself, but recommends the wheel as affording the best means for exercise.

—Eleven Philadelphia cyclists started at the beginning of the new year and rode a century in 7 hours and 55 minutes.

AFTER THE HOUNDS AT LAKEWOOD.

Pleasant Fifteen-Mile Chase of the Ocean County Hunt Club.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Jan. 2.—The members of the Ocean County Hunt and Country Club were again favored this afternoon with glorious weather for their semi-weekly chase after the hounds. The riders who gathered at the meet in the Laurel House courtyard were Dr. C. L. Lindley, the master, who rode Beaufort; J. J. Dwyer, the huntsman, on Lord Lyon; James B. Converse, on Atlantic, and Mrs. Converse, on Redwing; H. H. Hayden Sands, on The Count; Fritz F. Brookfield, on Pansy; A. A. Anderson, on Dainty; George Gould, on his gray hunter; Everett Colby, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Dixon, Miss Gallatin, Miss Greta Pomeroy, Mrs. E. Robbins Walker, Miss Graham, J. Renwick Dimond, and the Rev. G. M. Wilkins.

The dogs caught the trail in the north woods, and ran past the White Elephant across a wide stretch of open country, where there were several awkward jumps, to Greenville. Here a check was called for a few minutes. On resuming a move was made through the dense woods in the vicinity of Squankum to Larrabee's farm, which afforded many opportunities for testing the quality of rider and steed. From there the course lay through another stretch of pine woods to Lecompte's farm, the scene of many a chase, and then across the Freehold Road to Southard. The run was about fifteen miles in length, and there were several falls, but no one was injured.

The run was witnessed by the following spectators: Miss Coralie Hagedorn, Miss May Hagedorn, Miss Emma Leslie, Mrs. Nelson Larson, E. S. Avis, the Misses Merriman, Mrs. Arthur B. Claflin, Mrs. Clarence B. Mitchell, Charles L. Colby, Miss J. N. Franklin, Miss Bert Andrews, Miss Charlotte Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, Philip Rhinelander, Mrs. Morgan Dix, Mrs. Henry Marks, Miss Josephine Ballard, Miss Marks, Miss Lillian Andrews, Miss Belle Andrews, Miss Grace Hutchinson, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin D. Phelps, Miss Lena Hutchinson, Miss M. Andrews, Miss Julia Camp, Miss May Camp, Mrs. George Gould, Mrs. Kingdon, Thomas B. Cowen, Mr. and Mrs. George Worthington, F. A. Potts, Miss Lila Bradbury, Robert Simms, and Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Andrews.

JOCKEY CLUB AFFAIRS.

Annual Meeting Postponed—Racing Dates to be Allotted.

The annual meeting of The Jockey Club was to have been held at its offices in the Cumberland, Twenty-second Street and Broadway, yesterday. Most of the members were out of town, not having returned from their holiday vacations. As it was impossible to get a quorum of the members together the meeting was adjourned unti next week Thursday, at 9 P. M.

Several amendments to the present racing law, which will be presented to the Legislature, are to be considered, Stewards are to be chosen, and the track officials, including a starter, in place of James Rowe, are to be selected. Mr. Belmont is anxious to get away for a time, and so wishes to have all business cleared up before he goes abroad. A special effort to do all this next Thursday will be made.

Meantime the question of dates for the race meetings of the year will probably be settled. While nothing definite can be learned as to these dates, it is probable that the season will open with a meeting late in March or early in April at the Bennings track, near Washington, under the direct management of The Jockey Club and the National Steeplechase Association. Then will follow the meetings of the Westchester Racing Association and the New-York Steeplechase Association, at the Westchester track. After those will come, during May, June, July, and August, the racing at the Brooklyn, Coney Island, and Brighton, and Aqueduct tracks, with the usual Summer meeting at Saratoga, the season closing at the Westchester track. Meetings at Baltimore and Washington will follow to wind up the season. That is the plan as now outlined in the rough, and the official schedule will probably follow it very closely.

Boxing and Wrestling Championships.

The amateur boxers and wrestlers of the metropolitan district are highly gratified that the annual championships are to be held at the New Manhattan Athletic Club—the preliminaries Jan. 15, and the finals Jan. 17. With a postless ring and well-padded floor there is small danger of injury to the contestants, and the other facilities are unequaled.

Secretary Sullivan has already received a large number of entries, and the prospects are good for the greatest number of pairs ever drawn for an amateur boxing tournament. An interesting feature will be the fact that the entries will be composed of an entirely new crop of boxers, as the old guard have nearly all gravitated to the professional ranks. The weights will be as follows:

Boxing.—Bantam, 105 pounds or under; feather, 115 pounds or under; special, 125 pounds or under; light, 135 pounds or under; middle, 158 pounds or under.

Wrestling.—Bantam, 105 pounds or under; feather, 115 pounds or under; special, 125 pounds or under; light, 135 pounds or under; middle, 158 pounds or under.

The regular Metropolitan Association Championship Die Gold Medal will be presented to the winner of each event, and a silver medal to second man. Entries will close Jan. 11, with James E. Sullivan, 241 Broadway, New-York City. All entries must be accompanied by an entrance fee of $1 for each event.

CYCLES AND CYCLE MAKERS

Mechanical Matters and Trade Talk of Interest to Riders.

—As was foreshadowed yesterday, the Liberty Cycle Company is about to make some departures of a very extensive and significant nature. The establishments at 4 Warren Street and 833 Broadway will be maintained, but that at 1,786 Broadway is to be given up, and in its stead an elaborate set of showrooms opened at Seventy-sixth Street and Western Boulevard, in conjunction with a big riding school and repair shop. The new quarters have been leased from the Barnes carriage concern in the big building on the southeast corner of the thoroughfares named, and will make as handsome a cycle emporium as could be desired, even by this big and ambitious company. The salesrooms will be in front on the ground floor, the other portion remaining in the possession of the Barnes people, so that high-grade cycles will be shown in contrast with the finest sort of carriages. The riding school will be on the second floor, where a surface 100 feet square is at service. The repair shop, in the basement, will be equipped on a most extensive scale, and be, in fact, a miniature factory. The company will open the new place the first of next week.

—Another secession to the trade by a conspicuous figure in wheelmen's sport is that of Fred Kerr, Chairman of the Racing Board, New-Jersey Division, League of American Wheelmen. As a former President of the Essex Bicycle Club and the Hudson County Wheelmen, and as the present incumbent in the President's office of the Associated Cycling Clubs of New-Jersey, Mr. Kerr has been prominent among amateur riders for a number of years. In his new venture he has associated with Frank L. C. Martin, a retail dealer of Plainfield, under the incorporate name of The Kerr & Martin Cycle Company. They have fitted up a store at 589 Broad Street, in Newark, and taken on a full line of Crescents. As both members of the new firm are popular, the prospect before it is very bright.

—Removals continue to be announced every day in the trade at this season. The Western Wheel Works will soon pick up its stock of Crescents from the floor of 35 Barclay Street and deposit them at 36 Warren Street, where a large suite of offices has been secured, which, when ready for occupancy, will be especially attractive. It is expected that the firm will take possession on Jan. 10.

—In nothing, it is safe to say, will such a variety of new ideas be exhibited at the shows as in tires, and if the puncture problem is not solved it will not be from lack of brain tissue expended on the question.

—Now is the season of discontent and midnight oil consumption with those unfortunates in the trade who have literary ability and are assigned the task of getting up the catalogue for their company.

—Frank Eveland of Jersey City opened another store in Bayonne last evening. It is at 15 West Eighth Street. Many friends of the popular dealer attended the opening.

Millinery.

LOUISE & CO.,

MILLINERS.

Clearance Sale

OF FINE IMPORTED MODELS.

294 FIFTH AV.

Proposals.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
BUREAU OF CANAL AFFAIRS,
Albany, Dec. 17, 1895.

Pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 79 of the Laws of 1895, proposals will be received at this office until Thursday, the 9th day of January, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day for a loan of

TWO MILLION DOLLARS,

for which transferable certificates of stock, registered,

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD,

will be issued in the name of the People of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund established by said act, bearing interest at the rate of three per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of January, 1906.

Proposals may be for the whole or any part of the loan not less than $1,000.

Payments for the loan will be required to be made on the acceptance of the proposal by deposit in the Bank of the Manhattan Co. in the City of New-York to the credit of "Treasurer of the State of New-York, on account of Canal Fund" of the amount of the award, together with premium and accrued interest from January 1, 1896.

The Comptroller reserves the right to reject all bids which are not in his opinion advantageous to the interests of the State.

Interest on the loan will commence on the first day of January next, and will be payable at the Bank of the Manhattan Co., in the City of New-York.

All proposals must be sealed and indorsed "Loan for Canal Improvements," and directed to the Comptroller of the State of New-York, Albany, N. Y.

JAMES A. ROBERTS,
Comptroller.

PUBLIC SALE OF OLD MATERIAL AT THE Navy Yard, New-York.—Navy Department, Washington, D. C., December 13, 1895.—In accordance with the provisions of the second section of the act of Congress, approved August 5, 1882, Statutes at Large, Vol. 22, Page 296, and the "Act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1890, there will be sold at the Navy Yard, New-York, January 22, 1896, 1 steam launch, 4 steam cutters, 2 steam whaleboats, belonging to the Navy, condemned as unfit for use therein. The sales will be for cash, to the highest bidder by sealed proposals for the purchase of the articles and material. Schedules containing forms of proposals for bidders may be obtained on application at the office of the general storekeeper, Navy Yard, New-York. The proposals must be made in duplicate, inclosed in an envelope, indorsed "Proposals for purchase of condemned stores at the Navy Yard, New-York, to be opened January 22, 1896," and addressed to the Paymaster at the Navy Yard, New-York. Proposals must reach the office of the Paymaster of the yard not later than 12 o'clock noon on the above date, when bids will be publicly opened. A deposit of twenty per cent. on the total amount of each bid must accompany it as security for the payment of the balance and the removal of the articles within twenty days after the acceptance of bid. This deposit will be forfeited to the United States in event of failure to pay such balance and make the removal within the time stated. A deposit of the full amount of bids of $50 or less shall be required. The material and articles will be sold as they lie and must be removed during office hours without expense to the Government. The right to reject any or all bids is reserved. W. McADOO, Acting Secretary of the Navy.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL FOR KINGSTON, Jamaica, and Key West, Fla.—December 20, 1895.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Coal for Kingston, Jamaica, and Key West, Fla., to be opened January 11, 1896," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, January 11, 1896, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at Kingston, Jamaica, and Key West, Fla., a quantity of semi-bituminous coal. The coal must conform to the navy standard, and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Navy Pay Office, Key West, Fla., or to the bureau. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. Tie bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General, U. S. N.

PROPOSALS FOR PURCHASE OF OLD SUperstructure of Rock Island Bridge, Rock Island Arsenal, January 2, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, upon blank forms furnished here, will be received until 2 o'clock P. M., Monday, February 3, 1896, for purchase of old superstructure of Rock Island Bridge, consisting of about 5,626,760 pounds wrought iron and steel. Information furnished upon application to Col. A. R. BUFFINGTON, Ord. Dept., Comdg.

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32d ST., 54 WEST.—Elegant rooms; suits and singly; parlor dining room; excellent table board; moderate.

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OPEN ALL THE YEAR.
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UNRIVALED as a HEALTH and PLEASURE RESORT. Air balmy and full of life-giving ozone. New sanitary plumbing and all the comforts of the modern home. CASTALIA SPRING WATER supplied to guests without charge. Circulars may be had of F. H. SCOFIELD, 1 Madison Av., N. Y. F. N. PIKE.

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NOW OPEN.

For circulars, etc., apply to F. H. Scofield, Metropolitan Bldg., Madison Sq., "The Outlook," 13 Astor Place, N. Y., or
William E. Davies, Thomasville, Ga.

LELAND'S
WINDSOR HOTEL,
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.
Remodeled and refitted.
Windsor Hotel,
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after May 1, 1896. Proprietor.

FINEST WINTER HOTEL IN THE NORTH.
THE LAKEWOOD.
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"SPECIAL RATES BY THE WEEK."
Address T. F. SILLECK, Lessee,
LAKEWOOD, N. J.
Late of Oriental Hotel,
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HOTEL CASTLETON,

Brighton Heights, New-Brighton, Staten Island.

Families wishing to change residence after the holiday season will find no more attractive, homelike place than THE CASTLETON. Only 25 minutes from foot of Broadway, New-York; low rates; all modern improvements; elevators, electric lights, steam heat, &c.; 900 feet of piazza inclosed in glass. Cuisine unexcelled.
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or, Fertilizers and How Best to Use Them,"
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GRAND OPERA SEASON.
Direction Henry E. Abbey and Maurice Grau.
TO-NIGHT, LA TRAVIATA and LA NAVARRAISE. Mme. Calve and Mme. Saville, Plancon, Lubert, Ancona, De Vries, Mauguiere, Castelmary, and Ancona.
To-morrow Afternoon at 2, AIDA. Mmes. Nordica and Brema, MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Arimondi, and Kaschmann. Conductor, Bevignani.
Sat. Ev'g, at pop. prices, RIGOLETTO. MELBA, Scalchi, Russitano, and Maurel.
Sun. Ev'g, Jan. 5—7th Sunday night concert. Soloists: Mme. Melba (her only appearance at the Sunday Concerts this season) and Mme. Scalchi, MM. Cremonini, Campanari, and Plancon. Entire Met. Op. Orch. Conductor, Mr. Seidl.
Next Week, Monday Ev'g, Jan. 6, CARMEN. Calve, Saville, Lubert, De Vries, and Maurel.
Tues., Jan. 7, in Brooklyn, FAUST. Saville, Scalchi, Cremonini, Ancona, Ed. de Reszke.
Wed., Jan. 8, LES HUGUENOTS. Nordica, Scalchi, and Melba, Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Plancon, and Maurel, and others.
Thurs. Ev'g, Jan. 9, Die Walkure, (in German.) Mmes. Lola Beeth, Traubmann, Olitzka, Marie Engle, Clara Hunt, Kitzu, Bauermeister, Van Cauteren, Bach, and Marie Brema. MM. Wallnoefer, Busha, and Kaschmann. Conductor, Seidl.
Fri. Ev'g, Jan. 10, Gounod's Opera FAUST. Melba, Scalchi, Jean & Ed. de Reszke, & Maurel.
Seats at Box Office, leading Hotels, and 111 Broadway. Knabe Pianos used.

CARNEGIE HALL.
THIS FRIDAY AFTERN. AT 2
and Saturday Evening at 8,
PADEREWSKI'S
last appearance in New-York before his extended Western trip
at the 2d Aft. and Evg. Concerts of the
SYMPHONY SOCIETY, OF N. Y.
PADEREWSKI WILL PLAY THE LISZT CONCERTO AND BARCAROLE, ETUDE OP. 11, NO. 25, (CHOPIN,) HARK, HARK THE LARK, ERLKING, (SCHUBERT-LISZT.)
Seats now at Schuberth's and box office.
THE STEINWAY PIANO USED.

DALY'S THEATRE, Broadway and 30th St. Reserved Seats $2, $1.50, $1; adm. 50c.
Under the management of Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.
Every Ev'g this week, 8:15, Shakspere's merriest comedy, TWELFTH NIGHT.
MISS REHAN .... as VIOLA
MR. LEWIS .... as SIR TOBY
And Mr. Clarke, Mr. Gresham, Mr. Worthing, Miss Haswell, and Miss Elliott.
LAST MATINEE, SATURDAY 2.
*.*Tuesday, Jan. 7—Production of an entirely new comedy, "The Two Escutcheons"—Miss Rehan, Mr. Lewis, Mrs. Gilbert, Mr. Stevens, &c.

HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA. B'way, 44th St.
Eves., 8:15. Music Hall, Mat. Sat., 2.
YVETTE GUILBERT.
Eve's, 8:15. Olympia Theatre. Mats., Wed. & Sat.
RICE'S EXCELSIOR, JR.
50th Souvenir Performance Jan. 6.
CONCERT HALL PROMENADE CONCERTS. 50c. Admits to All.
Sunday Eve. Schell Concert & Yvette Guilbert.

MENDELSSOHN GLEE CLUB HALL.
SECOND CONCERT,
TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 7, AT 8:15.
THE KNEISEL QUARTET
OF BOSTON.
Seats and programmes at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

5th Av. Theatre. Eve. at 8:15; Mat. Sat.
H. C. MINER .... Proprietor and Manager
LAST WEEK.
JAMES A. HERNE, SHORE ACRES.
MATINEE SATURDAY.
JAN. 3, COSTLY SOUVENIRS.
NEXT WEEK—M. B. CURTIS,
in the reigning London Success,
GENTLEMAN JOE.

KOSTER & BIAL'S. Adm. 50c.
PAUL MARTINETTI'S PANTOMIME, THE CRAGGS, MARLO-DUNHAM TRIO, WOODWARD'S SEALS AND SEA LIONS.
KILANYI'S GLYPTORAMA.
EVERY SATURDAY FAMILY MATINEE

Hoyt's Theatre 24th St., near B'way. Eve., 8:30. Mats. at 2:15.
HOYT & McKEE ...... Proprietors and Managers.
Last 2 Nights. Last Sat. Mat. The Gay Parisians
Next Monday—Hoyt's "A BLACK SHEEP."
Seats Now Selling.

BIJOU. Broadway & 30th St.
RUDOLPH ARONSON .... Manager
Enormous success of MINNIE PALMER in the Musical Comedy, THE SCHOOL GIRL.
Evenings, 8:15. Mat. Sat. at 2
Next Monday, Jan. 6, GENTLEMAN JOE.

ABBEY'S THEATRE. Ev'gs, 8. Mat. Sat. at 2
MR. JOHN HARE,
MISS JULIA NEILSON, MR. FRED TERRY,
"THE NOTORIOUS MRS. EBBSMITH."
Next Monday—A PAIR OF SPECTACLES and COMEDY AND TRAGEDY.

AMERICAN THEATRE. Matinee Sat.
Reserved Seats, Orchestra Circle and Balcony, 50c.
NORTHERN LIGHTS.
"It pleases audiences which pack the theatre every night."—Eve. World.

STAR THEATRE. B'way and 13th St. Evenings, 8:15. Matinee Sat., 2.
NEIL BURGESS
IN THE County Fair

LYCEUM 4th Av. and 23d St. Last Matinee Saturday. At 8:15. Last week of
...... THE HOME SECRETARY ......
Monday "THE BENEFIT OF THE DOUBT."
Monday, at 3:00, Max O'Rell, on "John Bull."

STANDARD THEATRE. One long laugh. Eve. at 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
The Strange Adventures of MISS BROWN Jno. R. Rogers Comedians.
A Record Breaker—exceeding 300 nights in London.

PALMER'S THEATRE. Last Week.
SATURDAY SOUVENIR MATINEE.
THE SHOP GIRL.
Last 2 Nights. Last Sat. Mat.
Jan. 6 JOHN DREW IN BAUBLE SHOP.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
Souvenir Matinee Wed., Jan. 8.
20 Horses. 200 People. THE SPORTING DUCHESS.
Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Eve., 8.

PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE, 58th St., near Lex'n, 12 to 12. 25 & 50c. Stalls & bxs, $1, $1.50, $2.
GEO. LOCKHART'S Comic Elephants.
Sig. Perugini, Mlle. Pilar-Morin; 40 Specialties.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Eve., 8 sharp. Mat. 2.
Next week the last week.
MISS NETHERSOLE ..... as ..... CARMEN
Evenings, 8. Mats. Wed and Sat.
Jan. 15, RETURN EMPIRE THEATRE CO.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE. B'way & 35th St.
DAVID BELASCO'S
THE HEART OF MARYLAND.
MATINEE SATURDAY.

BROADWAY THEATRE. 8 o'clock sharp.
"NOTHING BETTER."—HERALD.
AN ARTIST'S MODEL. "Immense Go."—Sun. Evenings at 8 sharp. Matinee Saturday.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Ev.,8:15. Sat. Mat. 2.
Mrs. Potter and Mr. Bellew
IN "THE QUEEN'S NECKLACE."
NEXT WEEK—THE GAY PARISIANS.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
FALL EXHIBITION.
NOW OPEN.
N. W. Cor. 23d St. and 4th Av.

CANARY & LEDERER'S CASINO Prices, $1.50, $1.00, 50c. MAT. TO-MORROW.
9TH WEEK. FRANK DANIELS Comic Opera Co. THE WIZARD OF THE NILE.

EDEN MUSEE.
World in Wax and Grand Concerts.

Grand Opera House. Mats. Wed. and Sat.
HANLON BROS.' NEW SUPERBA.
NEXT WEEK—THE MASQUERADERS.

GARRICK Theatre. To-night. Mat. Saturday.
Cissy Fitzgerald & The Foundling.
Next Tues., Stuart Robson, Mrs. Ponderbury's Past

IRVING Place Theatre. Eve. 8:15. & Sat. Mat.
FERDINAND'S MARRIAGE CONTRACT.

Instruction—City Schools.

The Jacotot School,
11 West 86th St.
A boarding and day school for girls; kindergarten for boys and girls; conducted in French. Mlle. Froment and Mrs. C. L. Morgan, Principals.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New-York.

Miss Peebles and Miss Thompson's
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
30, 32, 34 East 57th St.

Instruction—Country Schools.

The Cambridge School,
a select private school for girls. Best preparation for college, many courses not leading to college. Comforts of home. The Director is Mr. ARTHUR GILMAN, Cambridge, Mass.

Dancing.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
12 AND 14 EAST 49TH STREET.
Class and private lessons. Men's class, Mondays.

AT MISS McCABE'S DANCING SCHOOL, 21 East 17th St.—Private and class lessons daily; beginners any time.

Lost and Found.

$10 REWARD.—Lost a CAMEO GOLD BROOCH, with locket attached, in going from Fulton St., Brooklyn, to Broadway, and 28th St., New-York. Call or address A. T. DELAMARE, [illegible]

HOTELS.

GERLACH HOTEL, 27TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY. (Absolutely Fireproof.) SELECT PATRONAGE.
Family apartments, furnished and unfurnished; also single rooms with bath. Transient rates, $2.00 per day and upward European plan and $4.00 per day and upward on American plan. Engagements now being made for the year, or Winter season. CHARLES A. GERLACH.

W. J. TATE ENTANGLED

In Financial Straits and Liable to Get into Deeper Trouble.

TALK OF RETAINED COLLECTIONS

Assets $1,553.73 and Liabilities $14,633.96—Former Friends Are Now Saying "I Told You So."

William J. Tate, who was City Clerk of Brooklyn during Mayor Seth Low's administration, and who has for years taken a prominent part in Republican politics, is in financial difficulties, and there are people who intend to press serious charges against him.

Mr. Tate has been for some years in the real estate business. He had a magnificent store at 307 to 311 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn. He dressed well, always seemed to have plenty of money, and was looked upon as a prosperous real estate broker. He lived in fine style on Sixth Avenue, only a short distance from his office, the latter being a trysting place for the best-known Republican politicians in that section.

Mr. Tate had several clerks, who appeared to be busy, but last Spring a change took place. The office did not retain the prosperous air, and it was noticed that a clerk was dismissed, and then another clerk, until the Summer came around, and only one clerk was left.

The frequenters of the Flatbush Avenue office evidently saw that a climax was about due, for two months ago a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES was informed that William J. Tate was in financial difficulties, and that there would be a scandal when the time came.

The time arrived Friday, Dec. 27, when Mr. Tate made an assignment to Noah Tebbetts. His liabilities were given as $14,663.96, and his actual assets at $1,553.73.

The fact that he had failed received only passing notice, but when his friends read that the larger part of the liabilities was for rents collected, they were amazed. "Oh! Tate has a pull, and this matter will soon blow over," said a well-known resident of the Park slope yesterday. "Tate is a good fellow, and his friends will rally to his aid."

William J. Tate had a large number of clients, whose property he cared for, collecting the rents and looking after the property in general.

One of these was Mrs. M. H. Cobb of Prospect Place. Mrs. Cobb claims that Mr. Tate collected for her $362, which he failed to make an accounting of. She demanded the money several times, but he kept putting her off until he made the assignment, she says.

William Cobb of Rochester, N. Y., son of Mrs. M. H. Cobb, came on to represent his mother, and when he heard the story, he called at the Butler Street Police Court and asked Justice Tighe to issue a warrant for Mr. Tate's arrest. Justice Tighe refused to issue the warrant, but informed Mr. Cobb that he would have Mr. Tate summoned to appear before him.

This was satisfactory to Mr. Cobb. Mr. Tate appeared before Justice Tighe yesterday, and the case was set down for to-day.

Mr. Tate said that there was no intention to commit fraud on his part. He declared that every cent would be paid.

An up-town real estate broker two months ago asked Mr. Tate to make an accounting of certain transactions. Mr. Tate put it off from day to day. At last the up-town dealer went to the telephone and said he must have his money that day.

"I'll fix it up to-morrow," Mr. Tate is said to have replied.

"No you won't; you'll fix it up now, and I'll be at your office at 4 o'clock," was the message sent back.

The man was at Mr. Tate's office promptly, and the accounts had been made up and the cash made ready.

Mr. Tate is an expert employed by the Shore Driveway Commission to estimate the value of property taken by the city for the new driveway. His brother is Major A. C. Tate, Register of Water Rates in the Department of City Works, Brooklyn.

At one time William J. Tate was Complaint Clerk in the Police Department of Brooklyn.

FIGHT FOR EXCISE OFFICES

Two Sets of Men in Richmond County Who Are Struggling for Position.

STAPLETON, S. I., Jan. 2.—Notwithstanding that many believed the decision of Justice Barnard that neither Augustus E. Rolle or George Garby had been elected members of the Richmond County Board of Excise and the action of the Supervisors in filling the vacancies would settle all dispute over the question, there is to-night two boards claiming to be the only legally constituted one. The old board has possession of all the books and property of the office, which are supposed to be locked in the office safe, while the new board has possession of the office and have placed heavy padlocks on the doors to keep the old board and their Clerk out.

The report had been generally circulated that the new board would not meet for organization until next week, but to-day, while Commissioners Donnelly and Willshaw of the old board sat in the office, Mr. Garby appeared, presented his certificate of election, and demanded possession of the books and office. His demand was refused, and a few minutes after the five men whose bonds have been approved by the Supervisors appeared with a similar demand.

Commissioner Donnelly and Clerk Clifford refused to turn over the office, declaring that they acted under advice of counsel. After some discussion the five new members filed out followed by the sounds of laughter and jeering remarks on the part of the two who held the fort for the old board.

The new Commissioners then retired to the rooms of the Board of Supervisors, in the same building, and called in Counselor John Widdecomb to advise them. After an hour or more spent in examinaining the papers the lawyer declared that the five men were the legal members of the Board of Excise, and had full authority to take possession of the office and property of the board. Meanwhile the representatives of the old board had departed, locking the office, but keys were obtained from the janitor and entrance was easily effected.

The new board organized with Abram Greenwald as President, Andrew Fetherston, Treasurer, and John C. Schnibbe, Clerk. There were no contests, but on the informal ballot for Clerk two votes were given for Andrew Bowman and two for Joseph O'Neil, leaving but one vote for Schnibbe. He received all five on the formal ballot. Mr. Garby appeared before the new board, and demanded that he be given a seat and a voice in the proceedings. His claims were not recognized upon advice of counsel on the grounds that Justice Barnard had decided that he was not elected, and that the Supervisors had not approved the bond presented by him.

Then, with the assistance of the janitor the two doors of the office were fastened with heavy staples and padlocks, and adjournment was taken until to-morrow.

Mr. Garby has retained counsel, and will carry his case into the court. He declares that as Justice Barnard was only asked for an order compelling the Board of Supervisors to reconvene as a County Board of Canvassers and issue to Augustus E. Rolle a certificate of election the opinion so far as his claims are concerned have no effect, and that, as George C. Tranter was never qualified for the office he could not decline, and the Supervisors had no legal right to appoint a Commissioner from the town of Northfield, which he claims to legally represent.

Commissioner Donnelly, Treasurer of the old board, declares he will not surrender his books because the new board is not legally constituted, and for the further reason that the Board of Supervisors have not yet examined the accounts of the old board and finally discharged their bonds.

His Palate Nearly Severed.

Eight-year-old Tommy Gillen of 7 Spring Street had a New Year's present of a long tin horn Wednesday, and, as he was marching along near his home blowing it, another boy kicked the end of the horn.

The sharp edge of the mouthpiece was driven against Tommy's palate, nearly severing it. At the Hudson Street Hospital the delicate operation of sewing on the small member was performed by Dr. Abbé, and Tommy was taken home.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—The engagement is announced of Miss Mary Barnes, the only child of Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Barnes of Chicago, and a niece of Mrs. Philip Hutchinson of New-York, to Charles Bradford Valentine, the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas P. Valentine of Boston. The marriage will take place early in the Spring, after which the young couple will go to Europe to spend the Summer and Autumn in traveling.

—In consequence of the death of Miss Alice Twombly, the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly, at Madison, N. J., on Wednesday, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt have recalled the invitations for their musicale and dance which were to be given on Jan. 7 and Jan. 27, respectively. Mrs. William Douglas Sloane also intended giving a dance, but she will, of course, now send out cards of recall. Miss Twombly was a very charming young woman, and gave promise of being one of the beauties of the Vanderbilt family. Her death is a great shock to a wide circle of young friends.

—Mrs. Edward Fridenberg of 2,019 Fifth Avenue will give a series of four musicales in this month and in February.

—Mrs. George Murry Tracy, Miss Ethel Colden Tracy, and Miss Lee, who are spending the Winter at the Gerard, 123 West Forty-fourth Street, will receive to-day and on the other Thursdays during the remainder of the season.

—Invitations are out for the wedding of Miss Frances Lyman Meigs and Oliver S. Lyford, Jr., of Chicago, on Jan. 8, in the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church. The wedding will be followed by a small reception at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Titus B. Meigs of 16 East Sixty-fifth Street.

—Mrs. Carmen Harriot and Miss Florence Harriot of 454 West Twenty-third Street will give their first informal "at home" of the season this afternoon and to-night. They will also be at home informally on Friday afternoons and evenings until April.

—Capt. and Mrs. Warren C. Beach of 585 Fifth Avenue gave a theatre party to several young débutantes last night. Capt. and Mrs. Beach will give dinner parties on Jan. 14 and 28.

—Miss Lillie P. Berg of 123 West Thirty-ninth Street will give her first musicale this month, on Monday afternoon of next week, from 4 to 7 o'clock.

—Mrs. Richard Henry Savage of the Gerard will receive on Monday afternoon from 3 to 6 o'clock, and on the three succeeding Mondays in the month.

—One of the largest social functions to-morrow will be the reception which Col. George Lewis Gillespie of the United States Army, and Mrs. Gillespie will give at their home, 49 East Fifty-third Street. Major Gen. Ruger of the United States Army, Mrs. Ruger, and Miss Ruger are to be the guests of honor. A large number of invitations have been sent out. The drawing rooms of the Gillespie residence will be decorated with flowers and palms. There will be an elaborate luncheon, and the Hungarian Band will furnish music.

—Mrs. Edward Lauterbach and the Misses Lauterbach of Seventy-eighth Street and Fifth Avenue will give their first reception of this season to-morrow afternoon.

—Mr. and Mrs. James W. Hart, Miss Hart, Miss Mary Hart, and Miss Edna Hart, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. William J. Washburn, will sail for Europe the latter part of this month. They will spend at least six weeks in London, and, later, they will go to Paris, where they will remain until the middle of Spring. Then they go to Berlin for a short visit. They will not return to this country until late next Summer, when they will go directly to their country establishment in the Adirondacks.

—Mrs. C. Newbold Black and Miss Black of 43 East Fifty-seventh Street gave the last of a series of informal receptions yesterday afternoon.

—Mrs. Gordon Norrie of 377 Fifth Avenue gave a luncheon party yesterday afternoon, when covers were laid for fifteen persons. The table was handsomely trimmed with bridesmaid roses.

—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bentley of 129 West Ninety-third Street have purchased the house at 220 West Seventy-second Street, to which they will remove early in February.

—Mr. and Mrs. Bainbridge S. Clarke have closed their house at Tarrytown, N. Y., and, after a short visit to Col. Snyder, Mrs. Clarke's brother, in Washington, they will return to their apartments in the Langham.

—Mr. and Mrs. Linzee Tilden and Miss Tilden are visiting friends in London. They will spend two weeks in Paris before going to Nice for the Winter. Mr. Tilden has offered his cottage at Marblehead Neck for sale, as it is his intention to live in Europe for several years.

—Mrs. David S. Brown of 162 West Seventy-second Street has cards out for receptions on Jan. 7 and Jan. 8, from 4 to 7 o'clock P. M., in honor of Mrs. David Seymour Brown, Jr.

—Mrs. Frederic Norris Collins and Mrs. Amelia Heffernan of 316 West Fifty-sixth Street will be at home informally on Monday afternoons until Lent.

—Stockton Beekman Colt will lead the cotillion at the next meeting of Mrs. John T. Hall's dancing class, on Jan. 7, dancing with Miss Adele Fitzgerald.

—Mrs. James H. Stebbins of 80 Madison Avenue has been obliged to recall invitations for her January receptions in consequence of the death of a relative. Mme. Vallois, Mrs. Stebbins's daughter, has arrived from Paris, and will spend the Winter with her mother.

—Mrs. Kinsley Magoun, who was not seriously hurt, but was uncomfortably bruised by the overturning of her carriage while she was watching the last Meadowbrook hunt, gives fair promise of a speedy recovery.

—Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Pell of this city have decided to remain in Germany until late in the Spring.

—The Michaux Bicycle Club has decided to give a series of musical evenings on Tuesdays until Lent, the first meeting to take place next week. From the commencement of Lent until Easter they will give two musical evenings each week, Tuesdays and Fridays being the days selected. This club, which was organized by Charles Wyndham-Quin, has been unusually successful under the management of Elisha Dyer, Jr., James Bliss Townsend, and William A. Haines.

—The first of the costume musicales which are to be given by Miss Elise Lathrop and Miss Helen Lathrop, assisted by well-known artists, will take place at Sherry's on Wednesday of next week.

—The second of a series of lectures being given at the Waldorf for the benefit of the Madison Avenue Depository and Exchange for Women's Work, will take place on Jan. 8 at 11 A. M., when W. Hamilton Gibson will talk about "The Mysteries of the Flowers."

—The dancing class known as The Bachelors' and the Spinsters' gave another dance last evening in the Mendelssohn Assembly Rooms in West Fifty-fifth Street. The members and guests were received by Mrs. George Tucker Harrison, Mrs. Sheppard Knapp, and Mrs. Spencer. The cotillion was led by Dr. J. Herbert Claiborne.

—It is understood that the marriage of Miss Grace White, a daughter of Dr. and Mrs. John S. White of 52 West Fifty-fourth Street, to J. Percy Mitchell of London will take place in Grace Church in Easter week.

—Mrs. Edward Van Ness of 17 East Seventieth Street will be at home informally each Monday in this month.

—Mrs. James H. Parker of 18 East Sixty-ninth Street will receive informally this afternoon from 3 to 6 o'clock.

—Miss Viola Parker of 157 West End Avenue is spending several weeks with Miss Clara L. Brodhead of Delaware Water Gap, Penn.

—The dancing class which was organized by Mrs. Henri M. Braem held one of its series of meetings last night at Sherry's.

—The New-York City Branch of the Vassar Aid Society announces a benefit concert and dance to be held at the Holland House on the evening of Jan. 22. The programme is in charge of Miss Amy Fay. Dancing will begin at 10 o'clock. The rooms will be decorated in the Vassar colors, pink and gray, and also with patriotic emblems. Mrs. John J. Ambury is President of the society, Mrs. John F. Douglas First Vice President, and Mrs. Henner Second Vice President.

—The annual dinner of the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution will be given to-night at Delmonico's. Dr. Chauncey M. Depew, President of the organization, will preside.

—The Riverside Riding and Driving Club gave a dance last night at the residence of Miss Bacon of Riverside Drive and One Hundred and Fourth Street. It was attended by about two hundred members, and a number of their guests. The house is one of the largest on Riverside Drive, and there was ample space for dancing on the drawing-room floor. The various apartments were decorated with pink and white flowers and exotics. The wide entrance hall was transformed into a bower of tropical plants, while the arched doorways leading from the hall to the drawing room were hung with portières of flowers. The mantels in the drawing rooms were banked with pink and white flowers, and in the corners of the room were masses of exotics. An orchestra of ten pieces was stationed in the hall and was screened with tropical plants. An elaborate supper was served at midnight. The matrons and young women very generally wore costumes of white or pink, while the members of the club were in full hunting costume. Among some of those present were Mr. and Mrs. William Foster, Miss Mabel Good, Harold Bacon, Miss Wetherbee, Ward Brower, Miss Mary D. Hitchcock, Miss Helen Hitchcock, Joseph Falconer, Robert Thompson, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. John Matthews, Mr. and Mrs. James H. Geary, Miss Lulu Anderson, Carmen Barrett, John Brower, Robert Ferguson, and Dr. Shaw.

PATRIARCH.

If there's one garment that a custom tailor gets a fabulous price for, it's a dress suit.

The same assurances there as here—variety of cloths, correctness in style, fit—cost double.

If the suit doesn't fit we make it fit—at our own risk; if you don't like it you needn't take it.

$25, $30, $42, and $47.

Evening dress furnishings, patent leather gaiters, Inverness overcoats and Opera Capes.

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Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

IN GRAY-BLUE.

As well banish blue from the artist's color box as from your rooms.

Warm shades of gray-blue, like those found in the coverings of some of our library sofas and easy chairs, are particularly delightful.

Certain Colonial pieces have velour coverings, rich and deep in tone. Pieces in modified Empire style have covering of crimpled tapestry, showing two tones of color. A Grecian piece has tapestry cushions with gray-blue figures on a buff ground.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,

43, 45, and 47 West 23d St.,

NEAR BROADWAY.

EXAMINATIONS AT WEST POINT

Cadets of the Military Academy Appear Before the Academic Board.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Jan. 2.—Detachments of cadets in dress coats and white gloves were before the Academic Board for examination this morning. The board is divided into two committees, each having its own Secretary. The examinations at this time do not affect the class standing of cadets, although the result will have a direct bearing on the class standing, which will be announced after the annual examination next June.

The "plebs" are very anxious, as it is expected that a great weeding out will be made in their class. The first and second classes are expected successfully to weather the ordeal. The examinations are in mathematics, modern languages, history, geography, and ethics for the fourth class; in mathematics, modern languages, and drawing for the third; in natural and experimental philosophy, chemistry, mineralology, geology, and drawing for the second; in civil and military engineering and science of war, modern languages, law, history, geography, and ethics for the first class.

The members of the committee are Prof. Peter S. Mitchie, Prof. Charles W. Larned, Prof. Edgar W. Bass, Prof. Samuel E. Tillman, Prof. James Mercur, Prof. G. B. Davis, Col. S. M. Mills, Prof. Edward E. Wood, Prof. Edgerton, Capt. Bruff, and Capt. Lusk.

Prof. Postlewaite has been very ill for some time. He is slowly recovering, but will be unable to take his place on the examining board.

The First Log Cabin in Kentucky.

From The Louisville Post.

The flourishing little City of Harrodsburg, the county seat of Mercer County, Ky., was the scene in the latter part of the last century of some very exciting episodes in the history of the early settlers in the young State. On June 16, 1774, Capt. James Harrod of Virginia, who had brought a party of settlers to the new country, laid off a town site at Big Spring Camp, where they had erected the first cabin ever built in Kentucky. They allotted to each man a half-acre lot and a ten-acre out-lot. The town's first name was Harrodstown, but later this was changed to Harrodsburg. A clearing was made in the east end of the town boundary, and here it was that John Harman planted and raised the first corn that was known to have been grown in the State. Only a few weeks after this auspicious beginning of the town's promoters four of Harrod's men were ambushed by Indians. Jared Cowan was killed. The other men escaped, only one of them being injured.

DEMOCRATIC ★ EMBLEM.

DEMOCRATIC-REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

The Democratic-Republican electors of the City and County of New-York are hereby notified that on Monday, Jan. 6, between the hours of 2 and 9 o'clock P. M., primary elections will be held at the places and under the conditions hereinafter mentioned in the several Assembly Districts, and in that portion of the City and County of New-York recently annexed by act of the last Legislature, and they are hereby invited to participate therein. It is earnestly urged that all the Democrats of this city who believe that the success of the party is paramount, and who are interested in the election of a Democratic President of the United States, should take an active part in such primary elections.

The following number of delegates to the Democratic-Republican General Committee of the City and County of New-York will then be elected:

First Assembly District	134
Second Assembly District	176
Third Assembly District	170
Fourth Assembly District	162
Fifth Assembly District	130
Sixth Assembly District	186
Seventh Assembly District	170
Eighth Assembly District	80
Ninth Assembly District	166
Tenth Assembly District	148
Eleventh Assembly District	146
Twelfth Assembly District	126
Thirteenth Assembly District	146
Fourteenth Assembly District	170
Fifteenth Assembly District	142
Sixteenth Assembly District	150
Seventeenth Assembly District	156
Eighteenth Assembly District	196
Nineteenth Assembly District	156
Twentieth Assembly District	192
Twenty-first Assembly District	168
Twenty-second Assembly District	180
Twenty-third Assembly District	170
Twenty-fourth Assembly District	162
Twenty-fifth Assembly District	114
Twenty-sixth Assembly District	182
Twenty-seventh Assembly District	100
Twenty-eighth Assembly District	166
Twenty-ninth Assembly District	146
Thirtieth Assembly District	184
Thirty-first Assembly District	152
Thirty-second Assembly District	178
Thirty-third Assembly District	162
Thirty-fourth Assembly District	250
Thirty-fifth Assembly District	256
Annexed District	58

The delegates, who must be elected by ballots, shall be electors of the Assembly districts from which they shall be respectively chosen, and the persons voting for said delegates must be qualified voters of said Assembly District, and each election district shall be represented by at least one delegate residing therein. There shall also at the same time be elected not less than five delegates from each and every election district contained within each Assembly District to form an Assembly District Committee, and said delegates shall actually reside in the election district for which they shall be elected.

Each ticket to be voted for shall contain the names and residences of the candidates for delegates to the General Committee for the year 1896, and also the places for the organization of the General and Assembly District Committee, and the date of the same for the year 1896, headed with the words, "For Delegates to the General Committee," which shall meet in its district for organization not later than Jan. 16, 1896, and also the names of the candidates to be chosen as delegates to the Assembly District Committee for the year 1896, specifying the number of the election district for which they shall be respectively nominated, and headed with the words, "For Delegates to the Assembly District Committee."

The certificate of election shall have affixed two of the tickets containing the names of the candidates declared to have been elected at such election. The person first named on said ticket shall notify the others of their having been elected delegates to the said General Committee, and to meet for organization, and shall cause notice to be given to each person chosen a delegate to the Assembly District Committee to meet at the place designated for that purpose on or before Jan. 24, 1896.

The delegates chosen to the General Committee for the year 1896 shall meet at Tammany Hall on Friday, Jan. 17, at 7:30 P. M., for organization.

The Assembly District Committee, at their meeting, on or before Jan. 24, 1896, as aforesaid, shall be called to order by the Chairman of the delegation to the General Committee in the respective Assembly districts, or, in his absence, by the person authorized as hereinbefore provided to convene such meeting, and shall immediately organize and proceed to the election of a Chairman and other officers for the ensuing year; and a list of the officers so elected, together with the residence of each, shall, without delay, be forwarded to the Chairman of the General Committee of the City and County of New-York, at Tammany Hall.

The said primary elections shall be conducted in accordance with the Primary Election laws of the State of New-York and the rules of the Democratic-Republican Committee of the City and County of New-York, by the persons acting as inspectors and tellers thereof, who shall have supervision and management of the same, and who shall be selected by a majority of the delegates representing the several Assembly district organizations in the county, and who shall be required to take the Constitutional oath of office. Said inspectors shall canvass the vote and said tellers shall keep a complete list of the names and residences of the persons voting at said primaries and shall assist the inspectors in the canvass of the votes. Watchers, not exceeding two, shall likewise be appointed for each set of candidates requesting and naming the same.

At the close of the primaries the inspectors shall publicly announce the number of votes cast for each candidate or candidates, and shall make and sign a statement showing the result of such canvass, together with the names of the persons who voted at said primaries.

The places for holding the primaries and the names of the inspectors are as follows:

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
Inspectors—Asa Bird Gardiner, Thomas Cleary, Paul F. O'Neil.
Polling Place—No. 174 Hudson Street.

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
Inspectors—James W. Ledwith, John T. Martin, Joseph Crovo.
Polling Place—No. 59 Madison Street.

THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
Inspectors—John J. Moore, David J. Woelpper, Thomas J. Loughlin.
Polling Place—No. 87 Charlton Street.

FOURTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
Inspectors—Michael McCormick, Thomas E. Holland, Thomas Fitzpatrick.
Polling Place—No. 218 East Broadway.

FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
Inspectors—Lewis F. Gaffney, William F. O'Donnell, Albert Raynor.
Polling Place—No. 4 West 13th Street.

SIXTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
Inspectors—William B. Calvert, Thomas F. Cassiday, Caesar La Forte.
Polling Place—No. 207 Bowery.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
Inspectors—John P. Hilly, William H. Broderick, Henry I. Shields.
Polling Place—No. 232 West 14th Street.

EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
Inspectors—Henry J. Goldsmith, Morris Rose, Charles Kramer.
Polling Place—Northwest corner of Ludlow and Grand Streets.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
Inspectors—Philip F. Olwell, G. T. Springstud, Frank Tweed.
Polling Place—No. 265 West 25th Street.

TENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
Inspectors—L. Aikle, M. Mannheimer, A. Prenginger.
Polling Place—No. 94 Second Avenue.

ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
Inspectors—Thomas Cronin, George W. Sweeny, Stephen A. Ferguson.
Polling Place—No. 271 West 33d Street.

TWELFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
Inspectors—Edward J. Bradley, Morris Bernstein, Frank J. Cullen.
Polling Place—No. 434 Grand Street.

THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
Inspectors—Thomas Mackey, John McCance, Joseph Glennon.
Polling Place—No. 315 West 42d Street.

FOURTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
Inspectors—William J. Pedrick, Michael Hackett, John F. Kennel.
Polling Place—No. 300 East 14th Street.

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
Inspectors—Ezekiel R. Thompson, John Rafferty, Michael Moore.
Polling Place—No. 781 8th Avenue.

SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
Inspectors—John J. Stringer, Max Stein, Thomas A. Maguire.
Polling Place—No. 247 7th Street.

SEVENTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
Inspectors—Adam J. Engelhardt, John F. Ulrich, George E. Best.
Polling Place—No. 307 West 54th Street.

EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
Inspectors—James E. Gaffney, Daniel Gossweiler, Andrew Roberts.
Polling Place—No. 326 East 21st Street.

NINETEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
Inspectors—E. V. Green, Arthur J. Morgan, James J. Mangin.
Polling Place—No. 444 Amsterdam Avenue.

TWENTIETH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
Inspectors—James T. Clooney, Michael J. Devinney, Thomas Woods.
Polling Place—No. 207 East 82d Street.

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
Inspectors—George Heinzeman, Thomas Hannigan, Patrick J. McArdle.
Polling Place—Lion Park, 108th Street and Columbus Avenue.

TWENTY-SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
Inspectors—John Zeiger, J. J. Hassett, Patrick Higgins.
Polling Place—No. 200 East 45th Street.

TWENTY-THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
Inspectors—Lamont McLaughlin, Orville W. Hewey, Michael Ford.
Polling Place—S. W. corner of 126th Street and Columbus Avenue.

TWENTY-FOURTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
Inspectors—Frank Dunn, George B. Christman, Patrick Savage.
Polling Place—No. 205 East 56th Street.

TWENTY-FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
Inspectors—Edwin M. Hagerty, Andrew Goran, John J. McCloskey.
Polling Place—No. 7 East 27th Street.

TWENTY-SIXTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
Inspectors—John E. Fitzpatrick, Bernard Muldoon, William H. McKeon.
Polling Place—No. 144 East 65th Street.

TWENTY-SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
Inspectors—Michael Roche, John H. Bambach, Edgar E. Frank.
Polling Place—No. 104 West 47th Street.

TWENTY-EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
Inspectors—Morris Jacoby, Charles Cass, Michael F. Tobin.
Polling Place—No. 334 East 79th Street.

TWENTY-NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
Inspectors—John M. Tracy, Thomas J. Shelly, Ambrose W. Clayton.
Polling Place—No. 2 East 60th Street.

THIRTIETH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
Inspectors—Patrick Curley, Joseph Moore, Matthew J. Murphy.
Polling Place—No. 227 East 84th Street.

THIRTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
Inspectors—Daniel M. Van Cott, John W. Kennedy, George Zieger.
Polling Place—N. E. corner of 7th Avenue and 126th Street.

THIRTY-SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
Inspectors—Matthew F. Neville, James Farrell, Edward J. Duffy.
Polling Place—No. 174 East 93d Street.

THIRTY-THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
Inspectors—Jonathan Hanson, Charles W. McTeague, Joseph P. Fallon, Jr.
Polling Place—No. 2,009 3d Avenue.

THIRTY-FOURTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
Inspectors—Albert Eitrich, Stephen J. Burke, Edwin T. Hyde, Jr.
Polling Place—No. 2,451 3d Avenue.

THIRTY-FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
Inspectors—Charles McCaffrey, Henry Trott, John P. Reilly.
Polling Place—Urbach's Hall, 170th Street and 3d Avenue.

ANNEXED DISTRICT.
Inspectors—John Farrell, Clarence T. Pilsbury, James Fitzpatrick.
Polling Place—Parditt's Hotel, Westchester Village.

At a regular meeting of the Democratic-Republican General Committee of the City and County of New-York, held Friday evening, December 27, the above call was reported from the Committee on Organization, unanimously adopted, and ordered to be published.

By order of the General Committee.

AUGUSTUS W. PETERS, Chairman.
JOHN B. McGOLDRICK, JACOB MARKS, EDWARD J. BRADLEY, PATRICK A. WHITNEY, } Secretaries.
HENRY D. PURROY, Chairman Committee on Organization.
JOHN B. McGOLDRICK, W. H. McDONOUGH, } Secretaries.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—The consumption of imported champagne has materially decreased in recent years. In 1894 there were 25,000 cases less imported than in 1893, and from the list just issued by the Custom House, it is shown that the importation for 1895 was over 11,000 cases below that of 1894. The official list shows the total importation of the last year was 240,812 cases, divided among about thirty-five brands. The four heaviest importers were: G. H. Mumm & Co., 79,049 cases; Pommery & Greno, 33,937 cases; Moet & Chandon, 30,204 cases; Dry Monopole Company, 20,036 cases. The falling off of the imports is explained by many that the American wines are increasing in popularity.

—William Horn of 23 Manhattan Street and Patrick Ambrose of 3 Manhattan Street were working in a trench at Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street yesterday when a bank of earth caved in upon them. Horn was removed to the Manhattan Hospital. Ambrose, who was only slightly injured, was taken home. The men were employed by the Third Avenue Cable Company.

—The monthly meeting of the John J. O'Brien Association will be held at the clubhouse, 271 Grand Street, at 8 o'clock this evening. The report of the Executive Committee relating to the campaign of 1896, election of Board of Directors, election of district captains, and the formation of clubs in the twenty-six election districts of the Eighth Assembly District will be the order of business.

—Magistrate Flammer, in Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday discharged from custody the four supposed criminals arrested by Central Office dectives in the crowd that gathered Tuesday night to hear the chimes of Trinity Church. The police made an effort to have them sentenced as vagrants, but they could produce no evidence to show that they were without means of support.

—A jury before Coroner Dobbs rendered a virdict yesterday censuring the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad for not providing safeguards against accident near Van Nest Station in the annexed district. This is where John C. Green, a ten-year-old child, who lived at Van Nest, was run over and killed by a freight train a few days ago.

—Coroner's Physician Huber has made an autopsy on the body of the unknown man found dead last Tuesday in Fordham Heights, near the King's Bridge Road, with a strap around his neck. It was at first thought that the man had been strangled with the strap, but Dr. Huber found that death was due to natural causes.

—William Ahearn, a letter carrier attached to Station E, and who lives at 507 West Thirty-fourth Street, was found dead shortly before midnight Wednesday in the basement of the tenement house 405 Tenth Avenue, apparently having fallen down the steps leading from the street.

—John Callahan, twenty-nine years old, a fireman on W. K. Vanderbilt's yacht Valiant, lying at the foot of West Twenty-ninth Street, was removed to Roosevelt Hospital from the yacht yesterday afternoon suffering from pneumonia.

—Excise Commissioner Harburger will go to Boston to-day, where he will lecture before the Moses Mendelsohn Lodge of the Free Sons of Israel, of which order he is Grand Master. Mr. Harburger in his talk will make a reply to Ahlwart.

—Samuel Blair, fifteen years old, of 173 East Ninety-first Street, was found drunk on the street Wednesday night. The Gerry Society found that his record was bad, and Magistrate Crane sent him to the House of Refuge.

—John Barnett, a painter, of 602 Eleventh Avenue, died at Roosevelt Hospital yesterday from the effects of injuries received by falling from the second story of 606 Eleventh Avenue, where he was at work painting.

—A steam pipe burst yesterday morning in the cellar of a six-story brick storage warehouse at 22 Leonard Street, occupied by Faulkner, Page & Co. No one was injured, and only trifling damage was done.

—Sol. M. Stroock, heretofore connected with the office of Morris Goodhart, 62 and 64 William Street, has been admitted to partnership in that firm.

—The Rev. Dr. M. H. Harris will speak on "The Ethics of War" at Temple Israel of Harlem, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue, at 8 o'clock this evening.

—Magistrate Crane in the Harlem Police Court yesterday fined Charles A. Schoenzer $5 for appearing on the streets in a woman's costume.

Brooklyn.

—The Manufacturers' Trust Company began business yesterday morning at 198 Remsen Street. Ex-Congressman William H. Coombs, the President; Secretary Frank L. Sniffen, Henry B. Haigh, Charles E. Keator, Royal C. Peabody, Robert Gair, William Vogel, John C. Orr, A. J. Pouch, John H. Ireland, Daniel M. Somers, and J. Adolph Mollenhauer were on hand and held a reception. President Coombs said the company started out under favorable circumstances.

—Justice Clement of the Supreme Court yesterday delivered Max Bock to the Sheriff of Bradford County, Fla., where he is wanted on a charge of double murder. The story of the crime was told in NEW-YORK TIMES of yesterday. Bock acknowledged he was the man named in the requisition.

—Police Commissioner Welles yesterday dismissed Patrolman Dusseldorf of the Fourth Avenue Precinct for unfitting himself for duty. Denis Culhane of the Sixth Avenue Precinct was fined twenty days' pay for leaving his post and entering a saloon.

—During the last year Police Justice Tighe had 13,467 cases before him in the Butler Street Police Court. The dispositions were: Jail, 10,558; Grand Jury, 224; dismissed, 1,319; acquittals, 786. The fines and fees collected amounted to $10,747.

—Maggie Callon, seventeen years old, charged with stealing a gold watch and two rings, in all valued at $650, admitted in the Myrtle Avenue Police Court yesterday that she took the watch, but denied all knowledge of the rings.

—Henry Kneip, sixty-one years old, accidentally fell from the fourth-story window of his home, 22 Boerum Place, yesterday afternoon. He was taken to the Cumberland Street Hospital, where he died last evening.

—Frank Lenz, seventy-two years old, of 431 East Eighty-fifth Street, New-York, died suddenly Wednesday night in the home of his daughter, Mrs. Henry Otto, 192 Sumpter Street.

—John W. Allan of 105 Freeman Street early yesterday morning fell into a pit in front of the planing mills at 129 Freeman Street. It was found that three of his ribs were fractured.

—The third anniversary requiem mass for the repose of the soul of Bishop Loughran was celebrated by Bishop McDonnell in St. James's Pro-Cathedral yesterday morning.

—Building Commissioner Wesley C. Bush has completed his annual report. During the year he granted 3,307 permits for new buildings, at an estimated cost of $14,217,941.

—Charles M. Skinner will deliver an address before the members of the Manhasset Club, 896 Clinton Street, Saturday evening. His subject is "American Music."

—Justice Clement of the Supreme Court yesterday delivered Nicola Langavaro to the custody of the New-Jersey authorities. Langavaro is wanted for assault.

—The Kings County Elevated Railroad Company yesterday gave its employes a New Year's present in the shape of a 10 per cent. increase in their salaries.

—Carmeno Matteo and Angelino Confessoro were married in the City Hall yesterday by Alderman Samuel Myers. The bride is sixteen years old.

—Bernard J. York, formerly clerk in the Kings County Court of Sessions, yesterday opened a law office at 15 Willoughby Street.

—The annual meeting of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company will be held next Wednesday.

—Register Granville W. Harmon returned from Lakewood yesterday.

Long Island City.

—John Hines was arraigned before Justice Ingram in the Police Court yesterday morning for intoxication and quarreling. He claimed to be the father of twenty-two children, and Justice Ingram said he would discharge him if that was the case.

—The school teachers of the Fourth Ward have presented to School Commissioner David Dean a handsome reclining chair.

—A horse owned by John Pilder, a junkman, was killed by a trolley car on Steinway Avenue Wednesday evening.

Long Island.

—Puritan Council, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, of Southampton, has elected these officers: Councilor—Robert W. Bremmer; Vice Councilor—Thaddeus M. Wicks; Recording Secretary—Anthony M. Wilde; Assistant Recording Secretary—Frank E. Aldrich; Financial Secretary—Andrew H. Jagger; Conductor—Robert Duffy; Warden—Ezra King; Inside Sentinel—Arthur M. Havens; Outside Sentinel—Ormiston C. Gardner; Trustee—Fred R. Duryea.

—The Rev. Daniel H. Overton of the Greene Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, while on a visit to his brother, Wilmot Overton, of Sayville, borrowed his brother's one-hundred-dollar bicycle to go to Patchogue. He attended an entertainment in the latter village, leaving the wheel outside the building. When he left the building he found that the bicycle had been stolen. He has offered $20 for its recovery.

—While Elias P. Jennings, agent for the Montauk Steamboat Company at Greenport, was away on a three days' visit to New-York, a few days ago, burglars broke into his office, and tried to break into his safe. They smashed the exterior of the safe, and deranged the lock so the combination would not work. A mechanic opened the safe, and found that its contents had not been disturbed.

—The following have been elected officers of the Sunday school connected with the Freeport Methodist Episcopal Church: Superintendent—Hiram R. Smith; Assistant Superintendents—George T. Van Riper and Miss Hattie R. Smith; Secretary—Wilbur Raynor; Assistant Secretary—Albin N. Johnson; Treasurer—William G. Miller; Librarian—Oscar W. Valentine.

—Pembroke Lodge, No. 73, I. O. O. F., of Glen Cove has elected these officers: Noble Grand—Charles R. Price; Vice Grand—George Lucas; Recording Secretary—Frank McLaughlin; Permanent Secretary—W. I. Lawson; Treasurer—Charles J. Baldwin; Trustee—Alexander McDougall.

—Henry L. Brown of Bay Shore has begun an extensive dredging for oysters upon beds in Northport and Huntington Harbors to ascertain whether starfish have done any considerable damage to the oysters. The work will cover over 1,500 acres of oyster land.

—The women of the Congregational Church at Bay Shore are training their husbands for "new men." At an "apron social" the other evening they made the men sew aprons and other garments, the man who did the best work being rewarded with a prize.

—Port Jefferson Lodge, I. O. O. F., has elected these officers: Noble Grand—George W. Hawkins; Vice Grand—Andrew Wishart; Secretary—R. C. Jones; Permanent Secretary—Ira D. Bayles; Treasurer—J. H. Davis. The new officers will be installed Jan. 10.

—Bridgehampton Council, I. O. O. F., has elected the following officers: Noble Grand—H. Asa Nichols; Vice Grand—Ernest Randall; Recording Secretary—Ira H. Baker; Permanent Secretary—Franklin Bedell; Treasurer—C. W. Bedell.

—Martin Krudop of Whitestone, who had been awarded $2,000 for damage done to his property by the opening of Eighth Street, in that village, refused the award, and demanded $250 more. The Trustees decided to give the desired increase.

—A three-month old child of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Snediker of Jamaica died on a trolley car New Year's Day while its parents were returning with it from Brooklyn to that village. The cause of its death is not known.

—Flushing physicians are indignant because President Dixon of the Board of Health said at the last meeting of the board that they did not know the difference between a case of diphtheria and a case of small-pox.

—The Christian Endeavor Society of Bridgehampton has elected these officers: President—Harry Sayre; Vice President—Morgan Topping; Secretary—Miss May Hallock—Treasurer—Miss Nellie Hedges.

—Fire destroyed the old house on the Donahue Farm, at Inwood, recently occupied by the Marlborough Kennel Club, at an early hour yesterday. It was built in 1789.

—The first of a series of Prohibition county conferences, to be held throughout the State, was held Wednesday in Port Jefferson, Suffolk County.

—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hopkins of North Sayville celebrated, the evening of New Year's Day, the fortieth anniversary of their marriage.

—Pacific Engine Company, No. 1, of Glen Cove, held its annual reception and dance in Pembroke Hall on Wednesday evening.

—Bay Shore's two old schoolhouses, recently made useless by the building of new ones, will be sold at auction on Jan. 25.

—A new row of brick business buildings, to be known as the Brush Block, will be erected at Sayville in the near future.

—The newly elected Board of Village Trustees of College Point has organized by electing F. G. Pauly President.

—The new steamboat being built by the Montauk Steamboat Company is to be named the Southampton.

—Jamaica's Board of Trustees held its first meeting of the new year last evening.

Yonkers.

—Another suggestion has been offered to solve the vexed municipal building problem. It is to purchase the Warburton Hall Building and convert it into a municipal building, with a handsome façade fronting the Soldiers' Monument and the old Manor Hall property. The building is large and could easily be remodeled in the interior to meet the needs of the city.

—A number of new buildings are to be erected in Yonkers early this year, among which are a two-story brick rectory for St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, to cost $12,000; a two-story and attic frame building in Roberts Avenue, for A. K. Shipman; a four-story brick flat, 30 by 40 feet, in Yonkers Avenue.

—A fire was discovered early yesterday morning in one of the new houses at Glenwood Avenue and Waring Place. The fire was quickly extinguished. The loss, which was small, is covered by insurance.

—C. Steadman rolled up the largest score, 224, in the day's bowling at the alleys of the Yonkers Bowling Association New Year's Day. He had his choice of the four prizes offered for the four highest scores.

—The African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church had an enjoyable tea party New-Year's night. There was no regular programme, but all present enjoyed themselves in the way that suited them best.

—The fourth University Extension lecture was given last evening by Prof. Scott.

Westchester County.

—There was skating on many of the smaller and shallow ponds in the county yesterday. The ice on the large ponds was not strong enough to hold.

—The County Board of Supervisors has accepted an invitation to pay an official visit to the Catholic Protectory at Westchester Jan. 9.

New-Rochelle.

—Mrs. Caroline Cecilia Corey of Chicago died suddenly in the home of her friend, Mrs. Henry W. Clark, 86 Pelham Road, about 2 o'clock New Year's morning. Mrs. Corey had come to New-Rochelle Tuesday afternoon with her boy to spend a month at Mrs. Clark's home. The guests at the party given by Mrs. Clark in honor of her daughter, Miss Elise Clark, New Year's Eve had been gone but a few moments when Mrs. Corey died. Her death was caused by a valvular disease of the heart.

—George Albro, L. Percy Jones, Arthur Clark, Mrs. J. D. Foot, Mrs. Jennings Cox, and Mrs. A. W. Kemble, who have been working to organize a series of subscription dances, have received sufficient encouragement to warrant the announcement that the dances will be given. The dances will be held at the Gymnasium, one each month, from January to April.

—Short papers on "Greek, Roman, and Chinese Architecture" will be read at the "Thursday morning" in the Gymnasium next week, by Mrs. R. C. Fisher, Mrs. William Haines, Mrs. William Greeley, and Mrs. Richard Lathers, Jr.

—Mrs. McGrew, wife of the Rev. Mr. McGrew of St. Bartholomew's Church, New-York, will give a lecture Friday afternoon, Jan. 10, in Trinity Church, on her work as a medical missionary in India.

—An illustrated lecture will be given in the Gymnasium, Jan. 11, by L. M. McCormick, Curator of the Museum of Natural History at Glen Island, on his travels in Northeastern Africa.

—An unusually large number of women attended yesterday's "musical morning" in the Gymnasium. Miss Helen E. Metz was soloist. A number of pretty dances were given by La Petite Marie.

Staten Island.

—The cantata of "Ruth" was sung in the Randall Memorial Church, in Sailors' Snug Harbor, last evening before an audience of inmates of the Harbor and invited guests which filled the church. The chorus consisted of fifty voices under the direction of James C. Crabtree, the organist of the church, and the soloists were Miss Sophie Zorn and Mrs. Lorenzo Schnaar, sopranos; Miss Ida Corson, contralto; E. W. Durkin, tenor, and W. D. Howden, bass.

—The Town Board of Castleton has appointed John L. Dobson Supervisor, to succeed George M. Pinney, Jr. It is expected that the appointment will only be until the town elections in February, but it is reported that opinion has been obtained from prominent lawyers that Mr. Dobson will hold office until the expiration of Mr. Pinney's term in February, 1897.

—The members of Niagara Engine Company of the Edgewater Fire Department gave a Ladies' Day reception in their hall in Tompkinsville, last evening. The management was placed entirely in the hands of ladies, and even the orchestra was composed of members of the gentler sex. There was a large attendance, and the affair was a pleasant success.

—The members of the Young Men's Lyceum of Port Richmond gave their annual reception in honor of Ladies' Day last evening in the clubrooms. A programme of vocal and instrumental music was rendered in the early part of the evening, and was followed by dancing.

—The Woman's Club of Richmond County held its January meeting yesterday, and the members were entertained by Mrs. Janvier Le Duc, who read a paper on George Washington.

—The Edgewater Trustees will meet this morning, when it is expected that the contracts granting franchises to the Midland Railroad Company will come up for consideration.

Jersey City.

—The City Hall Commissioners retired from office at noon yesterday, and turned the building over to their successors, City Constable George R. Hough and City Treasurer Samuel D. Dickinson, for completion. At the suggestion of Commissioner Burke, the old board, before going out of office, withdrew the charges that had been made against Inspector William H. Tallman. He is the only person against whom the Commissioners made charges, yet he is the only official connected with the erection of the new building who has not been indicted by the Grand Jury.

—E. Raymond Perrine, who, in 1893, was appointed administrator of the estate of Mrs. Rachel A. Bishop, valued at $6,600, was yesterday committed to the Hudson County Jail for contempt of court in persistently refusing to pay over the legacies to the heirs, Mrs. Lottie Cruser and Mrs. Lillian Bates, of 74 Waverly Street. James F. Gannon, who was appointed to supersede Mr. Perrine, reports that there is nothing left of the estate.

—The Jersey City Street and Water Board yesterday voted to allow the unused reservoir at Summit and Central Avenues to be used as a public skating ground. Two electric lights were ordered placed on the ground. One was put in position yesterday and the other will be ready to-night. Whenever there is skating these lights will burn until 11 P. M.

—Albert J. Mahon, who attempted to kill Thomas F. Morfin in Jersey City ten weeks ago, was yesterday sentenced to State prison for ten years. Judge Hudspeth said that, if Mahon was insane, as his lawyers contended, the State prison authorities would take proper care of him. Counsel will apply for a writ of error.

—A test of the new electric light plant of the Hudson Boulevard was made Wednesday night by the contractor. The lights were turned on at 5:40 and the road was illuminated for half an hour. The test proved that the machinery was in complete order, and last night the lights were turned on permanently.

—When Robert Zeiger of Danforth Avenue, near Ocean Avenue, opened his door yesterday morning he found on the stoop an empty beer keg, a barber's pole, and a penny-in-the-slot weighing machine. The machine and the pole were claimed by their owners, but Mr. Zeiger still has the beer keg.

—Christian Somers, twenty-four years old, of 50 Hancock Avenue, got into a row with a gang of boys near his home late Wednesday night, when one of them stabbed him in the arm with a penknife. The wound was not dangerous, but bled so freely that Somers was badly frightened. The boy escaped.

—Francis Foley, a variety actor, of 11 Hoboken Avenue, made a New-Year's call at the house of his friend, Patrick Mahan, 196 Newark Avenue, yesterday. Mahan could not find his gold watch and he caused Foley's arrest. The watch was found in Foley's pocket. He was held for examination.

—Abraham Rauch, twenty-five years old, of 1,052 Park Avenue, New-York, and Bertha H. Zucherman, twenty-four, of 44 Somers Street, Brooklyn, were married in the reporter's room of Police Headquarters at midnight Wednesday by Justice J. P. McCormack.

—Leo McAghon, ten years old, of Hoboken and Oakland Avenues, was knocked down yesterday and bitten on the leg by a dog owned by James Sharp of 99 Hoboken Avenue. The dog was shot.

—Edward O. Rebay of 345 Palisade Avenue was yesterday fined $20 by Police Justice Douglass for violating the health code by burying the carcass of a dog in the yard attached to his residence.

New-Jersey.

—Articles of incorporation of the Standard Publishing Company were filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office, at Newark. The object of the company is to publish newspapers and sell the same, and to carry on a general printing and publishing business. The capital stock is placed at $150,000. The incorporators are Thomas C. Barr, who holds 1,480 shares of the stock, and William H. Gilder and William H. Pohl, each of whom is credited with 10 shares.

—The Misses Arrowsmith of Elm Place, Plainfield, were sitting near a window in their dining room between 4 and 5 o'clock Wednesday evening when a bullet crashed through the window beside them. They sprang up, and another followed the first. The first bullet passed very close to the ladies. They looked out of another window and say they saw John Burns, a neighbor, with a gun on his shoulder. He denies having fired the shots.

—John McKenna and a woman were arrested at Paterson yesterday on the charge of stealing a horse and wagon belonging to James McNab, a liveryman, of 97 Prospect Street, Wednesday afternoon. McNab yesterday recovered his rig, and did not want to press the charge of horse stealing against the couple. They were, however, sent to the county jail for three months each on the charge of disorderly conduct.

—Abraham Van Valen, an agent of the Niagara Insurance Company, notified the Newark police yesterday that a man who signs himself J. W. Rogers and claims to be a collector for the company, has been going around collecting premiums on policies.

1882 Dozen Towels

are offered at Special Prices in our Annual Linen Sale.

The following are some of the lots:

125 doz. Col'd Bor'd Fringed Huck, at $1.50, $1.75, and $2 per dozen. Formerly $2, $2.50, and $3.

65 doz. "Old Beach" Fringed, Colored Borders, at $2.50, $6, and $9 per dozen. Formerly $3, $9, and $12.

67 doz. Extra Size Plain White, Knotted Fringe, (Bird's-Eye Pattern,) at $4 per dozen. Formerly $6.

175 doz. Col'd Bor'd Damask, at $2.50, $3, and $4 per dozen. Formerly $3, $4.50, and $6.

300 doz. Our Special Devonshire Huck Hemstitched, all white, size 24x41, at $3, $4, and $4.50 per dozen.

200 doz. Our Special Devonshire Huck Hemstitched, all white, size 22x40, at $3 and $4 per dozen.

Exceptional values are also offered in Cloths and Napkins, Luncheon Sets, Hemstitched Bed Linen, Ready-Hemmed Roller Towels, Glass Towels, Dusters, &c.

Write for printed catalogue of particulars.

James McCutcheon & Co.,
"THE LINEN STORE,"
14 West Twenty-third Street,
Opposite Fifth Avenue Hotel.

BEST & CO
LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Clearing Sale
Children's Cloaks.

Long Coats;
sizes 4 to 12 yrs.
5.25 were $10.00.
6.75 were $12.75.
8.00 were $15.50.
10.00 were $18.00.

Misses' Jackets;
sizes 14 to 18 yrs.
5.00 were $9.75.
8.50 were $15.50.
12.00 were $22.00.
15.00 were $27.00.

Also finer grades of Coats, Jackets and Reefers; about one half former prices.

All this season's styles.

60-62 West 23d St.

NOTICE
TO
PUBLISHERS.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is now prepared to fill orders for composition on newspapers, books, pamphlets, or other publications at moderate rates.

Address PUBLISHER.

RELIABLE RUGS!!

The new importation of German Axminster Rugs at Cowperthwait's, 104 West 14th St., is quite up in beauty to the lot just sold.

Friday
January 3-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

ROBERT WENT GRIEVING

A Brooklyn Poet Who Might Have Been Made Laureate of England.

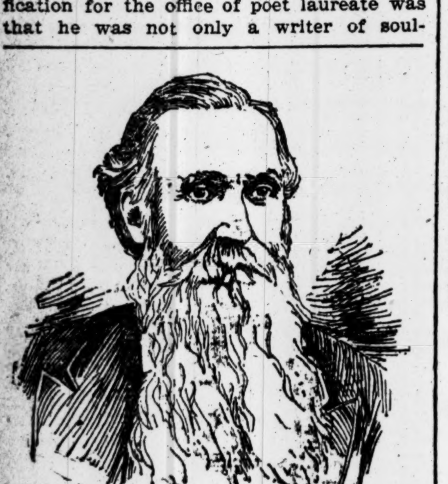
QUEEN VICTORIA'S STAR IS HIS ALSO

Samples of His Wonderful Muse—Recollections of the Days When Brooklyn Was Little More than a Village.

The announcement that the laurels of Lord Alfred Tennyson have descended to Alfred Austin was a source of keen disappointment to Robert Went, the Brooklyn poet.

Mr. Went, it is said, had some time ago filed his claim with the Marquis of Queensberry to succeed the late poet laureate of England. It is also reported in the Eastern District that our local singer of sweet verse and Bloodgood H. Cutter, the poet of potato patches on Long Island, had been comparing each other's productions and scanning the meter of their respective stanzas to settle the disputed point as to which of them is entitled to the prize.

A reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES found Mr. Went in his sailmaking studio near the corner of Grand and Leonard Streets yesterday. Mr. Went's chief qualification for the office of poet laureate was that he was not only a writer of soul-stirring verses, but that he had also the good fortune to be born under the same star as her Majesty Queen Victoria.



R. Went,
A Brooklyn Poet.

"There are only a few months difference between my age and that of Queen Victoria," he said to the reporter. "I was born in Essex, England, April 4, 1819. My first teacher was the Rev. Woodville Woodman, an athlete as well as a preacher. I remember that the one time he whipped a boy so badly that he was brought before the leading men of the village and reprimanded, or, in the local slang of those days, 'taken up to the bull ring.' At the age of fourteen I left school and was apprenticed to my brother John, who, like my father, grandfather, and great-grandfather, followed the trade of a sailmaker. I served out my apprenticeship of seven years without receiving one cent compensation for my services. Then I went to sea as a sailor and sailmaker on the bark William and Mary, which plied between England and Quebec. Capt. Scott was master of the vessel. He was a kindly disposed man, but he had a nasty crew, and when I came back to England on the return trip I left the vessel in disgust and embarked on the schooner Lady Anne to Antwerp. The mate of this vessel was so overbearing and domineering that I served only four months under him. I next turned up in Hull, and found employment on the bark Amelia, bound for Antwerp. I made several trips on this vessel, and also on the schooner Florence, which touched at the Madeira Islands. I soon grew tired of a seafaring life and sailed for America in the Spring of 1848. The vessel in which I sailed was six weeks on the sea.

"I landed in New-York and went directly to Boston, where I found employment at $2.25 a day. I remained in Boston until 1852. During my stay there I formed the acquaintance of that sterling abolitionist William Lloyd Garrison, and was a frequent contributor to an abolition paper, which he then edited. I also wooed the muse occasionally while working at my trade. Here is one of my earliest effusions, which accompanied the presentation of a table knife to a lady:

Love is another name for life,
How can we cut that with a knife?
No matter if damascus steel
The love or life can never feel.
The keenest edge for lunge or thrust
Can only penetrate the dust.
Then laugh to scorn the common fear,
No knife can cut our love, my dear,
For love so wide, so high, and deep
Can ever its intactness keep.
'Tis only self, that hell-born thing,
That carries sheathed love's deadly sting.
Avoiding that, both you and I
Can laugh at steel till we both die.

The following verses "sent to a young lady who was debating a very serious question concerning bloomers," though not so polished as Tennyson's, contained more spontaneity:

Hattie, my dear, be of good cheer.
There's only twelve months in a year,
And though the year moves slowly by,
The grave, you know, is always nigh.

The words are beautiful, sublime.
They're "I am thine and thou art mine,"
When angels' lips themselves do part
To breathe the language of the heart.

Although Mr. Went lives in a "palace of truth," some sentiment shines through the window, as may be evidenced by the following lines, "sent to a grocer":

Although not in the fullest sense
Can my love for thee be called intense,
Yet it is both deep and strong,
And, therefore, claim a homely song.

Mr. Went, judging from the following lines addressed to a book canvasser, is not only a student of beauty, but also of natural history:

Let poets write as best they can
Upon caterpillars, or even man.
If they see beauties in a bat
Let them write some lines on that.

I'd sooner hear the skylark sing
Than see the most gorgeous butterfly's wing.
I'm pleased to see the butterfly's play
Among the sunbeams the livelong day.

"The publication of these verses thrilled me with delight at the time and enthused my friends, William Lloyd Garrison and Wendell Phillips, very much," continued the gray-haired poet. "Both Garrison and Phillips were great fighters, intellectually speaking. So also was the Rev. Theodore Parker, whom I heard say that 'a Democrat was a Whig on time,' and that 'a Whig was a Democrat arrived at maturity.' I also remember hearing both Phillips and Garrison denouncing the proceedings of a court in Boston during the trial of a fugitive slave. The authorities, by way of precautionary measures, encircled the interior of the courthouse with chains, so as to prevent the poor negro from being set at liberty by 500 men who came from Worcester for that purpose. The slave, however, was put on board a revenue boat and returned to his master in Virginia. I was anxious to form one of a party who would seize the vessel and free the poor slave, for I was in favor of the emancipation of the blacks.

"I left Boston in 1853 and came to Brooklyn, where I have lived ever since. The Eastern District was nothing but a mere hamlet then. Bernard Peters, now editor of The Brooklyn Times, was then a Universalist minister. He was popular, and so was the Rev. Sylvester Malone, at present one of the Regents of the State University. Thomas Kinsella, at one time editor and proprietor of The Brooklyn Eagle, was then a power in politics, as was also the Rev. Mr. Boole of the South Second Street Methodist Church, and Supervisor Tablot, who was then a political leader in the Eastern District. Daniel Maujer, after whom one of our streets is named, was a Supervisor, and one of the richest men in Brooklyn. He was worth $40,000, which was considered a big fortune in those days.

"We had no car lines at that time—nothing but a stage which made hourly trips to Newtown. The fare on this conveyance was 15 cents. The Broadway ferry was then owned by George Law, and there was scarcely a house between the ferry and Leonard Street. We had no police force at that time, either, and, although crime was just as rampant as it is now, it received no publicity, and consequently passed off as an inevitable every-day occurrence, about which the less said the better for everybody."

"Your recollections of the navy yard," said the reporter to Mr. Went, "date back quite a number of years?"

"Yes," replied the cheerful old gentleman; "I recollect when there were upward of 7,000 men at work in the yard. In days gone by the navy yard was the greatest hive of industry in the two cities, and furnished employment to thousands of men where now it only gives work to hundreds. That was during the war, just after the beginning, when the Government wanted ships, and had to have them built quickly. Previous to 1860, there were as many as 2,000 to 2,500 men employed there. I tell you those were busy times, and it was a sight worth going miles to see, to witness all these people hard at work. I remember seeing eight ships under construction in the yard at one time. That included steamboats, gun boats, and frigates.

"Another peculiarity about the yard was that nearly half of the employes came from New-York. They used to come over in the morning and go home in the evening, by the ferry boats, which ran from the foot of Hudson Avenue, Brooklyn. Soon after the war, two big launches had to be built to accommodate all the workmen. These, which were rowed by twelve men, were also employed in ferrying the New-Yorkers to and from their homes.

"It required a vast amount of political influence in those days to secure a place in the yard. When it was at its palmiest, Brooklyn had only one Congressman, and whichever way the workers went, the Congressional election would go. The Whigs before Lincoln's election recognized this fact, and started the cry, 'One More Dash and the Navy Yard is Ours!'

"Ex-Register Hugh McLaughlin of Brooklyn was connected with the yard in those days. He was christened 'boss' while he had charge of a department there. Ex-Fire Commissioner Worth was also employed in the yard, and so was 'Bob' Furey, ex-County Clerk Charles Elliott, 'Boss' Webb, 'Jim' McGee, 'Tom' Kerrigan, 'Handsome' Brady, and 'Jimmy' Flynn, who was called 'Fatty.' There was also a fellow named Peter Nellis in the Surgical Department. Nellis once put a plaster on a poor fellow's jaw, and it is said that the patient was never able afterward to close his mouth."

Mr. Went married in early life, and has seven children, three of whom are living. He is a great lover of Shakespeare, whose fame he says rests upon his knowledge of mankind and his ability to give expression to it.

"IRELAND IS WITH AMERICA"

MICHAEL DAVITT APPROVES OF THE VENZUELAN MESSAGE.

He Says that It Prevented the English Invasion of the Transvaal—Advice for This Country.

Michael Davitt, member of Parliament for South Mayo and East Kerry, arrived in this city Wednesday on his way back to Ireland. He was very strong in his approval of President Cleveland's Venezuelan message and its effect.

Mr. Davitt said, in regard to the English attack upon the Transvaal Republic:

"The credit for the countermanding of the invasion of the Transvaal is not due to Chamberlain and Salisbury, in my humble opinion, but to Cleveland and Olney. The manly and menacing attitude which Uncle Sam took upon the Venezuelan question has compelled England to condemn a freebooting expedition which would otherwise have had the political blessing of that preeminent land-grabbing nation.

"England would have had very little to dread from the action of Germany if John Bull had not been in serious trouble with the Monroe doctrine. Germany would not have intervened, because such action would have invited Lord Salisbury to throw in the weight of England's influence with France and Russia against the Triple Alliance, and this would reduce Germany's position and prestige in European affairs below the level of that of her French enemy. John Bull would have 'winked the other eye' at the attack upon the Boer Republic, and a gallant little nation would possibly have been robbed of its independence. This crime has been prevented by the indirect intervention of the United States. Germany's hands are freed by the action of President Cleveland on the Venezuelan question."

In answer to a question as to whether he believed in the Monroe doctrine, Mr. Davitt said:

"Certainly I do, and so do all Irishmen who pride themselves upon the glorious part which men of their race took in the war of independence, in the struggles of 1812-15, and in the preservation of the Union in the rebellion of the sixties. Ireland is with America in every righteous struggle, and I firmly believe that in this Venezuelan affair the mass of the British people are also against the attitude of Salisbury and the jingo classes."

In conclusion Mr. Davitt said: "America ought, in my judgment, to do three things on the first available opportunity—that is, admit the Republic of Honolulu into the family of United States communities, recognize the Cuban patriots, who are, I hope, whipping the Spaniards, and, thirdly, instruct her Admirals in the Mediterranean to fling a shell or two into the Sultan's palace at Constantinople the next time a single Christian of any nation is murdered or outraged by the unspeakable Turk."

ANNUAL BALL OF THE OLD GUARD

Gov. Morton and Thomas E. Sloan to Lead the Grand March.

The Old Guard's annual ball will be given in the Metropolitan Opera House on the night of Jan. 7, when this veteran militia corps will extend a soldier's greeting to its hundreds of well-wishers.

The demand for boxes and seats has been very large, and it is expected that the ball will easily surpass all former gala nights of this noted company. The decorations and appointments will be of great beauty, military emblems and insignia predominating. Rampone's Old Guard Band will furnish the promenade music, and Ernest Neyer's Orchestra will render the music for dancing.

The grand midnight march, which will be led by Gov. Morton and Major Thomas E. Sloan, Commandant of the corps, will be an impressive military spectacle.

Boxes and seats may be obtained from Capt. George Green at the Hotel Metropole, and Capt. H. L. Faris of 36 New Street, or at the Old Guard Armory, Fourteenth Street and Fifth Avenue.

Surrogate Abbott's Report.

Surrogate Abbott of Kings County has made the following report of business transacted during 1895:

Number of wills admitted to probate	1,221
Number of letters testamentary granted	1,188
Number of letters of administration granted	1,733
Number of administrators' bonds	1,429
Number of letters of guardianship granted	901
Number of guardians' bonds	715
Number of decrees in judicial settlement of executors' and administrators' accounts	638
Number of guardians' accounts	532
Number of inventories filed	226
Number of will contests	67
Number of orders to advertise for debts	660
Number of probate of heirship proceedings	2
Number of real estate proceedings	56
Number of orders and decrees in transfer tax proceedings	1,184
Number of orders signed appointing special guardians	851
Number of miscellaneous orders and decrees signed (estimated)	8,000

Surrogate Abbott begins his second term to-day.

Bogus Money Makers Punished.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 2.—Moses Rosengarten, Max Frank, Jacob Fineburg, Jacob Friedman, and Henry Greenburg, who were convicted last month in the United States District Court of making counterfeit coins and dies, were to-day brought before Judge Butler for sentence. The Judge sentenced each of the accused to pay a fine of $1,000 and to undergo an imprisonment of five years in the Eastern Penitentiary.

Place for Mme. Carre.

Mme. Carré, who was private secretary to Street Cleaning Commissioner Waring until it was discovered that, not being a citizen, she was not legally appointed, has secured a place in the Corporation Counsel's office.

She was appointed a stenographer yesterday by Corporation Counsel Scott, at a salary of $1,000 a year.

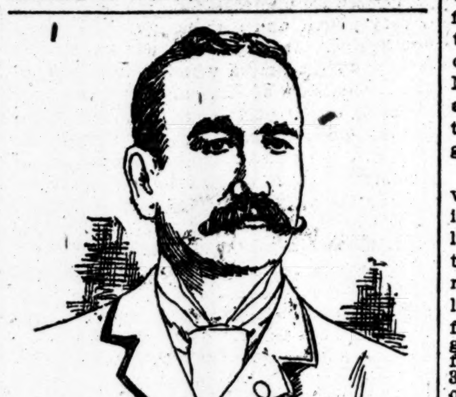
JUSTICE AMONG RUINS

Mr. Murphy Sits by Virtue of a Supreme Court Order.

THE EASTERN DISTRICT COURT WAR

Mr. Schnitzpan Makes Another Demand—Justice Peterson Misses His Life Insurance Policy.

The crowd of curiosity seekers who visited the Second District and the Third District Civil Courts in Brooklyn, Eastern District, yesterday, expecting to see the four rival claimants for the Justiceships settle the matter by resorting to fisticuffs, was disappointed. There was a temporary cessation of hostilities as the result of an injunction issued five minutes after midnight by Supreme Court Justice William J. Gaynor, restraining William Schnitzpan, the Republican Justice-elect, and Police Commissioner Leonard R. Welles, who ordered the police force to recognize only the new Justices, from interfering with Justice Edward Clarence Murphy, the present Democratic incumbent, who claims the right to remain in office until May 1. The injunction is returnable to-day. It was secured by Mirabeau L. Towns, and was based upon an affidavit made by his client, Justice Murphy, in which it is said:



Edward C. Murphy,
Who Is Holding a Court in Brooklyn.

That on the first day of January, 1896, between 10 and 12 o'clock, forenoon, one Schnitzpan, defendant herein, with force and arms, without deponent's knowledge or consent, did enter the building in which the Third District Civil Justice's Court is held, and did unlawfully and wrongfully break open the doors of said court and did enter therein, and did cause five or six individuals calling themselves police officers and representing themselves to be police officers in the City of Brooklyn to install themselves in said court.

That if defendant Schnitzpan forcibly excludes deponent from office to which he is legally entitled, the latter will be deprived of emoluments and prevented from performing the duties which he was elected to discharge. That Commissioner Welles acted without authority in aiding and abetting Schnitzpan. That Leonard R. Welles, as deponent is informed and believes, is an irresponsible person and cannot answer to any damages which deponent might sustain in the trespass.

That the trespass is continued and deponent is threatened with maltreatment in case of resistance in attempting to protect his rights and property from confiscation. That deponent is still in possession of papers and documents of office, and of the court with the exception of the said representatives of police, as above stated.

That Schnitzpan threatened to return, at what hour was not to be learned, to take possession and hold it with the aid of Commissioner Welles, &c. And deponent asks for injunction restraining such unlawful procedure, and for an order to show cause why an injunction should not go against the defendant to restrain them.

As soon as the order was served upon Commissioner Welles, the latter immediately ordered the police by telephone to leave the courtroom. Justice Murphy soon afterward opened court amid a mass of wreckage and débris suggestive of a cyclone, although he took care to state that it was the result of a forcible entry of Justice-elect Schnitzpan New Year's Day. The Justice then proceeded to call the calendar and carry on the business of the day just as if nothing unusual had occurred. His counsel, Mirabeau L. Towns, remained but a short time in the courtroom.

Justice-elect Schnitzpan arrived at 10 o'clock. He was accompanied by his counsel, Horace Graves. Both gentlemen were accorded an unfriendly reception, and Lawyer Graves asked Justice Murphy to deliver to his Republican successor all the books and papers belonging to the court.

"On whose behalf do you make this demand?" asked Justice Murphy.

"On behalf of Justice Schnitzpan," replied the little lawyer.

"Who and where is your client?" asked Justice Murphy, with considerable impatience.

"There he stands," said Mr. Graves, pointing toward Justice-elect Schnitzpan, who stood beside the lawyer in an attitude of defiance.

"Sit down, Sir!" shouted Justice Murphy to his successor. "Again I say sit down, Sir, or I'll commit you for contempt."

Justice-elect Schnitzpan, looking ill at ease, retired to a far-off seat in the rear of the courtroom.

Lawyer Graves then reiterated his demand that Justice Murphy turn over all the court paraphernalia to his recently elected successor.

"Had that demand been made upon me before to-day, I would have been glad to discuss the issues involved in the matter with your client," said Justice Murphy, to the lawyer. "In fact, I would have volunteered to pay half the expenses of a friendly suit to have this question settled before the new year. But, instead of making a decent demand for the office, your client and his friends came here yesterday, and broke into this courtroom like a lot of burglars, and destroyed a vast amount of city property. Now that the matter has found its way into the courts, it will have to be settled and finally disposed of there."

Lawyer Graves then gathered together his papers, and left the courtroom with Justice-elect Schnitzpan.

Justice Murphy subsequently stated to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES that he would press a civil suit against his successor for $1,500 damages, which, he says, he sustained by the destruction of his private property New Year's Day, when the Schnitzpan party broke into the courtroom.

"My private desk was broken into," said the Justice to the reporter, "and when I examined its contents afterward I learned that a ten-thousand-dollar life policy was missing. I've got three witnesses who saw me put it in the desk. I do not charge any person with abstracting it, but this much I will state, I do not want any more police interference in court, and hereafter constables will have to act as court officers. At my request, this afternoon, Police Superintendent McKelvey withdrew all the policemen from my courtroom. I can run the court without the aid of any bluecoats, and I am glad to state there will be none in this building to-night."

While these proceedings were going on, a different scene altogether was being enacted in the Second District Civil Court, 794 Broadway. Gerard Van Wart, the Republican Justice-elect, had the building all to himself, because, as already told in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, his Democratic rival, Justice Peterson, got sleepy Wednesday night, and temporarily relinquished the courtroom to him and to two policemen, who remained on guard all night and yesterday.

It was worthy of study to note the varying emotions portrayed on Justice-elect Van Wart's countenance as he sat on the bench and could not transact any business owing to Justice Peterson's refusing to surrender any of the papers or cases returnable to him. All the Justice-elect had to do was to contemplate the ruin and wreckage which had befallen the dingy little courtroom New Year's Day in connection with his effort to take possession of the office and dispense justice. Justice Peterson entered the courtroom shortly after 8 o'clock. He was accompanied by his counsel, Jerry Wernberg. Both men went into the Justice's private office. The Justice made an examination of his property, after which he blurted out:

"These invaders have left my office in a frightful state. They slept last night in my office gown, and I do not know where my slippers are. This fight, as far as I am concerned, is simply a question of loyalty to my friends. As soon as Justice-elect Van Wart is declared the lawful incumbent I'll retire cheerfully in his favor, but not until then."

Justice Peterson and Mr. Wernberg then walked over to the bench, where Justice-elect Van Wart, Clerk William H. Allen, and two policemen sat.

"Keep that man off!" shouted Justice-elect Van Wart, pointing toward Justice Peterson, who was about to take his seat on the bench.

"I am going to mount that bench, come what will," angrily retorted Justice Peterson, just as a tall, brawny policeman grasped him by the arms and held him fast. It looked as if a general fight would then take place between the adherents of both Justices.

"I desire to say to all people here," said Justice-elect Van Wart, "that all cases which have come up in this court to-day will be adjourned for two or three days, and new summonses served without extra charge."

Both Lawyer Wernberg and his client then withdrew, while Justice-elect Van Wart repaired to his home, leaving his appointees in charge of the court.

AN ANTARCTIC CONTINENT

Reports in the Hydrographic Office in Washington, Which Seem to Demonstrate Its Existence.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The Hydrographic Office has received corroborative reports from mariners which go far to demonstrate the existence of an antarctic continent of considerable extent and elevation. The Naval Hydrographer, in connection with an ice chart issue to-day, gives a few of the most important reports from a navigator's point of view, and says:

"On no other frequented trade route are vessels so liable to be obstructed by drift ice as in that portion of the South Atlantic lying to the east of Cape Horn and the Falkland Islands. As given by the most reliable authorities, the mean ice limit for this region runs northeastward from Cape Horn through latitude 50 degrees south, longitude 52 degrees west, as far as latitude 42 degrees south, longitude 35 degrees west, the occurrence of ice north of the fortieth parallel being rare.

"The accompanying chart shows the limits, according to the numerous reports received by the United States Hydrographic Office, of the enormous ice fields encountered by mariners in those waters during the exceptionally severe years of 1892 and 1893; all of these reports agree in describing the icebergs seen during these years as colossal in height and extent, and herded so closely together that any attempt to force a passage through the main body of the drift was attended by grave danger, many vessels being more or less damaged by collision, and two lost.

"A remarkable feature of the ice seen during these years was the different age of neighboring bergs, many of them presenting the sharp outline, jagged edge, and perpendicular face of recently detached ice, while others showed evidence of having been long afloat. Earth stains and discolorations upon several showed that at some period they had been in contact with the land."

The last statement which the Hydrographer claims full justification in making from the reports he has on the subject is also verified by the fact, well known to scientific men, that icebergs of such size as reported above could not have been formed on small low-lying islands, but from a large continent of such height that enormous glaciers could be formed and progress made toward the ocean.

WEATHER FOR NORTH ATLANTIC.

Forecast of the Probable Conditions During the Month of January.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The Naval Hydrographer issues the following forecast for the North Atlantic Ocean for January:

Stormy weather north of the fortieth parallel and along the American coast north of Hatteras. Strong westerly and northwesterly gales along the transatlantic steamship routes. The effect of these gales is frequently felt as far south as latitude 35 degrees north. Occasional gales in the vicinity of the Azores. Northers may be expected in the Gulf of Mexico. Fog at intervals on the Grand Banks, but not in extended areas. Ice may appear near Cape Race toward the latter part of the month.

THE MURDER OF CHIEF AUSTIN

It Has Caused Much Excitement Among the Indians in Sitka.

PORT TOWNSEND, Washington, Jan. 2.—Ex-Judge Warren Truitt of the District Court of Alaska, who arrived from the north on the Topeka yesterday, brought full particulars of the brutal murder, at Sitka, of Donald Austin, Chief of the Indian Police, on Dec. 21 last. As a result of the tragedy Judge K. E. T. Delaney, who succeeded Truitt, has bound over Herbert Mills, the principal, for murder. Chum Long, the proprietor of the saloon in which the murder was committed, is held on a charge of manslaughter, and two sailors from the cutter Walcott for assault.

On the night of the murder a number of white men and Indians were drinking in Long's saloon, when a row started between Austin and Mills. Two sailors took a hand and floored Austin, and while he was down, Mills sprang upon him and brutally knocked his head against the hard floor again and again. Unconscious, he was thrown into the back room of the saloon by Long and left to die. The Indians of Sitka, among whom Chief Austin was very popular, became alarmed at his disappearance and began inquiries. Two days later Long became frightened and threw Austin's lifeless body into the street, where it was found a few hours later.

As soon as the news spread among the Indians a general uprising was threatened, and mutterings became so loud that plans for defense were hastily laid by citizens, assisted by the officers of the Walcott. For twenty-four hours there was an increasing excitement among both the Indians and whites, the latter being almost afraid to leave their homes, but the summary action of Judge Delaney gradually brought about order, though the Indians declare that nothing less than one life will atone for the murder of Chief Austin. The trouble is not ended.

THE WORK OF MASKED BURGLARS

Freight Office of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad Company Robbed.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Jan. 2.—Five masked burglars entered the Delaware and Hudson Railroad freight office, in this city, a few minutes after 11 o'clock last night. Leaving one on guard at the door at the foot of the stairs, the other four went to the office above, and the first thing the night watchman knew of his visitors, four revolvers were held to his head. He was quickly overpowered, bound, and gagged. Leaving him on the floor, the burglars proceeded to blow open the safe.

After three ineffectual attempts, they picked the watchman up, and saying they did not want to kill him, they laid him in the private office and put in a fourth charge, which blew the safe nearly to atoms, securing about $80 in cash, and made their escape.

The last explosion was so loud it was heard by a policeman a couple of blocks away, who, searching for the cause of the report, found the watchman, as above described, and released him. The robbers were evidently well acquainted with the situation of all affairs and matters connected with the business, for it is usual to have quite a sum of money at the office about the first of the month, but, fortunately, it had been sent away. There are no clues to the robbers.

A Boy Burglar Held for Trial.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 2.—Charles A. Carpenter, a thirteen-year-old boy of East Providence, was arrested this morning and acknowledged breaking and entering several houses in that town and stealing money. He was arraigned, plead guilty, and was bound over to the Grand Jury.

Vacancies in Law Department.

Mortimer E. Ruger, junior clerk in the Law Department, and David R. Daly, a clerk in the same department, resigned yesterday, the former to enter a law office, and the latter to become clerk to Judge Giegerich of the Supreme Court.

THE BOUNDARY OF ALASKA

What Has Been Done by the British-American Commission.

THE REAL REPORT TO BE PRESENTED

Lines in the Original Boundary Provided by Treaty Which Cannot Be Properly Laid Down.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The statement in Lord Aberdeen's address to the Canadian Parliament at its opening session to-day, that the Commissioners appointed by Great Britain and the United States for the purpose of delimiting the boundary between Alaska and Canada, had concluded their labors, and signed a joint report for presentation to their respective Governments, is liable to misconstruction without explanation. It must not be assumed that these Commissioners have agreed upon a boundary line between Alaska and Canada; they have simply signed a report upon the results of a series of surveys that have been in progress for several years past.

These surveys were carried on by parties from the United States and Canada, under direction of a Commissioner from each country, appointed pursuant to the provisions of a convention concluded in Washington, July 22, 1892, for the purpose of determining, if possible, the boundary line of Southeast Alaska. The Commissioner for the United States was Dr. T. C. Mendenhall, Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey from Sept. 8, 1892, until July 1, 1894, and his successor at the head of the survey, Gen. W. W. Duffield, since his retirement; for Canada, W. F. King, S. D. T. S., Chief Astronomer of the Department of Interior, has served continuously as Commissioner.

The boundary line between Alaska and Canada was fixed in a treaty between Russia and Great Britain, which defined it, in substance, as follows: Beginning at the southernmost point of Prince of Wales Island, northward through the waters of Portland Canal to its head; thence following the summit of the mountains to a point where they intersect the 141st meridian of longitude, provided that at no point shall the boundary be located more than ten marine leagues from the shore.

This provision was inserted by Canning, who had had some experience with maps of that period, and knew how unreliable they were. The mountain range taken as the basis of the boundary delimited in the treaty, appeared on all the maps of the day, and would have formed an admirable natural boundary line. But, unfortunately, as it subsequently proved, they did not exist in the shape shown on the map, with a well-defined summit, and so the true line has always been in doubt.

Messrs. Duffield and King met at Niagara Falls last week to sign their report, the period for its completion having expired on the 31st of December. What that report is cannot, of course, be told, but it is believed that it comprises a statement showing that it is practically impossible to run a line as laid down in the treaty. The surveys have demonstrated the fact. What next is to be done is a question for the diplomats, who will have to determine what shall be substituted for that impossible line.

The necessity for speedily reaching a conclusion in this regard was urged upon Congress by President Cleveland in his annual message.

Regarding the boundary line along the 141st meridian from Mount St. Elias north to the Arctic Ocean, the situation is much simpler. Mr. Ogilvie, a Canadian surveyor, and J. E. McGrath of the United States Coast Survey, established that meridian at its crossing of the Yukon River, practically agreeing in their location. The line was continued to the Porcupine River, and thence north to the Arctic Ocean by J. H. Turner of the Coast Survey in 1891-2, since which time no work has been done by the United States officials.

Mr. Ogilvie, however, has been the past Summer engaged in extending the line south from the Yukon River to Forty Mile Creek, and beyond. The crossing of the Yukon is about 300 miles north of Mount St. Elias. It appears to be pretty well settled by the United States surveys that the gold mines on Forty Mile Creek must be approached through British territory, the junction of that stream with the Yukon River being well within their lines. The agitation of the question of the boundary southeast of Mount St. Elias is really due, it is believed, to the desire of the British authorities to possess the entrance into the Yukon country from the south. If she can do this, a journey of 1,000 miles around the coast and 2,000 miles up the river itself to the gold-bearing regions can be avoided.

LORD ABERDEEN'S ADDRESS.

He Talks to the Canadian Parliament About the Alaska Boundary.

OTTAWA, Jan. 2.—In the course of his speech, delivered to-day at the opening of the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, Lord Aberdeen, the Governor General, had this to say with reference to the Alaska boundary question:

I am happy to be able to inform you that the Commissioners appointed by Great Britain and the United States for the purpose of delimitating the boundary between Alaska and Canada have concluded their labors and have signed a joint report for presentation to their respective Governments. This report will be laid before Parliament in due time.

Speaking of the Manitoba school question, Lord Aberdeen said:

Immediately after prorogation of Parliament my Government communicated through the Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba with the Government of the province in order to ascertain upon what lines the local authorities of Manitoba would be prepared to promote amendments to the acts respecting education in the schools in that province, and whether any arrangement was possible with the Manitoba Government which would render action by the Federal Parliament in this connection unnecessary.

I regret to say the advisors of the Lieutenant Governor have declined to entertain favorably these suggestions, thereby rendering it necessary for my Government in pursuance of its declared policy to introduce legislation in regard to this subject. The papers will be laid before you.

Discussing other matters, the Governor General said:

I am happy to inform you that the representation of my Government and the suggestions of the Ottawa conference respecting steamship communication have resulted in the announcement by the imperial authorities of their willingness to grant substantial subvention toward the Atlantic portion of the scheme. This will, I trust, insure the successful establishment of a line of steamers between the United Kingdom and Canada which in point of speed and equipment shall fully meet all requirements.

My Government has also learned with satisfaction that it is the intention of the Secretary of State for the Colonies to appoint a committee to consider the proposed Pacific cable to connect Canada with Australasia. You will, I am sure, share the gratification with which my advisers welcome these announcements as affording further evidence of the desire of her Majesty's Government to draw closer to each other and the motherland the outlying portions of the Queen's dominions. Papers on these subjects will also be submitted to you. Your attention will be asked to measures intended to provide for the better arming of our militia and the strengthening of Canadian defenses.

The growth of population in the Northwest Territories, as disclosed by the last enumeration, calls for additional representation in Parliament. A bill for this purpose will be laid before you.

At the request of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, a delegate of my Government visited England last Summer to confer with the imperial authorities upon the question of copyright. His report will be laid before you, and I doubt not that this subject will again receive your earnest attention.

You will also be asked to consider measures for the extension and development of our trade in agricultural products with the United Kingdom and other markets.

The accounts of the past and the estimates for the ensuing year will be laid before you. The latter have been framed with every regard for economy consistent with the requirements of the public service. You will be pleased to learn that the revenue of your country shows gradual and continuous increase, and that the promised equilibrium between income and expenditure on consolidated fund account for the current year bids fair to be realized.

Lord Aberdeen's speech was cheerful throughout. He congratulated the members of the Parliament on the "evidences of increased activity in the various branches of commerce and industry," and called particular attention to the extension of mining enterprises in British Columbia.

This is the sixth session of the Seventh Parliament of the Dominion. The reason for holding a sixth session is due to the condition of the Manitoba school case. A remedial bill was under the consideration of the Government in the last session of Parliament, but a decision was arrived at by the Cabinet not to present it to Parliament, but to call a session on or before the first Thursday of January to specially consider the question. An adjournment was taken this afternoon until next Tuesday.

EDWARD KEMP'S FINE CARRIAGES

Four Sumptuous Vehicles Made for Him in Paris—All Built for Comfort and Durability.

Four equipages, made for Edward Kemp by Hermès et fils, 24 Faubourg St. Honoré, Paris, have been set up and prepared for service at A. T. Demarest & Co.'s, Thirty-third Street and Fifth Avenue.

Each vehicle will, when seen in the streets, compel the instant attention and interest of connoisseurs in sumptuous and well-made carriages of a type rarely seen except in the Champs Elysées or the Bois de Boulogne, Paris. Their Parisian style is appreciated at a glance, and each would have an originality among like equipages of the American or English type.

Mr. Kemp's new acquisitions comprise a mail phaeton, or coupé, a landau, and a Victoria—milord or cabriolet. All are alike in respect of subdued tone in coloring and upholstering. All have glistening black hide tops, except the coupé. The colors are black and dark chocolate, picked out with vermilion. The upholstering is of bronze-brown cloth. All the running gear, platforms, and bodies are of more substantial build than the elegance of American carriage building usually demands, and the bodies are constructed with a strict regard for comfort, roominess, and durability. The cost of the equipment is large, because of the 35 per cent. ad valorem duty. All the wheels have rubber tires.

The mail phaeton will be a great attraction in Central Park. It is built to accommodate two servants on the box, and two ocupants in the vehicle proper, and has a pair of very handsome mail phaeton lamps for candles.

The pair-horse coupé is a most substantial vehicle, with the floor a little higher than is usual. It is very roomy and comfortable, and is distinctly Parisian in its appointments.

The landau is an elegant family carriage. It is roomy, and is long enough for four women in opera toilets to occupy without risk of damage to gowns or head dressing. Its chief characteristic as a private voiture de luxe is its high leather dashboard.

The cabriolet is, perhaps, the most markedly French vehicle of all these sumptuous carriages. It was built to suit Mr. Kemp's ideas of comfort, and with its stylish box, wide seats, vast top, and full splash fenders, it suggests ton and ease.

The carriages are to be sent to Mr. Kemp's stables in a few days.

NEW YEAR'S ON THE SQUADRON

How the Day Was Welcomed on Board the Ships of the North Atlantic Fleet in Hampton Roads.

FORT MONROE, Va., Jan. 2.—The New Year was welcomed in on board the ships of the North Atlantic Squadron, lying at anchor in Hampton Roads, with a hearty good will. The Columbia started the celebration at 11:50 P. M. by opening wide the valve of the siren, from which such unearthly shrieks proceeded as to doubtless stir all sleepers within the radius of miles. On board all the different ships at the moment of midnight the ship's bell was struck sixteen times, instead of eight; New Year being the only occasion when the regulation number of eight is ever exceeded.

On board of the flagship New-York the bandmaster, with three of his choicest spirits, struck up "De Capota," just outside of the Cabin country, as a serenade to the Admiral and Captain, while the young officers assembled below and drank each the toast to his lady love. While the after end of the ship was being awakened by sweet music the jackies were given a more rude awakening, as a few bold ones had secured previously all the drums and fifes, and with ever increasing ranks marched fore and aft on either side of all decks, making din enough to awaken the seven sleepers. Jackey, like every one else, and perhaps better, likes his lark, and when the noise ceased all turned in, feeling better for the "night quarters" and that the New Year had been properly welcomed.

The day, from reveille to taps, at 9 P. M., was spent quietly enough. After the inevitable morning quarters at 9:30 were over the boatswain's pipe was heard, followed by the word which is dear to the Jackey's heart, and which tells him his time is his own, "The smoking lamp is lit." And, as is their wont, they gathered about here and there, spinning yarns or singing songs, the tunes strung out to funereal cadence as if they were loth to let go a single note. Others, more industrious, sat about sewing and cutting out garments, and here and there some ingenious fellow was to be found constructing a miniature warship with wonderful accuracy. The officers appointed committees from their different messes to pay calls to their brother officers on the ships to present the compliments of the year.

MR. CONSTABLE VISITS THE MAYOR

Story that He Is to Resign Revived—Gen. Ewing's Possible Successor.

Superintendent of Buildings Constable had a talk with the Mayor yesterday, and the old story that he was going to resign because the Board of Estimate did not allow him enough money for this year was revived. The story was not credited.

The talk yesterday was probably about the selection of Gen. Thomas Ewing's successor as counsel to the Building Department. Gen. Ewing, as already announced, has resigned. His health has not been good for a year, and some months ago he was taken ill while arguing a case in the United States Supreme Court. Gen. Ewing and Mayor Strong are old friends.

It is said that the place vacated by Gen. Ewing will go to John Vinton Dahlgren of 20 West Fifty-sixth Street, who is now an assistant in the Law Bureau of the Building Department.

WOMAN CRANK VISITS THE MAYOR

Announces that She Will Sue the City for Defamation of Character.

A neatly dressed young woman managed to evade the vigilance of the policemen stationed at the Mayor's office yesterday, and succeeded in getting into Mr. Strong's private office.

She walked up to the Mayor's desk, drew a chair over, and after seating herself, began a long and rambling story about a suit she proposes to bring against the city for defamation of character.

She refused to give her name. She said she wanted some advice about bringing a suit for several millions against the city. The Mayor, seeing that he had a crank to deal with, called one of his policemen, and she was ushered out to seek advice elsewhere.

Fire Horse Had to be Shot.

An alarm was rung shortly after 10 o'clock yesterday forenoon for a fire in the blacksmith's shop on the ground floor of Borden's condensed milk establishment at 221 East Thirty-fourth Street. The fire resulted from a pot of tar overturning. No damage was caused. Hook and Ladder Truck No. 7, quartered in Twenty-eighth Street, near Third Avenue, answered the call.

William Ryan, the driver, who has been in the department for twenty years, drove his three horses along Third Avenue on the down-town cable track. At Thirty-first Street a car came toward him, and he swung his horses out to the other track. The truck failed to swing with them, and one of the horses plunged head first against an elevated railroad pillar, and was so badly injured that it was necessary to shoot him.

Many New Corporations.

ALBANY, Jan. 2.—Secretary of State Palmer states that corporations organized with his department during the year 1895 numbered 1,423, against 1,229 organized during the preceding year. This was the largest number of corporations ever organized in any one year, and they paid an organization tax of $500,000. This is double the amount ever received from this source by the State in any preceding year.

QUESTIONED MRS. CARTER

The Actress Examined in Supplementary Proceedings.

SEEMED UNCERTAIN AS TO HER SALARY

Says She Owes Large Amounts to Mr. Belasco and Mr. Bleiman, to Whom Most of Her Money Is Paid.

Mrs. Leslie Carter, who is now playing in "The Heart of Maryland," at the Herald Square Theatre, was examined yesterday in supplementary proceedings in the law office of F. J. Bischoff, 280 Broadway. The examination was held at the instance of Henry Puvogal, who has a judgment against Mrs. Carter for $1,407.97.

Puvogal runs a livery stable at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street, and the judgment is for carriage hire. Before the examination Mrs. Carter went with her counsel, ex-Judge Dittenhoefer, and her Manager, Max Bleiman, before Justice McCarthy in the City Court and was sworn.

Mrs. Carter wore a long, heavily embroidered lavender cloak, trimmed with sable. When she threw this cloak aside she appeared in a brown crêpe silk dress. At first Mrs. Carter was nervous, but as the examination progressed she recovered her composure and answered promptly.

She was questioned by Mr. Bischoff, counsel for Puvogal.

"What is your name?" he asked.

"Louise Dudley Carter."

"Where do you reside?"

"At 63 Clinton Place."

"What are you?"

Mrs. Carter gave Mr. Bischoff a reproachful glance and replied, "I am an actress."

"Since when?"

"Four or five years."

"What is your position in 'The Heart of Maryland' company?"

"I am a member of that company."

"Leading lady?"

"No, I am simply a member of the company."

"You play the leading rôle, do you not?"

"I play one of them; there are many leading parts."

"Who is your manager?"

"Mr. Max Bleiman."

"Has the company any other manager?"

"I don't know."

"Are you under contract with any one?"

"Yes, with Mr. David Belasco."

"Is the contract in writing?"

"Yes, it is in the form of a letter."

"What kind of a contract is it?"

"It is an arrangement in the form of a letter, a contract to appear in all of his plays."

Mrs. Carter said that she did not have this letter, but would produce it at the next hearing.

"Are you under contract with any one else?"

"Yes; with Mr. Bleiman."

"How much salary do you receive?"

"I was to get $200 a week."

"For what?"

"Playing."

"Playing what?"

"The heroine rôle in 'The Heart of Maryland.'"

"Who pays you?"

"Sometimes Mr. Bleiman, sometimes others."

Mrs. Carter said that sometimes her salary was paid to her mother.

"Do you receive your salary at regular times?"

"No."

"Are you paid for each week's work?"

"No."

"How do you explain that?"

"I don't know."

"Is the company back in payment of your salary?"

"Oh! no—no!"

"Are you entitled to $200 a week?"

"No."

"How do you explain that?"

"I agreed to play for Mr. Bleiman for $200 a week, but I am indebted to him for money advanced, and he was to take all except $50 a week out and pay himself."

"How much did he advance to you?"

"Two thousand to two thousand five hundred dollars; I don't remember the exact amount."

She said that she had been indebted to her manager for several months.

"When did you last receive any salary?"

"Last Tuesday."

"How much?"

"Forty dollars."

"How much the week before?"

"Fifty or forty dollars; I can't remember what amount."

"When did you make your contract with Mr. Bleiman?"

"About a year ago."

"And you have been drawing salary ever since?"

"No."

"You must think I am crazy if you think I would pay her when she wasn't working!" exclaimed Manager Bleiman.

Mrs. Carter then testified that she had only been receiving salary since Oct. 16, and that she had not worked for two years prior to that date. Mrs. Carter said also that under her agreement with Mr. Bleiman he was to keep back all her salary until he had reimbursed himself, and then was to pay all of it except $50 a week to David Belasco.

"How much do you owe Mr. Belasco?"

"Twenty-five thousand dollars; maybe more."

"Do you support your mother?"

"Yes, as far as my money goes."

"Do you live in a flat?"

"Yes."

"How much rent do you pay?"

"I don't know. My mother pays the rent."

The examination was then adjourned.

DUE TO AN ANGRY ACTRESS

Why the Production of Henry Arthur Jones's New Play Was Postponed.

The postponement of the production of "Michael and His Lost Angel," at the Empire Theatre, is due to a quarrel between Henry Arthur Jones, the author, and Mrs. Patrick Campbell, who was to have played the leading female part in London. When "The Masqueraders" was produced in London, the author and this actress had a disagreement, which resulted in Mrs. Campbell declaring that she would never again appear in one of Mr. Jones's plays. She found herself under engagement at the Lyceum, however, under Forbes Robertson, when "Michael and His Lost Angel" was written for that house, and she agreed to play the leading part. Mr. Jones was satisfied, and the date for the production was fixed for next Wednesday. During the rehearsals, however, Mr. Jones and Mrs. Campbell again quarreled, and the result was, that she was told that her room was better than her company. She promptly resigned, and Miss Marion Terry was engaged to play the part.

This change in the cast, of course, necessitated more rehearsals, and the date of the production had to be postponed for a week, or to Wednesday, Jan. 15, when the play will be first seen in London. Then Mr. Jones began to cable to Charles Frohman, who was to do the play at the Empire here, asking him to postpone the production so as to save the English copyright. The outside date for the production in Mr. Frohman's contract was next Wednesday, and his company was all ready for its work. Miss Nethersole, however, had made a great popular success in "Carmen" at the Empire, and Mr. Frohman was anxious to give her another week. The opportunity came just as he would have made it for himself. The Empire company, which Miss Nethersole was to have succeeded in Brooklyn, was given another week there, and Miss Nethersole's engagement at the Empire was extended a week.

"Michael and His Lost Angel" will now be presented at the Empire Theatre, Wednesday, Jan. 15, and the house will be closed on Monday and Tuesday preceding.

Register Sohmer Reducing Expenses.

Register Sohmer, in order to meet the cut made in the appropriation to his office by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, has reduced the salary of Deputy Register John Von Glahn from $5,000 to $4,000, and the salaries of Assistant Deputy Fitzgerald and Chief Clerk Hanley from $3,000 to $2,700 each.

Mr. Sohmer has notified some of the old employes that they must go, owing to the decreased appropriation. He was not ready, however, to furnish a list of the removals.

GOV. GREENHALGE'S VIEWS

His Annual Message to the Massachusetts Legislature.

THE DOCUMENT IS DISAPPOINTING

No Reference to the General Policy of the Governor's Party, but Many Very Good Suggestions Made.

BOSTON, Jan. 2.—The members of the Legislature, who listened to-day to the third and last inaugural address of Gov. Greenhalge, experienced a grave sense of personal and political disappointment. It was expected and generally believed that his Excellency would embrace the opportunity presented to outline some general policy for his party, which would lift it out of the ruts into which ponderous majorities has plunged it. Having entered upon his third and last term of office as Governor, and being unhampered by and consideration of future political rewards, there was reason to expect that he would exercise some of that political independence which he is supposed to cherish, and which was popularly believed to have been held in abeyance hitherto on account of campaign necessities.

For ten or a dozen years there has been a tendency to increase the number of executive boards and commissions for the transaction of departmental business. During his three years of service as Governor William E. Russell bitterly inveighed against this system of bureaucracy, as destructive of the essential priciples of local self-government. John E. Russell, in the two campaigns which he conducted, under the auspices of the Democratic Party, demanded that the dominant party call a halt in this reckless and extravagant policy. Last year George Fred Williams followed suit. Conservative citizens had reason to believe that Gov. Greenhalge was not in sympathy with the multiplication of commissions, and they rather anticipated that he would make some recommendation to the General Court upon the subject. But no such recommendation was contained in his final inaugural message. Per contra, he undertook to prove that the Commonwealth is in a state of "boom," owing to the vast enterprises in which its several commissions are engaged.

Among the recently created State boards that are now illustrating the development of the Commonwealth are the Metropolitan Water Supply Commission, the Metropolitan Park Commission, the Metropolitan Sewage Commission, the Greater Boston Commission, the Subway Commission for Boston, the Gas and Electric Light Commission, the State Highway Commission, the State Board of Health, the Harbor and Land Commission, and the Board of Police for the City of Boston. Nearly all these have come into existence within ten years. They are very expensive luxuries, as the taxpayers have reason to realize. Besides, they operate outside the sphere of popular influence and check. The people cannot reach them or control their actions.

The Metropolitan Park Commission has acquired, as the Governor pointed out in his address, 6,781 acres of land in the vicinity of Boston, at an expense for purchase, improvement, and maintenance, of over $4,000,000. This estimate is based upon the amount of money paid out, and the claims now outstanding.

Much attention was given by the Governor to the public school question. He said that the report of the Board of Education will show an increase over last year in the average membership of the schools of about 13,000 children, and an increase in the average attendance of about 15,000. This gain of attendance upon membership is a significant one. Increasing constancy of attendance means growth in the oversight of parents, in the attractiveness of the schools, in the interest of the pupils, and in the worth of the results. Nevertheless, the weakness, neglect, or connivance of parents, the pressure for that gain which comes from children's labor, the unwillingness of some of our towns to impose upon themselves the money burden of enforcing the attendance laws, still work to deprive many children of their schooling.

An interesting chapter of the address was that dealing with the savings banks, which are the barometers of industrial prosperity and thrift. Upon the subject the Governor cited these figures:

During the year ending Oct. 31, 1895, the 187 banks received 1,214,171 deposits, amounting to $80,768,468.89, and there were placed to the credit of depositors $16,025,893.44 in dividends; during the same period 962,205 withdrawals were made, the amount withdrawn being $74,309,785.76, leaving the aggregate amount at the credit of depositors on that date $439,269,861.15, represented by 1,302,479 accounts, an average of $337.25 to each account. The total assets of the banks amount to $466,426,722.72.

As compared with the previous year, these figures show an increase of 169,522 in number and $5,821,898.88 in amount of deposits made; a decrease of 6,372 in number and an increase of $185,088.43 in amount of withdrawals; an increase of $254,929.55 in dividends; an increase of $22,491,843.62 in aggregate deposits; an increase of $24,035,457.91 in total assets; an increase of $3.05 in the average to each account.

With the exception of the year ending Oct. 31, 1892, the increase in aggregate deposits is larger than in any one year since 1871.

The average sum deposited was $66.52, as against $71.74 the previous year.

The average of the withdrawals was $77.23, as against $76.53 the previous year.

In addition to the large increase in the deposits of the savings banks, the returns of the 119 cooperative banks show an increase of "dues capital" paid in of about $1,550,000 and an increase of nearly $1,940,000 in assets.

The several boards and commissions created by statute as heretofore stated have fallen into the error of believing that they are in no way responsible to the people for their actions or expenditures. One of the evils which has attracted public notice was the employment of counsel at high figures. Even individual Commissioners have retained lawyers permanently at the public charge. This policy the Governor condemns. He suggests a remedy in the following manner:

Let me call your attention to what seems to me a growing evil. Last year more than $50,000 was expended by the various commissions and boards for counsel fees and legal expenses. This amount will increase rather than diminish, if the present system continues. I recommend your consideration of the following suggestions. Reorganize and enlarge the law department of the Commonwealth. Let the Attorney General have compensation sufficient to command his whole time; furnish the department with all the assistants or deputies necessary to perform substantially all the law business of the Commonwealth in the way of advising the several administrative departments or furnishing other legal assistance. In this way more unity of system and of legal and consistent policy will be obtained than by committing this responsible labor to a dozen or a score of attorneys, acting without reference to any general plan or purpose.

On the question of suffrage and citizenship the following suggestions are offered:

1. Greater care should be exercised in the administration of naturalization laws, so far as our State courts are concerned.

2. A probationary period of residence after naturalization might be prescribed by Constitutional amendment. The twenty-third amendment was such a Constitutional provision; this was repealed as unnecessary and oppressive; but existing circumstances may seem to justify at least a shorter term of probation.

3. While there may be a division of opinion as to disfranchising for felony, as is done in some States, it seems clear that persons undergoing sentence in penal institutions should not be permitted to vote.

The decisive vote on woman suffrage at the recent State election would seem to show that public opinion will not for some time be prepared to accept any radical change in the established system of suffrage; on the contrary, the public mind appears to be growing more and more in favor of biennial elections, and there is no good reason why the question should not be submitted to the people.

Large Attachment for Commissions.

The Sheriff received an attachment yesterday against the Bridgeport Traction Company of Bridgeport, Conn., for $26,000 in favor of Charles E. W. Smith, who resides at the Plaza Hotel, on a claim for commissions.

Mr. Smith alleged that he was engaged as a broker to sell $1,300,000 of mortgage bonds of the company at a 2 per cent. commission, and that he found a purchaser in March, 1894, to whom the bonds have since been sold by the company. He began suit on Feb. 16, 1895, but the case has not yet come to trial.

The Sheriff served the attachment on Redmond, Kerr & Co. of 41 Wall Street, to attach money there to pay the company's interest coupons, which were due yesterday.

MR. CROFT ELECTED PRESIDENT

The New Board of Charities Commissioners Organizes—Ex-Assemblyman Steinberg Purchasing Agent.

The new Board of Charities Commissioners, which consists of John P. Faure, Silas C. Croft, and Gen. James R. O'Beirne, held its first meeting yesterday, and organized by electing Commissioner Croft President.

It is understood that George F. Britton, the Secretary of the department, will be continued in that position. He has held it since 1879. A staff of clerks was transferred to the Department of Correction, of which Robert J. Wright is Commissioner. The clerks are: Charles Benn, auditor and bookkeeper, salary $3,000; Arthur Phillipson, Secretary, $2,000; William L. Hatch, Supervising Engineer, $1,500; John P. Dreyer, clerk, $1,000; Mary E. Townsend, stenographer, $1,000, and Robert Burns, clerk, $800.

Ex-Assemblyman Charles Steinberg was appointed by the Charities Commissioners as purchasing agent at a salary of $2,000.

Commissioner Wright said he would have to make a few more appointments within a few days to complete his clerical force. He was asked if he contemplated making any changes in his department, and he replied that no changes would be considered by him for a few days at least.

"There is one thing I wish to state now, however," he said, "and that is that no employe will be dismissed or changed by me because of his political faith. Any changes I may make will be made solely for cause. Wherever I find a man competent for his position he will be retained so long as he gives satisfaction."

Commissioner Wright's office will be for the present on the second floor of the department building. Alterations are to be made in the large space now occupied by the Outdoor Poor Department, of which Superintendent Blake has charge. Commissioner Wright will then have better quarters.

It is understood that the Charities Commissioners will not make any important changes in their department for the present.

Gen. O'Beirne said: "The election of one of the new Commissioners as President of the board in preference to Commissioner Faure was not in any way due to want of the highest appreciation for the efficient and energetic work he has performed during the past eight months of the incumbency of his office. It was rather on lines of the recognition of the majority party-representation in the board, though no departure will be made from the non-partisan character of the public business maintained in the department heretofore."

A GOOD BEGINNING MADE.

State Charities Aid Association and the New Departments.

The State Charities Aid Association, of which Joseph H. Choate is President, is well pleased with the consideration that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment has given to the public charities of this city and the appropriations that the board has made for the new departments. In a letter that it has issued as to the work of the board, it says:

Representatives of the State Charities Aid Association attended the meetings throughout to explain the objects which they had in mind in securing the passage of the bill for the division of the former Department of Charities and Correction, and to speak of the particular needs of the various institutions which they had visited. They supported, in many cases, the requests of the Commissioners for larger appropriations, especially for the almshouse, the hospitals, and the asylums for the insane.

A comparison of the total appropriations for charitable and correctional institutions for 1895 and for 1896, exclusive of the appropriations for the insane which are always made separately, gives the following results:

Appropriations for Department of Charities and Correction for 1895 (exclusive of insane)	$1,422,521.00
For Department of Charities, 1896, (exclusive of insane)	$1,213,417.00
For Department of Correction, 1896	475,999.33
Total Charities and Correction, 1896	$1,689,416.33

This shows an actual increase over last year's appropriation of $266,895. Of this increase, $179,395 is for running expenses, and $87,500 represents an increased appropriation for repairs to buildings. The amount appropriated for repairs in 1895 for Charities and Correction was $50,000; in 1896, $100,000 for Charities, and $37,500 for Correction. This, however, gives no adequate indication of the disposition of the present Board of Estimate and Apportionment to deal wisely and adequately with the problem of the city's buildings. The $137,500 is intended to provide only the repairs which are immediately necessary.

It is gratifying to the friends of the movement for the separation of the charitable from the correctional institutions, that this change has proven much less expensive than was predicted. If the whole $179,395 increase in running expenses over 1895 had been caused by the division of the department, the money would be well spent, but as a matter of fact only $76,454 is chargeable to this division. This increase of $76,454 is due to an increase in the cost of maintaining the central office, the storehouse, and the steamboats, to the employment of competent paid help instead of workhouse prisoners in the wards of hospitals, to provide an adequate supervision by workhouse keepers over workhouse prisoners when employed in and about the charitable institutions, and to the salary of the additional Commissioner. As a matter of fact (exclusive of the appropriations for the insane) the increased expenditure caused by dividing the department amounts to only about 5½ per cent. of the appropriation for 1895, and to only 4½ per cent. of the appropriations for 1896, though it has been alleged, owing, perhaps, to a misinterpretation of the terms of the bill, that the new law would double the annual expenditure.

There is every reason to believe, too, that the appropriations which have been made will be wisely and economically expended by those in charge of the two new departments.

"There will still be many evils to correct in our city charities," the letter concludes, "and many more improvements must be provided for before they reach a proper standard, but the problems have at last been taken up seriously, and a good beginning has been made."

AROUSED MAGISTRATE MOTT'S SYMPATHY

It Is to be Feared, However, that It Was Awakened in an Unworthy Cause.

A young man who gave the name of Thomas Burchard of 226 Chrystie Street was arraigned before Magistrate Mott in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday on a charge of begging. Burchard said that he was out of work, that his rent was due, and that he was forced to beg. He had $2.50 in small change when arrested.

"Have you got a friend who can come here and vouch for the truth of your statement?" asked Magistrate Mott. "I am told that you are a professional beggar. If that is so, you ought to be punished. If what you say is true, I wish to be lenient with you."

Burchard said he had friends, but he would not let them know that he had been forced to beg.

"Well, I'll fine you $2," said the Magistrate, "and if you can convince me that you've told the truth, I'll remit it," and Burchard went down to prison.

Investigation showed that the Magistrate's sympathy had been awakened in vain. Burchard does not live at 226 Chrystie Street. He staid in prison until 4 o'clock, thereby saving $1 of the fine, and then paid the other dollar.

He made the statement that he did not consider begging a disgrace.

NEW-YORK CITY'S WATER FIGHT

In the Courts Are 524 Cases Involving More than Eight Millions.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Jan. 2.—Some idea of the extent of the proceedings in the acquisition of land for the water supply of the City of New-York and the protection of the city against the claims of land owners may be gained from a report which has just been transmitted by the Law Department of the city. It shows that there are at the present time in process of trial 524 cases against the city, involving in the aggregate, including the Jerome Park Reservoir, $8,052,207.60.

Claims to the extent of $1,688,548.39 were presented during 1895, and proved before Commissioners of Appraisal appointed under various statutes, for which the sum of $630,600.53 has been allowed, making a net reduction in favor of the city during the year of $1,057,947.86.

In addition to the parcels closed, and those now in process of trial, there are 690 parcels of real estate scattered through Putnam and Westchester Counties that are now in process of acquisition and examination.

The city at the present time owns about 7,000 acres of land in New-York, Westchester, and Putnam Counties as part of its water supply system.

MAYOR AND POLICE BOARD

About to Lecture Commissioners on Excise, Rumor Said.

DENIES, HOWEVER, HE SENT FOR THEM

President Roosevelt Reported as Saying One More Enemy to Board Would Amount to Nothing—Says He Was Misquoted.

A story was in circulation about the City Hall yesterday to the effect that Mayor Strong had sent for the Police Commissioners to talk with them on a change in policy in their department.

The Mayor, it is said, has been swinging around of late to the opinion that the Police Commissioners are too energetic in enforcing the Sunday liquor law and smaller laws that are unpopular with the masses, and have not been energetic enough in looking out for infractions of more important laws.

Recent serious offenses that have been committed in this city like the Burden diamond robbery are said to have annoyed the Mayor very much.

Moreover, it is said that the Mayor, with an eye to the political future is chafing under the fact that the people generally are holding him responsible for the strict enforcement of unpopular laws and the apparent failure on the part of the Police Department to prevent the commission of graver crimes.

Ever since Mayor Strong made the speech at the Herbert Booth King dinner at the Waldorf Hotel, in which he said that he had no control over the Police Commissioners since the Power of Removal bill ceased to be operative, and made similar remarks in what he afterward said was a joking vein, there have been constantly reiterated rumors that the relations between the Mayor and President Roosevelt were growing more and more strained.

Some of the Mayor's friends have been saying of late that Col. Strong would like very much to have President Roosevelt resign. Should this prove to be true the Mayor will find it very difficult to get Mr. Roosevelt out unless he chooses to resign, for the President of the Police Board has simply insisted, steadily and consistently, on the enforcement of all laws that are upon the statute books.

It was noticeable that President Roosevelt and all the other Police Commissioners were absentees from the Aldermen's reception in the City Hall New Year's Day, at which Mayor Strong was the leading spirit.

It was stoutly affirmed by some of the knowing ones yesterday that Mayor Strong would have the Police Commissioners before him to-day to give them a "plain talking to," and that later he would have a conference with the city Magistrates to the end that there might be a uniformity in the method of dealing with violators of the Sunday law, so that there may be no further friction between the Magistrates and the Police Department. The Mayor, it was also said, would like to have an understanding with his Commissioners and with the City Magistrates before making suggestions to the Legislature for changes in the Sunday laws.

The Mayor has often indicated that he would be glad to have the saloons open within limited hours on Sundays. When the report that he had summoned the Police Commissioners was called to the attention of the Mayor, he said:

"I have not sent for any of the Commissioners. I think my position in the matter is so well known that it should not be necessary for me to discuss all the newspaper stories."

Job E. Hedges, the Mayor's secretary, said that the story was absurd.

President Roosevelt was represented as having said yesterday:

"I do not want to make any open attack on the Mayor. The Police Board now has a large number of enemies, and one more will not amount to anything. If Mayor Strong was not opposed to the action of the Police Board in the excise matter, he would stand in a very unique position among the politicians of the town."

This interview was read to Mr. Roosevelt, and he was then asked if he was correctly quoted. He said the last sentence of the interview was his statement. He denied that he had said he did not want to make any open attack on the Mayor, or that one more enemy to the Police Board did not amount to anything.

The reporter who had the original interview with him was present, and insisted that Mr. Roosevelt had made the statement as quoted. The President of the Police Board, however, maintained that he had been misquoted.

FALPE AND AVENER HELD

ACCUSED OF BLACKMAILING THE REV. ARIS LICHTENSTEIN.

Much Conflicting Testimony at Their Examination—Witness Charged with Attempted Bribery.

The examination of Wolf Avener and Isaac Falpe, who are charged with attempting to blackmail the Rev. Aris Lichtenstein, pastor of the Mariner's Temple, at Oliver and Henry Streets, was continued yesterday morning in the private room of the Centre Street Police Court by Magistrate Deuel.

The prisoners are accused of having demanded $5,000 from the minister for suppressing the story of a wife who, they claimed, was living in Philadelphia. He is now living in Brooklyn with a woman whom he married last May.

At the last hearing, held on Tuesday, the defense put upon the stand half a dozen witnesses, who swore that the minister's real name is not Lichtenstein, but Seide Hirschman. They all swore that they knew his family in Russia. They told of a wife he left there before he married in Austria Guetel Horowitz, the woman whom the men claim to be befriending.

Acting Captain Thompson testified to the circumstances of the arrest. He said that the prisoners had insisted from the start that they were working in the interests of the woman.

Wolf Avener admitted having taken the money, but said it was to turn it over to the woman, who claims to be the minister's wife.

Falpe, the other prisoner, swore that he was present when the minister married Guetel Horowitz, about fifteen years ago, and said that he had never seen Avener until he met him in the Mariner's Temple, both being on the same errand. He denied having ever asked for $5,000.

James Sevin of 199 Orchard Street said that he knew the minister in Russia as Harry Lichtenstein. He said that Joseph Schoenberg, who was a witness Tuesday, had asked Lichtenstein for $100 to testify in his favor the day before he was called as a witness.

Lichtenstein himself was the last witness. He repeated the story of the alleged attempt at blackmail. He said he had never met the woman who claimed him as her husband until he saw her in Philadelphia. He said he had never been in Austria, and had never been married until last May.

At the conclusion of his testimony Magistrate Deuel held the prisoners for trial under $1,000 bail each.

TROLLEY CAR JUMPED THE TRACK

Three Brooklyn Women Injured—A Motorman Arrested.

A Brooklyn, Bath & West End trolley car jumped the track in Thirty-sixth Street, near Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, and several passengers were slightly injured. The wheels fell into a rut alongside the track. Travel was delayed for thirty minutes.

The car was traveling rapidly from Coney Island. William H. Miller of 327 Second Street was in charge. It struck a stone and jumped the track.

Mrs. William Lott of Bath Beach, Mrs. William F. Meehan of Fifty-fifth Street and Fifteenth Avenue, and Mrs. Howard Ryan of Bath Beach, received slight bruises. They refused the services of an ambulance surgeon, and went to their homes.

Motorman Miller was arrested on a charge of culpable negligence. He will be arraigned before Justice Tighe in the Butler Street Police Court to-day.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK PRACTICABLE?

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

At this period more than at any other in my experience, the question which heads this communication is being asked by anxious Democrats. Will you allow a member of the late County Democracy, who has had a long experience in the vicissitudes of party organization in our city, to express his views on the various issues involved in our present local political situation?

Tammany Hall at the late election, from the necessity of the case, because of, among other reasons, its indorsement of exclusive regularity by the State Convention, was the only rallying point for the opposing forces to the late "fusion" which didn't fuse—of Platt and anti-Platt, Parkhurst for and Parkhurst against, Strong and anti-Strong, Roosevelt without regard to consequences—and the consequences without regard to Roosevelt—and all the complicated elements which entered into the latest edition of "reform," with the Republican stamp.

The old Hall, as a matter of self-preservation by its men in various stages of command, is evidently now prepared for only one kind of reform, and that is, a re-form that leaves its present leaders in control with the substance of power.

Change of Form Will Not Answer.

My plethoric and passionate friend of other days, George Poindexter, who long since joined the great majority in that land where it is generally conceded that votes and politicians don't count—once said with explosive and profane emphasis, when he could not have his way in a political movement: "If we can't alter things, why, d——n it, sir, we will change their names." Poindexter's panacea will not answer for the needs of the Democratic Party in the city and State at this advanced period and in the present complicated condition, apparently so irrevocable. The Democracy of the Empire State, and especially of this imperial city, are divided by causes that embrace personalities as well as methods. It is not possible, in my humble opinion, to mingle them in one compact, harmonious party organization. It would strain the fancy of even the most imaginative to picture Charles S. Fairchild, Richard Croker, Wheeler H. Peckham, James J. Martin, Abram S. Hewitt, Hugh J. Grant, William B. Hornblower, George W. Plunkitt, James C. Carter, John C. Sheehan, Francis M. Scott, John Scannell, Edward Cooper, Bernard Martin, Simon Sterne, and Lawrence Delmour sitting at the same council board and united in the bonds of mutual good will. Without further enumeration these names of the prominent men on each side will be sufficient to illustrate one aspect of the personality. Then, too, consider the warfare that has been waged—and the hard things that have been said, so often repeated, and still remembered by the one side against the other. It is to be regretted that William R. Grace, the strongest, and, beyond all odds, the ablest leader of the opposition, is required, by his health, temporarily, let us hope, to give up the direction of reform in party affairs. Maurice J. Power, experienced and sagacious as he is, appears to have lost his interest in political warfare—the motive for action being wanting.

Criticised Methods.

I must speak with candor, in justice to myself as well as the cause—avoiding personalities as far as possible.

Tammany Hall has not only been a powerful political organization, but it has proved a highly remunerative paying institution to its present directors, who have been in office for a very long and flush season. There is not an individual prominent in its control to-day who has not made politics the business of his life. They all had the right to do so, and were encouraged by their success. They have been diligent, faithful, and capable in the profession, and it is perhaps not surprising that they have made it pay. Possibly their capabilities exercised with equal industry, persistency, and success in other walks of life would have panned out an equally large aggregate of auriferous countable comfort. It is doubtless to be regretted that so much talent has been diverted from legitimate pursuits. But the fact stands for what it is worth: politics has become an established paying business; we have no more prosperous citizens, with luxurious homes and healthier bank accounts, than the later Tammany leaders, except the millionaire monarchs. The success of the Tammany leaders has not been due to the simple rising of the tide washing in golden sands that invite the gathering. I do not say that it is due to anything more than the frugal use of party power. It has been largely caused by the cultivation of the art of tilling with intelligent and industrious husbandry every promising field within party reach. The immense vote of this city is a tremendous factor in many ways. Its legislative representation suggested and brought about a "combine" at Albany when the Democracy were recently in the ascendant in the State, that was as profitable as a mine of virgin gold. It almost coined itself. But all that belongs to an aspect of the question that need not be investigated now. The local Democratic opposition mark with depth and distinctness the dividing line at the point of politics for revenue among others. They stand distinctly on the ground of party organization for the sake of party principle. Further difficulty in the way is that on the reformatory side of the widening chasm there are men who seek to lead, not to follow.

Richard Croker.

Another objection for the protesting element of the party is the concentration of all the power of the party in a few hands, or, as has happened, one single hand. It is claimed to strike at the very principle of Democracy and just representation in party government. John Kelly enjoyed and exercised that undivided sway for years—during which his rule was law, autocratically absolute. He was a strong man in many ways, of fearless will and deed, possessing a princely fortune acquired in public life. Those who decry absolute leadership to the point of personal assault do not stop to think that the man to whom such an authority is delegated possesses strong qualities to draw to himself unquestioning party devotion from 100,000 supporters. So, with Richard Croker as with Mr. Kelly, men do not acquire the kind of leadership they have enjoyed from blind subserviency. It is the tribute, in the broadest and most general sense, to qualities of natural prominence which distinguish the possessor beyond ordinary men. There are always struggles and rivalries. The weaker go to the wall. The stronger in combination force their way to the front. And the strongest among these successful contestants leads all the rest. I could not understand why Mr. Croker's friends took so much pains to conceal the fact that he was the master spirit of Tammany Hall in the late election, as he has been so thoroughly before. On his return from Europe on the eve of the canvass, he at once deposed Gilroy and Purroy from the control they had asserted in his absence, and kept Martin from plotting. Then he dictated the ticket—not only as to who should go on it as candidates, but who should not. To-day Mr. Richard Croker is the undisputed leader of Tammany Hall. I do not see how he can turn his back on his followers in the present condition of the organization, considering how much it has done for him in the past. If it is a time of danger and risk, every consideration of duty should prompt him to stand firmly and truly at his post. But above all, I do not comprehend why it is that he and his friends deny his agency; it is [illegible] aggression. But Mr. Croker should assert his leadership with pride as well as candor, and not furtively and fearingly under the mask of Mr. John C. Sheehan or any other substitute. We may be assured, however, that he who has enjoyed so substantially the fruits of command does not abdicate easily—it is a rule that grows by what it feeds on; all the signs indicate that Mr. Croker is to continue to have the name as well as the game of supreme direction, and to be counted with on all the important occasions of the future. There are also in Tammany Hall gentlemen who have adhered to the old organization through the season of frosts, as well as of fruits, in good and evil repute, such as Gen. Sickles, Perry Belmont, Roswell P. Flower, and Hermann Oelrichs, who form a sort of reserve guard for special show occasions.

Last Divisions and Remedies.

The party has been divided into two or more hostile camps many times during my long experience. And I have seen these divisions followed by successful unions—sometimes negotiated, at other times forced. Unions by negotiation belong to the old-time condition of rival halls, such as Mozart—the earlier Stuyvesant, the later Irving Halls—and recently that of the County Democracy, when the offices were divided on open arrangements, upon the principle of giving and taking, and a joint ticket agreed on and voted at the election. Forced unions have been brought about by the Tammany Society, as the owners of Tammany Hall, arbitrarily turning out the General Committee in possession in the interest of the party welfare and installing another. It is a very potent and summary remedy when practicable. It makes a wonderful difference to the actors whether they are inside or outside of the old Wigwam—very startling to the point of the magical to the parties themselves, perhaps. The entire present Executive Committee put outside of the breastworks would soon become units of only ordinary consideration and weight. It is a striking illustration of the effect of possession of a party headquarters. But a forced change in Tammany Hall is not practicable at this time, for plain and palpable reasons. The present leaders of Tammany Hall are thoroughly entrenched in the Tammany Society. They have taken the precautionary course to have the list of membership crowded with their friends and supporters, and could outvote any opposition movement, based on general considerations of the party welfare, which so largely controlled in the past. I must not be understood as deriding the present leaders of Tammany Hall as a body of mere money grabbers. They have, in a party sense, much to their credit in the general capacity for party organization and direction and for vigilance and vigor in the adaptation of means to ends. These leaders have just passed through a momentous struggle, and have emerged nominal victors at least. Their standards were victorious on the field of battle. Their opponents of the reform Democracy were in the opposition ranks, and are crippled, lame, and crestfallen from a severe defeat. Besides all this, the present controllers of Tammany Hall expect, when this cruel war is over, to be restored to full power, as in the good old times of overwhelming majorities. No! there is no prospect, at the present writing, of the two wings of the Democratic Party flapping together. The open primaries just advertised of one entire day, or, for that matter, of an entire week or month, mean nothing of an effective character. It is the old concern doing business at the old stand in the old way, with an effort at revival of trade by means of a newly furnished sign, that is all. It is the one-sided invitation of the spider to the fly. There have been intimations that the primary election in question could not be recognized because it would not be a fair election. The Inspectors, according to time-honored custom, without regard to penalties, would certify a foregone conclusion. A little reflection will remove that imputation. The elections are to be held under the auspices of Tammany Hall, with all her forces in active training just emerged from success and ready to take the field. The last election exhibited in an unmistakable manner the comparative weakness of the outside Democracy. The regular Tammany voters would outnumber them in any contest at least five to one. What, then, would be the necessity of fraudulent voting or false certificates? It must be accepted as a fact that the open primaries will not unite the party. But what then?

The Actual Position of Tammany To-day.

The average vote for the candidates of Tammany Hall at the last election was about 118,000, and that of the "fusion" ticket, say, 100,000. At the previous election Grant polled 109,000 votes with contributed outside aid—and all the patronage and influence of every department of the city Government working zealously in his favor. Where would Tammany have been at the last election without the aid of Roosevelt? The transfer of the German vote that went for the ticket headed by Strong a year ago did the business. It was and is unconquerable against Rooseveltism. But it is not a Tammany vote to be counted on as a permanent political stock in trade. The 30,000 German votes that thus were forced over to the Tammany camp were mere allies for that cause and occasion. But for Roosevelt they would, according to natural probabilities, have been found voting on the side of the movement for reform, to which they so enthusiastically rallied last year. There was, besides, a large element outside of the foreign vote that voted for Tammany on the Roosevelt issue. But transferring alone the 30,000 German contingent to the fusion ticket, where would Tammany have been found? It would have left Tammany with less than 90,000, and fusion with over 130,000. The conditions being normal, there would have been no reason for the falling away of the combination of 1894. Such movements do not rule by recession. Retrocession in revolution comes only from the abandonment of the motive cause—the willful weakening of the foundation of things. I do not believe that the actual reliable vote of Tammany Hall to-day exceeds 75,000—and the absence of motive power in a personal sense will continue to enfeeble it. But for the cause which gave it accidental strength at the last election, its ticket would have been buried under an avalanche of defeat. Consider, too, that the normal Republican vote is over 100,000. Harrison, as far back as 1888, polled more than 105,000 votes. It would look, after all, as if fusion did not get much more than the Republican vote. Tammany has undergone great changes besides its weakening loss of official patronage—especially in its alliances within the party. But a brief period ago, Gov. Hill, with the aid of his then faithful supporter, the present Senator Murphy, while Chairman of the State Committee, and the personal relations of the latter with Croker, formed a triumvirate of Hill, Murphy, and Croker. But Hill was then Governor. He has ceased, however, to be a factor to be counted. A great defeat by a vote of the people is close to a deathblow to the influence of a public man, no matter what may be his ability.

Excise Excesses.

Mayor Strong has made many mistakes—some very bad ones; but the fatal error of his administration was the appointment to the exercise of the most direct and critical authority over the community of four ambitious young men, not of the people, inexperienced in public administration, possessing neither judgment nor discretion in the employment of power, comparative novices, full of youthful self-importance, and dominated by Mr. Theodore Roosevelt and all his strong personal characteristics. It [illegible] sented hostility engendered against the Roosevelt rule has been due to the severe manner in which he has enforced his harsh and obnoxious requirements—the grim aggressiveness which burst forth suddenly, and which invaded the community so unsparingly and in so many directions. The new Commissioners are an illustration that men with unaccustomed power, in its eager exercise, forget that this is a Republican Government, in which "liberty and the pursuit of happiness" are cardinal rights—in this case the one controlling idea apparently was to make the power felt as a personal gratification. The Commissioners evidently cannot understand the general and bitter resentment of the people at large when they find the sword at their throat and the bayonet at their breast at every turn. They do not care, anyway. Municipal government is not an automatic machine of steel works, executing its rule with rigid metallic exactness. Administrative government is designed for the welfare of society—and officers of administration are not intended to be mere automatons, moving with an undeviating circle like figures on a street organ. Officials should be selected for the government of their fellow-men for their estimated or proved capacity to rule with judgment and a proper regard for individual right. The excise law of our city in its Sunday operation was intended to defer to the wishes of those who considered the opening of public houses on the Sabbath during the hours of worship to be offensive. They had their desires in this respect to control over those who differed with them. Their right in this respect should be strictly guarded, looking only to the welfare and good order of the whole community. What is done behind closed and locked doors, in secrecy, giving no exterior offense, need not probably be too vindictively ferreted out. There can be too severe execution as well as enactment of statutory regulation. Converting the police force into a band of conspirators, as spies and informers, encouraged to exercise mean and pitiful lying and contemptible subterfuges, where violence proved inadequate, against a large body of the community, to entrap the unwary and to hunt at every hazard concealed misdemeanors, is not wholesome for people or police. It is following too far and too closely, and it degrades and demoralizes the guardians of the law. The proposition that all laws must be strictly executed can be carried beyond reasonable limits. I remember, as far back as the fifties, this same subject arising as matter of anxious consideration by our public authorities—that is, the enforcement of an inconsiderate and obnoxious law, according to its letter. The Counsel to the Corporation of that time, I remember, cited the first Constitution of this State in support of a liberal exercise of law according to its general purpose. He held that, this purpose being satisfied, the law accomplished its design. The wise and patriotic men who framed the first Constitution of our State in 1777, one year after the Declaration of Independence, had much broader views in administering the authority of government than our modern wiseacres. They distinctly and fundamentally recognized the "spirit" of the law as the conelement in its execution. By the third article of that interesting instrument a council of revision was constituted of the Governor, Chancellor, and the Judges of the Supreme Court, "to revise bills about to be passed into laws by the Legislature." Why? This is the reason given: "Whereas, laws inconsistent with the spirit of this Constitution or with the public good may be hastily and unadvisedly passed." Thus at the very foundation of our government a rule of interpretation and construction was established very different from the Roosevelt severity. The "spirit" of the law as thus made the cornerstone of organic rule in this State from the beginning is declared by the highest recognized authority to be "the essence, real meaning, the intent of any command, opposed to the letter." According to the history of the time, the delegates to the Constitution of 1777, who established this rule of legal construction, in the administration of the law, were possessed of the highest qualifications in intellect, learning, and human experience. Among the delegates from this city were John Jay, James Duane, James Beekman, Philip Livingston, Anthony Rutgers, and, interesting to note, Isaac Roosevelt. How much wiser the Roosevelt of that time was than his namesake of to-day! The "spirit" of the excise law has been applied in every other city of the State, and no one complains of rigor on the one hand or laxity on the other. Now, what was intended to be accomplished by the sword-in-hand enforcement of the letter of the law by the fiery crusader who made war on those who sought to enjoy social recreation and even indulgence from a week of toil and struggle in private, doing no outward offending? Did Roosevelt believe that it would change men's habits and cause them to give up their accustomed indulgences because of his requirement? No. It forced drinking into the homes of the people, where, freed from restraint, evil example, as well as excess, is doubtless a necessary consequence. There is not a man among the Police Commissioners who ever worked for his living or who knows what the life of the daily laborer is, toiling and struggling for a bare subsistence for himself and family, with endless trials. If there were one, alone, of such human experience, he could not have participated in the Roosevelt delight of fierce and fiery hounding of the hidden places of the poor man's recreation and solace, and with trick and device, beyond legitimate limits. Balzac says somewhere that a man is a fool if he does nothing to justify the good opinion he has formed of himself. This effort to verify a man's conceit may be tolerated when he does it on his own private ground, but what a mass of human folly has been piled up in the world by accidental men injuriously and offensively using public opportunities to establish false estimates of themselves! Taking themselves seriously, this exciting and exulting excise pursuit has drawn the entire police away from the more important duties. It has been chiefly an excise force, withdrawn for one day in the week, at least, from protecting the life, liberty, and property of the citizen, with the increasing result of demoralization all around. Let us suppose Rooseveltism with its rampant egoism introduced into all our city departments—the administration of our local government converted into a pursuing persecution to execute the letter of the law—with such self-satisfied indifference as he displays in his boastful declaration: "I do not care a rap for consequences."

Think of our Department of Taxation under Roosevelt! How pursuing, despotic, dangerous, and destructive he could make the letter of the law! The administration of that department illustrates broadly the wisdom of discrimination and moderation in the exercise of invading powers—the city could receive there by a reckless carrying out of the law an injury to its material interests incalculable.

The True Remedy for the Local Democracy.

Ten years ago William R. Grace, the candidate of the County Democracy for Mayor, polled 96,288 votes to 85,361 for Hugh J. Grant, carrying the election by over 10,000 majority. The County Democracy elected in the same year of "Grace" a majority of the Assembly. It had, of course, representation with Tammany in the State Convention.

In all respects the County Democracy was an established power, fast accomplishing the downfall of Tammany. It was established in opposition to John Kelly and his domineering rule. This example is full of instruction to-day. History has a relish for repeating itself. This citation furnishes the lesson of the hour. If all other things were [illegible] too large to be healthily or effectively represented by one organization. Our party vote is over 175,000, of many diverse elements. How did the County Democracy meet its overthrow? It is a very simple story. In 1886, when Henry George was nominated as the candidate of all the organized labor associations of the city, William R. Grace's friends were arranging for his renomination. Henry George was known to be very strong, and his candidacy had drawn very largely from the labor vote attached to Tammany. Tammany was in great distress, and in order to hide its weakness, contemplated indorsing the nomination of Mr. George. At this crisis some one suggested the nomination by Tammany of Abram S. Hewitt. This suggestion was at once adopted, and Mr. Hewitt was promptly nominated in the old Wigwam. Being a County Democracy leader, there was no alternative but for the latter to nominate him also. This upset all the plans for strengthening the organization through the nomination of Mr. Grace. That movement was very damaging to the County Democracy. It made the County Democracy play second fiddle, and gave Tammany leadership, prestige, and strength. Two years afterward Mr. Hewitt's friends insisted on his renomination by the County Democracy. He had offended the Irish vote attached to that organization, and he was defeated, carrying down the County Democracy as an organization. This was practically the end. Thus Mr. Hewitt was the innocent cause, in the strange vicissitudes of political experience, of saving Tammany Hall in the hour of its greatest peril and of overthrowing the County Democracy, in the end, by forcing a trial with the new lease of power and success that he himself had given to Tammany.

Aside from the developments of licensed violations of law, as proved by the Lexow committee, such as gambling houses, disorderly houses, and every species of illicit protection, and the enormous revenues derived under Tammany rule, who does not know of the general despotism that prevailed in every direction of civic concern? No man could feel himself on equal terms with his Tammany neighbor in his business, or, indeed, in any respect which concerned his liberty or his comfort. Citizens were afraid to speak of the exactions to which they were subjected; and it seemed to be a necessity to be a supporter of Tammany Hall if one wished to live in this great metropolis. Things had gone so far that Tammany men had adopted a badge or button to distinguish themselves as a favored people. A Tammany Mayor appointed Tammany Police Commissioners, whether Democratic or so-called Republican. No man could be appointed on the police force claiming to be a Democrat who was not a Tammany man, supporting and supported by the organization. Thus the police force became a body of Tammany heelers—taking all chances. The entire City Government, in the heads, bureaus, and subordinates, was simply another name for the organization of Tammany Hall. Political efficiency in the organization ranked higher than official fidelity. Thus, too, were the taxpayers supporting out of the public treasury the chiefs as well as the rank and file of Tammany. Who could get or keep a city contract if he were not a member in good standing of the organization? But why enlarge on the picture? If the present leaders should regain power, should we not find a restoration of the same condition of municipal administration? Are the Independent Democracy prepared to see this return? What then? There is but one course to be adopted—that of an organization similar to that which was so successful in the past. It will not answer in a contest with the ever-alert, constantly-in-the-field forces of Tammany for the Independent Democracy to trust to a sortie only at the time of the election. There must be an active, determined organization, under regular drill, capable of canvassing the city and of making war into the very camp of the enemy. To do this effectively, a hall must be secured, where public meetings can be held and public addresses made. The war must be carried to the State Convention and fought out at the polls.

The only way left to maintain a true and reliable organization of the Democracy of this city that will attract support, and have growing strength at this crisis, is by an independent movement in opposition to Tammany Hall and its rule. The first essential, as I have stated, is a hall—and the way is simple. A corporation should be formed with an appropriate name under the responsible direction of the gentlemen in question, with a capital sufficient to purchase a site and build a hall of meeting—and so designed as to locality and purpose as to provide a paying income. The company should be under the management of thirteen or more Directors, prominent for their character as well as their regard for principle. How easily could all this be done if the gentlemen I have named would put their hands to the work!

Michael Angelo at a struggling period of his life found occasion to remind his father that this life is lived but once on earth, and with its opportunities passes away—and that if there be afterward memories and regrets they come too late to do the good he would have wished to do. If our successful men were to take this lesson to heart, we should hear more of liberal acts for the general good. It should be remembered that in this same, opportunities are but another name for duties, and that the obligation increases according to the value of the occasion. What event could more completely signalize the careers of these gentlemen than at this hour of the local demoralization and decadence of their party, in this great theatre of the continent, to thus become the founders of an institution that will stand for all time, under Democratic auspices, for sound principles and a guarantee of good government?

DEMOCRAT.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1896.

A PENSION AGENT UNDER ARREST

Zachariah P. Smith Charged with Misappropriating a Widow's Money.

Zachariah P. Smith, a pension agent of Elizaville, near Hudson, N. Y., is awaiting examination under $2,000 bail upon a charge of having misappropriated pension money which belonged to Mrs. Eliza Myers, now deceased, the widow of Freeman Myers.

Smith was arrested at Elizaville upon a warrant issued by United States Commissioner Shields, and was taken to Kingston, where he was admitted to bail by Commissioner Deyo. He will be arraigned before Commissioner Shields next Wednesday for examination.

Smith is charged with having received two checks, one for $2,500 and another for $850.60. These, it is alleged, were deposited in Hudson banks by himself and daughter, and of the proceeds Mrs. Myers received about $1,980.60. The remainder, it is alleged, has been appropriated by Smith.

The matter came to the attention of Pension Examiner J. H. Elliott, and he instituted criminal proceedings against Smith, both for exacting a fee in excess of the $25 allowed by law to pension agents, and for forging Mrs. Myers's indorsement upon the check for $380.60, or rather by forging her "mark" to the indorsement, she having been unable to write her name.

Smith, it is stated, personally conducted all the correspondence in reference to the pension claim, and kept Mrs. Myers in ignorance of the amount received.

Left a Valuable Estate.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 2.—County Physician Washington, who took charge of the effects in the house of Mrs. Margaret Hunter, the aged recluse, who was found frozen to death in her home at 63 Fair Street, Feb. 9 of last year, filed an inventory of the estate in the Surrogate's Office to-day. It is valued at $24,836, nearly all of which is in cash deposited in banks in New-York and in one local bank. There are no heirs so far as is known.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Prices Generally Lower and Speculation Moderate.

INFLUENCED MAINLY BY THE WEST

Wheat at the Close Was Weak—Corn Was Dull—Provisions Higher—Cotton Lower—Coffee Quiet.

There was a little more snap to the trading in grain, with the principal business mainly in a scalping way, and prices influenced to weakness by the lower Western markets. Provisions were higher and moderately active. Cotton was fairly active and closed lower on free realizing. Coffee was quiet and a shade easier.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	69 @	69½
Oats, No. 2 mixed, in elevator	23¼@	23½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	34½@	..
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.00 @	$3.30
Flour, straights, Winter	3.30 @	3.40
Cotton, middling uplands	8 5-16@	..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17 @	20
Pork, mess	9.00 @	9.50
Lard, Western, steam	.. @	5.60
Beef, family	10.00 @	12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	23 @	24
Sugar, granulated	5 @	5¼
Coffee, Rio No. 7	14½@	..
Cheese, State, full cream, new	9¾@	10½
Copper, lake	10.00 @	10.12½
Lead	3.10 @	3.12½

WHEAT—Contracts were fairly active and irregular, closing weak at ⅛@⅜c decline, due to easier cables, and weaker West, with longs realizing and trading chiefly switching....Spot was ¼@½c lower and in light demand. Sales, 42,000 bushels, including for export 20,000 bushels. No. 1 Northern on private terms and 21,000 bushels No. 1 hard Duluth at 2⅜c over May, free on board, store, steamer Jan. 6, and 1,000 bushels ungraded red (to the trade) at 64c delivered....Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, ⅜c over May, free on board; No. 1 Northern, New-York inspection, at 2c over May price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard Duluth, 3½c over May; No. 1 Northern, Duluth inspection, at 2¼c over May price; No. 1 hard Manitoba at 3½@3⅝c over May, free on board....Clearances hence, 332,896 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 359,460 bushels; receipts, none; at Atlantic ports, 62,226 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were dull and unchanged to ¼c lower, following the West, and on local realizing....Spot was moderately active at unchanged prices. Sales, 89,000 bushels, including 48,000 bushels No. 2 for export, on private terms; the trade bought 26,000 bushels steamer mixed at 33⅜c elevator; 5,000 bushels No. 2 yellow at 35c elevator, and 10,000 bushels old No. 2 at 34⅜c elevator....Receipts, 30,225 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 319,356 bushels....Clearances hence, 55,150 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 162,339 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were moderately active and steady at ⅛@¼c decline, following corn and the West....Spot were dull and firm at unchanged prices....Sales, 50,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 24¼@24½c; No. 2 white, clipped, 25½c; No. 3, 24½c; No. 2 mixed, 23¾@23½c for 2,000 bushels; No. 3, 22½@22⅝c for 17,000 bushels; rejected white, 22½c; rejected mixed, 21⅝c; No. 2, Chicago, 24¼@24½c; track mixed, 23½@24½c; track white, 24@27c for 30,000 bushels....Receipts, 63,600 bushels; exports, 100 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
January	140,000	65¾@66¼	66
March	180,000	67⅝@68¼	67⅞
May	1,730,000	66 @66 9-16	66⅛
June	60,000	65¾@66¼	65⅞
July	90,000	65¾@66⅛	65⅝
Total	2,200,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
January	5,000	34½@....	34½
May	70,000	34⅝@34½	34⅝
July	10,000	35 @....	35
Total	85,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
January	10,000	23⅛@23¼	23¼
February	......	....@....	23½
March	......	....@....	23⅝
May	50,000	23⅞@24	23⅞
No. 2 white.	......	....@....	24¼
Total	60,000		

FLOUR—Business moderate and the feeling hardly so steady. Sales, 19,800 bbls, including of city mills, 6,770 bbls patents and 4,250 bbls clear, at quotations; 600 bbls Winter patents, $3.75; 900 bbls clears at $3.25@$3.35; 150 bbls No. 1, at $2.90; 1,500 bbls straights, at $3.40@$3.50; 500 sacks do., $3.15; 1,500 bbls bakers' extra, at $2.85@$3, and 3,300 bbls Spring patents, at $3.50@$3.60. Arrivals, 15,323 bbls and 8,888 sacks; exports, 2,485 bbls and 15,295 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 51,762 bbls and sacks.

WINTER—Fine, $2.25@$2.30 per bbl; supers, $2.45@$2.60; No. 2, $2.70@$2.75; No. 1, $2.80@$2.90; clears, $3.10@$3.40; straights, $3.30@$3.40; white wheat straights, $3.35@$3.40; patents, $3.50@$3.80; city patents, $3.90@$4.15; city clears, $3.90@$4; city extras, $3.20; city supers, $3@$3.10; city fine, $2.75@$2.85.

SPRING—Sacks and Barrels—Fine, $1.70@$2; supers, $1.90@$2.20; No. 2, $2@$2.20; No. 1, $2.30@$2.60; clears, $2.60@$3.10; straights, $3@$3.30; patents, $3.15@$3.50; special brands, $3.30@$4.

STOCK OF FLOUR—The following shows the stock of flour in New-York on the dates mentioned, as compiled by William H. Trafton:

	Jan. 1, '96.	Jan. 1, '95.
Spring	68,000	98,400
Winter	95,400	85,300
Total	163,400	183,700

RYE FLOUR—Quiet and easy. Sales, 300 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.50@$2.75; fancy, $2.85.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Dull and easy at $1.30 per 100 lb. Buckwheat quoted at 38c spot, and 39¼@39½c February delivery.

OATMEAL—Light demand at steady prices. Quoted: Rolled oats, $2.85@$3; cut, $3.05@$3.40; ground, $2.75, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 8 pearled barley, $1.60.

CORN PRODUCTS—Quiet and steady. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.25; granulated yellow meal, $2.10@$2.25; white do, $2.10@$2.35; brewers' meal, 85c; grits, 85c; chops, 60c; coarse meal, 66@69c; fine white, 85@90c.

FEED—Unchanged and quiet. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 60@62½c; middlings, 65@70c; sharps, 70@75c; rye feed, 65@70c; cottonseed meal, $20.50@$21, spot or to arrive; job lots $1 extra; screenings, 35@50c for No. 2 seed and 50@70c for No. 1.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There was a disposition to talk the market a little steadier; results of business did not show that better prices were possible, at once at least. The tone ran that the cotton oil portion ought to be encouraged by the temper on lard; those parties here who had oil to sell were in instances asking ½c advance. At the same time the bidding was scarce, and it secured a little supply at the old price of 28c for prime yellow. Sales at 28c were for 250 bbls in lots on the dock, while 100 bbls choice brought 29c. Good off yellow was nominal at 27c, while crude in barrels had 24c as a trading price, and in instances held to 24½c. For crude in bulk at the mills along the Mississippi Valley, up to 22c was asked, yet at the same time New-Orleans offered to sell some small lots as low as 21c, including 5 tanks. Near southeast coast points could not get over 20c, and had slack demand, yet some of the offerings were not under 20½c, while cottonseed oil was held more firmly with lard, yet the hog product was said to have been advanced in part by the circulation of a report of a falling off in the production of cotton oil for the season of 50 per cent. This latter feature was thought, at least by the New-York traders, to be rather a late influence, since quite that much falling off in the outturns of cotton oil had been counted upon for a considerable time. LINSEED was steady and in moderate demand; Calcutta at 50c; American at 42c; boiled at 45c. NEATSFOOT OIL was in fair demand; pure racked yellow at 50c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@80c; No. 1 at 50c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL was firm; quoted at 50@51c.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY, Jan. 2.—Ruling price for credit balances, $1.50. Exchange market opened at $1.48; highest, $1.50; lowest, $1.48, closing, $1.50. National Transit runs, 203,747 bbls; shipments, 84,394 bbls. Buckeye runs, 79,441 bbls; shipments, 60,333 bbls.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The position of the West was stronger, with an advance of 5 to 10 points for lard, 15@20 for pork, and 10 points for bacon. The rise was in part owing to fewer hogs than looked for in the general supplies for the day at the West, and the fact that a leading packer was buying, although it was said that a report that the cotton seed oil production would be less by 50 per cent. than last year was the main reason for the upward movement. The fact that there would be that much loss in the condition of cotton oil this year has been known alike by its immediate interest as well as by the lard trade, for several weeks, and it would appear to be a late moment to have an effect from sentiment in speculative circles. The theory has been that, with a loss of nearly 600,000 bbls of cotton oil in the production, as against last year, by that much other fats would have to be consumed, and to the especial advantage of lard. An active period of export and home consumption of cotton oil, especially in its outward movements, is usually from the beginning of its crop year to January; in that time this year there was a much quickened consumption of pure lard by reason of the shortage of cotton oil, without strengthening the price of the hog product. The trade then count more upon the developments of the future hog supplies; if they diminish in volume then the modified production of cotton oil would be sensibly felt. Chicago estimated its hog receipts for the day as 31,000 head. The week's hog packing was 215,000 head; same time last year, 240,000 head.

LARD—There was an advance of 5@10 points at the West, with fairly active movements. January there was at 5.25@5.32½c, closing at 5.32½c; May at 5.55@5.62½c, closing at 5.62½c. Here there was absence of material demand, with sellers of cash at 5.60c; city steam was at 5.15c bid, and 5.20c asked; sales of 70 tcs; also 110 tcs choice at 5.25c. Options—January normal, 5.60c asked; refined was dull; Continent, 6.10c; South American, 6.40c; compound, 4⅝@5c as to quality and to quantity.

PORK—There was little export demand, with prices generally held steady. Sales of 100 bbls mess. The West advanced 15@20c, with a little free speculation. January was $8.57½@$8.72½, closing at $8.72½; May at $9@$9.20, closing at $9.17½. Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $9@$9.50; family mess, $9.50@$10; short clear, $10@$12.

BACON—There was a moderate speculation at the West, and 10 points better prices; January was at 4.20c@4.30c, closing at 4.27½c; May at 4.52½@4.62½c, closing at 4.62½c.

CUTMEATS—There was little business, while prices continued easy. Sale of 25 boxes clear bellies at 5c, pickled bellies, 12-lb average, 4¾c; 10-lb average, 5c; pickled hams, 8@8¼c; pickled shoulders, 4¼c. At the West: Green hams, 14-lb, 7c; 18-lb, 6½c; 12-lb, 7½c; sweet-pickled hams, 14 to 16 lb, 7½@7⅝c.

BEEF—There was a moderate export movement at steady prices. Packet, $8@$10; do, in tierces, $12.50@$13.50; family, $10@$10.50; extra mess in barrels, $7.50@$8.50; city extra India mess, in tierces, $16.50@$17 for the best grades and $14 for good second grades.

BEEF HAMS—Trade demands were moderate at steady prices. Quoted at $14@$14.50 at the West, and $15@$15.50 here.

HOGS—Were at a further advance on moderate receipts. Receipts at the West, two days, 111,551 head; same time last year, 196,228 head. Chicago—Receipts, 56,518 head; best average, fairly active; steady; other average, weaker $3.35@$3.70; left over, 1,500 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 8,273 head; active; $3.20@$3.75. St. Louis—Receipts, 14,711 head; steady; $3.10@$3.60. Omaha—Receipts, 2,000 head; opened steady; 5c higher; $3.35@$3.45. Pittsburg—Slow; $3.75@$3.85. Milwaukee—Receipts, 5,715 head; $3.45@$3.60. Kansas City—Receipts, 18,334 head; steady; $3.30@$3.52½. Cleveland—Light average and Yorkers, $3.70@$3.90. Indianapolis—Receipts, 6,000 head; steady; $3.60@$3.70. Quotations here were 5c for heavy, 5¼c for 180 lb, 5½c for 160 lb, 5⅝c for 140 lb, 5¾c for 120 lb, and 6c for pigs.

TALLOW—The market for city came down ⅛c to 3⅜c, at which price 50 hhds were sold for England, and 50 hhds to a local soap consumer. The large home buyers as a rule were not inclined to buy, as closing up the old year's business; the little demand was from consumers who have been buying for some time upon every decline of ⅛c or more, to make an average. The high rates of ocean freight room restricted the export demand. At the close there were further offers to sell city at 3⅜c.

STEARINE—There were slack movements in oleostearine, but the prices were not changed, with sellers here at 5c, and at 5¼c at Chicago. In lard stearine, a dull market at 6@6¼c.

COFFEE.

Contracts were dull and steady at unchanged prices to 10 points decline, with only a local trade. Havre was closed, and Hamburg steady at partly ¼ pfennig decline....Spot Rio dull and easy at 14½c for No. 7. Sales, 1,500 bags Maracaibo on private terms....Opening Call, 11 A. M.—September, 250 bags at 12c; total, 250 bags. Between Call and Close.—January, 500 bags at 13.55c; February, 500 bags at 13.40c; March, 1,750 bags at 13.40c; May, 500 bags at 12.90c, 250 bags at 12.95c; July, 250 bags at 12.50c; September, 1,000 bags at 12c; total, 4,750 bags. Exchange—50 points paid to exchange 250 bags May for March; March, 1897, 500 bags at 11.65c; total for day, 6,000 bags. Closing Prices.—January, 13.55@13.65c; February, 13.40@13.50c; March, 13.40@13.45c; April, 13.05@13.15c; May, 12.90@12.95c; June, 12.65@12.75c; July, 12.50@12.55; August, 12.10@12.20c; September, 12@12.05c; October, 11.90@12c; November, 11.80@11.90c; December, 11.70@11.80c.

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York July 1, 1895		231,505
Receipts (Rio, 105,488; Santos, 61,613; Victoria, 29,597; Bahia, 997; Ceara, 470 in December)		1,433,332
Total		1,664,837
Warehouse deliveries (222,475 in December)		1,398,094
Total stock in New-York Jan. 2, 1896		*266,743
Baltimore stock July 1, 1895	30,429	
Receipts (22,664 in December)	131,103	
Total	161,532	
Deliveries (18,581 in December)	127,700	
Baltimore stock Jan. 2, 1896		33,832
New-Orleans stock July 1, 1895	51,953	
Receipts (8,658 in December)	105,753	
Total	157,706	
Deliveries (20,844 in December)	115,809	
New-Orleans stock Jan 2, 1896		41,897
Total stock in United States Jan. 2, 1896		342,472
Afloat from Rio per steam Dec. 31	117,000	
Afloat from Rio per sail Dec. 31	26,000	
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail Dec. 30	108,000	
Afloat from Victoria to Dec. 27	18,000	
		269,000
Total		611,472
Same time 1895		506,590

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean....14½

Differences between the grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1..2.95 above No. 7	No. 5..1.35 above No. 7
No. 2..2.60 above No. 7	No. 6..1.00 above No. 7
No. 3..2.20 above No. 7	No. 8..1.00 below No. 7
No. 4..1.80 above No. 7	No. 9..1.60 below No. 7

Mild Coffee—Invoice rates, Java, 21@22c; Padang, interior, 25½@26c; Macassar—Timor, 23@24c; Pajo, 21½@22½c; Maracaibo—Trujillo, 16@16⅜c; Bocono, 16¼@17c; Tovar, 16¼@17¼c; Merida, 17@19c; Cucuta, 17@18¼c; Bucaramauga, 17½@19½c; Bogota, 19½@21½c; San Salvador, 17⅝@20c; La Guayra—Cora, 15@16¼c; Caracas, 17⅝@20½c; Puerto Cabello, 16½@17¼c; Savanilla—Ocana, 16⅝@17⅝c; Mexican—Cordova, 17@18½c; Oaxaca, 18@20c; Guatemala and Coban, 19@21½c; Mocha, 23@23½c.

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Fine grades firm and demand fair. New-Orleans centrifugal, ordinary to fair, 10@18c; do, open kettle, fair to prime, 25@36c; Puerto Rico, 26@31c; Barbados, jobbing, 24@26c.

RICE—Business light at unchanged prices. ....Domestic—Ordinary to prime, 2½@4½c; choice to fancy, 5@5¾c; head, 6c; Patna, 4@4¼c; Japan, 3¾@4c; Java, 3¼@3½c; rice bran, 50@60c.

SUGAR—Raw was dull and firm....Refined less active and firm....Raw Sugar—Muscovado, 89° test, 3⅜c; molasses sugar, 89° test, 3⅛c; centrifugal, 96° test, 3¾c. Refined Sugars—Quotations are those made by refiners on the one-price basis under the plan of Oct. 10, 1895, which makes large dealers and wholesale grocers agents of the trust handling sugars on consignment, and who are at stated terms of settlement allowed a commission of 3-16c per lb. There is also a trade discount of 1 per cent. on 100-barrel lots, and 1 per cent. for cash if paid within seven days. No sales less than 25 bbls....Cutloaf, 5⅝c; powdered, 5¼c; granulated, 5@5⅛c; standard A, 5c; off A, 4 9-16@4¾c; softs, 4 1-16@4 9-16c.

COTTON.

Contracts were fairly active on local account, with the close steady at 3@5 points decline, while Liverpool was steady at 3½@4 points advance. Spot was quiet at 1-16c decline; sales, 115 bales to spinners, with 7,400 bales delivered on contract. Middling gulf, 8 5-16c; middling uplands, 8 9-16c. Quotations are for cotton in sight running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling. Rates on and off middling as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts: Fair, 1¼c on; middling fair, ⅞c on; strict good middling, ½c on; good middling, 5-16c on; strict low middling, 3-16c off; low middling, ⅜c off; strict good ordinary, 11-16c off; good ordinary, 1c off; good middling tinged, even; strict middling stained, 7-32c off; middling stained, ⅜c off; strict low middling stained, 25-32c off.

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Month.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes.— High-est.	Low-est.	Sales.
January	7.98@8.00	8.10	7.99	6,700
February	8.10@8.12	8.17	8.09	8,400
March	8.18@8.20	8.29	8.17	108,000
April	8.23@8.24	8.34	8.28	7,900
May	8.29@....	8.39	8.28	69,800
June	8.33@8.35	8.43	8.35	1,500
July	8.36@8.37	8.46	8.37	7,300
August	8.38@8.39	8.49	8.37	8,900
September	8.20@8.22	8.21	8.21	100
October	8.01@8.02	8.06	8.01	6,400
November	7.96@7.98	8.03	8.00	500
December	....@....			
Total				220,200

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, JAN. 3.

	S.	S. & M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	7427	12082	3268	4011	3505	....
N. Orleans	12839	12700	16359	5370	3620	....
Mobile	1286	1557	1215	146	365	....
Savannah	10360	3958	5824	3223	32	....
Charlest'n	1278	1397	397	506	487	....
Wilming'n	134	297	118	252	53	....
Norfolk	1452	1171	907	1008	1141	....
New-York	....	1310	3291	....	1119	....
Boston	3275	605	2605	1921	2318	....
Philadel'ia	192	75	56	....	892	....
W. Point	2104	2810	4375	906	82	....
Total	40347	37962	38415	17433	13524	
This day last w'k	34978	45144	47177	34455	9182	46015
This day last y'r	40512	63317	34766	19798	39183	35639

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—It was a quiet trade again to-day in all classes of domestic stock. What few sales of choice marrow that were reported were at $1.50, and the finest of the medium are held at $1.35 generally. Pea sold at $1.27½@$1.30, latter full high. No further important export inquiry for red kidney; last sales at $1.22½. Other varieties held about as of late. Green peas very slow. We quote: Beans, domestic marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.47½@$1.50; do, medium, $1.30@1.35; do, pea, $1.27½@$1.30; do, red kidney, $1.20@$1.22½; do, white kidney, $1.60; do, turtle soup, $1.65@$1.70; do, yellow eye, $1.50; do, lima, California, $1.90; do, foreign pea, old, $1.10@$1.15; do, foreign medium, old, $1@1.10; green peas, barrels, 82½c; do, bags, 75c; do, Scotch, 75c.

BUTTER—Fine grades steady and moderately active....Creamery, State and Pennsylvania, 18@23c; Western, 18@24c; do, extra, 24c; do, June, 16@21c; State dairy, 21@21½c; Western imitation creamery, 14@19c; do, factory, 10@17c.

CHEESE—Demand quiet outside of some call by exporters for under grades. Prices rule steady....State, full cream, large, 7¼@10c; do, fancy, 9¾@10c; do, small, 7⅝@10½c; fancy, 10¼@10¾c; do, part skims, 3½@7c; do, full skims, 2@3c; Western, full cream, small, 9¼@10¼c.

EGGS—Light offerings of choice, and prices firmer....Pennsylvania and Maryland, fancy, fresh, 25@26c; State, fresh gathered, good to fancy, 24@25c; State mixed, 19@22c; Western, fresh collections, choice, 24c; Western, fresh collections, fair to good, 21@23c; Southern, fresh collections, fair to good, 20@23c; refrigerator, short holdings, choice, 18@20c; refrigerator, September packed, 17@18c; refrigerator, $3.75@$4.25; limed, Western, good to fancy, 17c.

FRUITS—FRESH—Apples in moderate supply, but quiet; fancy fruit held steady, but medium and lower grades neglected. Grapes of usual quality very hard to sell, and of fancy stock very little is shown. Cranberries quieter, but supply moderate, and fine, sound fruit is held steady; few extra fancy large have small sales at a premium. California oranges quiet and unchanged; few Floridas here, and these of very irregular quality and value. We quote: Apples, fancy Northern, Winter, per bbl, $2.50@$3; do, State King, $2.50@$3.25; do, State Baldwin and Greening, $1.75@$2.50; do, Southern, red, $2@$3; do, up-river Winter, $1.50@$2.25. Grapes, State, per small basket, 7@10c. Cranberries, Cape Cod, fancy, per bbl, $10@$10.50; do, fair to choice, $8@$9.50; do, poor to fair, $2@$7; do, Jersey, prime, $7@$7.50; do, per crate, $1.75@$2.40. Oranges, California, per box, $3@$4; do, Florida, $3.50@$5. Grapefruit, Florida, $6@$8. Tangerines, $10@$14. DRIED—There is a generally steady holding of evaporated apples, but the business passing at the moment is rather light. The last sales of prime apples for export were at 6c, and it would be exceedingly difficult to buy for less. Choice job at about 6½c and fancy at 7@7¼c. All grades of sun-dried are dull and incline to weakness, especially sliced, which are not wanted by either exporters or jobbing trade to any extent. Small fruits nominally unchanged in demand or price. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy, 7@7¼c; do, prime to choice, 5⅞@6½c; do, common to good, 4@5½c; do, sun-dried, sliced, Southern, 2@3½c; do, coarse-cut, Southern, 2¼@3¼c; do, Southern, 2½@3½c; do, Western, 3@4c; do, State, 3½@4½c; chops, 1⅜@2¼c; cores and skins, 1@1¼c. Peaches, Southern, peeled, 5@7c. Raspberries, evaporated, 19c; do, sun-dried, 17½c. Cherries, 8@10c. Huckleberries, 6@6½c. Blackberries, 3½@3⅝c. Apricots, 9½@13½c. Prunes, 4@7½c.

GAME—Quail continues in fair request and firm. Grouse held steadily, but slow. Partridges dull. Venison scarce and firm. Rabbits steady. We quote: Partridges, per pair, near by, 75c@$1; do, Western, 35@38c; grouse, $1.30@$1.50; quail, per dozen, $1.50@$2.25; rabbits, per pair, undrawn, 20c; do, drawn, 12@15c; do, jacks, 40@50c; wild ducks, canvas, $2.50@$3.50; do, redheads, $1.50@$2; do, mallard, 65@85c; do, other kinds, 25@50c; venison, saddles, per lb, 20@22c; do, whole deer, 12@14c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—Receipts are barely equal to the demand, and the market closed firmly, with prices showing a further slight advance. We quote: Fowls, per lb, 11c; chickens, per lb, 9½@10c; roosters, per lb, 6½@7c; turkeys, per lb, 10@13c; ducks, per pair, 65@90c; geese, per pair, $1.12@$1.50; pigeons, per pair, 20@25c. DRESSED—The fresh receipts to-day were quite moderate, invoices are light, and holders feel firm and confident on choice stock, though trading is naturally small at the prices asked. Scarcely any fancy near-by turkeys here, and price nominally firm. Fancy Western hens are held at 15c, and young toms at 14c, while fair to choice range from 12c to 14c. Choice chickens and fowls from all sections are in moderate supply and fair demand and firm, but plenty of staggy chickens and ordinary fowls, which sell slowly at irregular prices, and still considerable old, stale accumulations, which would be gladly cleaned up from 3c to 4c upward. Choice capons in fair demand and firmer. Choice ducks continue scarce and firm. Geese have only a moderate demand and prices without improvement. Squabs firmer. We quote: Turkeys, near by, choice to fancy, 15@18c; do, Western fancy hens, 15c; do, do, young toms, 14c; do, fair to good, 12@14c; do, inferior, 8@10c; chickens, Philadelphia, 12@16c; do, State and Pennsylvania, choice, 11@12c; fowls, do, do, 10@11c; fowls and chickens, fair to good, 8@9c; do, poor, 3@5c; old cocks, 6@6½c; capons, Philadelphia, fancy, 20c; do, medium sizes, 17@18c; do, small and slips, 13@16c; do, Western, fancy, 16@17c; do, small and slips, 12@13c; ducks, near by, fancy, 16@17c; do, Western, 15@16; geese, near by, 12@13c; do, Western choice, 9@10c; squabs, per dozen, $1.50@$2.75.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes were quiet and freely offered. Sweets were steady; onions were steady, except for red. ....Potatoes, Maine, $1.10@$1.12; Long Island, $1; State, 60c@$1; Jersey, 60@85c; Bermuda, $1@$6.50; sweets, $2@$4.50; cauliflower, bbl, $2@$7; cabbage, per 100, $2@$6.50; celery, dozen stalks, 10c@$1; eggplant, bbl, $4@$8; onions, white, bbl, $1@$2; do, red, 40c@$1; do, yellow, 75c@$1.50; tomatoes, carrier, $1.50@$3; spinach, bbl, $2.25@$3.25; squash, crate, 50@75c; kale, bbl, 75c@$1.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HAY AND STRAW—Demand is moderate and market dull and weak. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 90c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 65@85c; do, clover and clover mixed, 60@75c; salt, 45@50c; straw, long rye, 65@75c; do, short, rye, 50@60c; do, oat, 50@55c; do, wheat, 40@45c.

HOPS—Market neglected and prices were easier....State, crop of 1895, medium to choice, 4@9c; do, crop of 1894, common to choice, 2½@5c; do, olds, 1½@3c; Pacific coast, crop of 1895, medium to choice, 6@9c; do, crop of 1894, medium to choice, 4@5c; crop of 1894, common, 3@4c.

HIDES—Dry entirely nominal and city slaughters are unchanged....Dry Buenos Ayres, selected, 20 to 30 lb, 21c; do, Montevideo, selected, 20½ to 22 lb, 21c; do, Cordova, selected, 21 to 24 lb, 22c; do, California, selected, 22 to 25 lb, 18@18½c; do, San Antonio and Laredo, selected, 25 lb, 19c; do, Buenos Ayres, kips, selected, 10 to 13 lb, 12½c; do, Cordova, kips, selected, 10 to 13 lb, 13c; do, Texas, selected, 24 to 30 lb, 12@13c; wet-salted Havana, as they run, 35 to 50 lb, 9½c.

LEATHER—A steady market and only a moderate trade is in progress. ....Buenos Ayres non-acid, heavy to light, 21c; do, seconds, 20c; acid, light to heavy, 20@23c; union, light to heavy backs, 27c; seconds, 24½@25c; oak, seconds, 28@29c; bellies, 14@16c.

METALS—Tin weak at 12.80@12.85c. Copper dull at 10@10.12½c. Lead quiet at 3.10@3.12½c. Spelter nominal at 3.60c.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Demand light and prices unchanged. Southern regular at 30½c; machine-made barrels, 31c.

RESIN—Prices steady, with a slow trade. Good strained, $1.70; common strained, $1.67½; E, $1.75; F, $1.80; G, $1.85; H, $1.90; I, $2.05; K, $2.15; M, $2.50; N, $3; W. G, $3.20@3.25; W W, $3.50.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 2.—Resin steady; strained, $1.30; good strained, $1.35. Spirits of turpentine steady; machine, 27½c; irregular, 27c. Tar steady at 90c. Crude turpentine quiet; hard not quoted; soft, $1.40; virgin, $1.80.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 2.—Spirits of turpentine quiet at 27½c; sales, 5 bbls. Resin nominal at $1.25.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 2.—Turpentine steady at 20¼; receipts, 19 casks. Resin—Good strained steady; receipts, 275 bbls.

FREIGHTS.

Room on berth was in light demand at firm rates. Engagements: To Hull, 5 loads grain at 4½d, from store. Charters included: British steamer, 10,000 quarters grain, Baltimore or Newport News to Cork for orders, 3s 3d, Jan. 15-Feb. 15; British steamer, 11,000 quarters grain, hence to Lisbon, 3s 3d, Jan. 25; British steamer, 12,000 quarters grain, hence to Cork for orders, 3s 3d, Feb. 1-22; British steamer, apples, Halifax to the United Kingdom, private terms; British steamer, 1,199 tons, West India time charter, 3 months, £700 per month; British steamer, sugar, Havana to New-York or Philadelphia, private terms; British ship, wheat, San Francisco to Brisbane, 25s; Italian ship, grain, San Francisco to Sydney, New South Wales, 19s 3d; British bark, (recharter,) grain, San Francisco to Cork for orders to the United Kingdom, Havre, or Antwerp, 27s 6d; British ship, (to arrive,) general cargo, hence to Cape Town, private terms; bark, 20,000 cases petroleum, hence to Gibraltar, 14c; bark, lumber and general cargo, hence to Buenos Ayres, 7c and 9c per cubic foot, respectively; two barks, sugar, Demerara to New-York, 10c; schooner, sugar, Surinam to Sandy Hook for orders, 12@13c; brig, staves, Philadelphia to Puerto Rico, owners' account; schooner, sugar, Havana to Delaware Breakwater for orders, private terms; British schooner, 318 tons, lumber, Mobile to Cardenas, $5.25; British brig, 259 tons, cedar and mahogany, Manati and Puerto Padre to New-York, $10; schooner, lumber, Fernandina to Philadelphia, at or about $4.50; schooner, lumber, Charleston to Boston, $5.25; schooner, coal, Newport News to Charleston, 75c; ship, coal, Baltimore to New-York, 75c; bark and schooner, coal, Philadelphia to Boston, 95c; schooner, coal, Philadelphia to Providence, 80c; schooner, phosphate rock, Carteret to Portland, $1.15, loaded and trimmed; brig, coal, Perth Amboy to Portland, 70c; schooner, coal, Perth Amboy to New-Bedford, 45c; schooner, coal, Edgewater to Boston, 70c; schooner, corn, hence to Westerly, 2½c per bushel; schooner, logwood, hence to Boston, $1.50; schooner, sand, Port Eaton to Wilmington, Del., $1.15; schooner, sand and clay, hence to Boston, $1.75.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—Wheat started in the new year by declining about 1c. The loss is in accord with Board of Trade tradition, which says that on the 2d of January wheat should be sold. The real influences which worked to the detriment of prices to-day were the weather and crop conditions in the Winter wheat belt, as reported by The Cincinnati Price Current. The first spell of weakness was succeeded by a recovery to about opening figures, clearances of 555,039 bushels in wheat and flour leading to some buying, but in the final hour of the session a reaction set in and prices receded, the only support coming from holders of "puts." The weakness of Tuesday's curb, arising from Bradstreet's report on the world's visible supply, was responsible for the lower opening quotations. Receipts at Chicago were 94 cars, and 49,500 bushels were taken from store. The steady falling off in Northwestern arrivals affords consolation to bulls, but, although the receipts in that section to-day were light at 421 cars, no good resulted therefrom. The private cables were steady and unchanged. Continental markets were irregular. Liverpool stocks of wheat decreased 528,000 bushels during December. May wheat opened from 59¼c to 59⅜c, sold between 59⅜c and 58½c, closing at 58⅝@58¾c, 1@1⅛c lower than Tuesday.

WHEAT—Cash was steady. Receipts at principal Western points, 564,533 bushels; shipments, 116,498 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 62,226 bushels; shipments, 359,460 bushels.

CORN—The trade in corn was slow, and without manifestation or feature of importance. It simply followed the movements of wheat, but did not cover a wide range of prices. The regular routine news of the day was unfavorable. The receipts were fairly large at 324 cars, and the withdrawals from store were light at 2,531 bushels. Liverpool quoted a weak market at that place, with a decline of ¼d. Export clearances for two days were 327,426 bushels, which, in the light of recent shipments, was not large. May corn opened at 28@28⅛c, sold between 28⅛c and 27⅞c, closing at 27⅞@28c; ⅛c under Tuesday. Cash corn was ⅛@⅜c per bushel lower. Receipts at principal Western points were 556,142 bushels; shipments, 315,669 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 319,356 bushels.

OATS—At intervals there was some trading in oats, and in some instances it approached activity, but there were times when the market was little more than nominal. The tone was comparatively steady, considering the weakness of the surrounding grain markets. Receipts were 169 cars, and 27,413 bushels were taken from store. May oats closed ⅛@¼c lower than Tuesday. Cash oats were steady at unchanged prices.

RYE—IN good demand for cash, but speculatively there was but little interest. No. 2, on the regular market, was 32½c bid. A few cars of No. 3 sold by sample at 32c. May sold at 37c. January was nominally 32½c.

BARLEY—Quiet and generally steady. The finer grades were a trifle firmer. Receipts were 19 cars. Poor to fair sold from 21c to 28c; good to choice from 28c to 36c, with fancy nominally higher.

PROVISIONS—The expectations of improvement in present values were realized to some extent to-day. The first of the year was looked forward to as the time when the course of the market would change, and the action of prices to-day seemed to verify the accuracy of predictions. The run of hogs was light, and prices at the yards were firm. There was one reason for improvement in provisions. There was a good demand and less of a disposition to go "short" of the market. Domestic markets were quiet. Liverpool was 6d higher for Cumberland sides. Receipts were fair, and shipments large. The cash market was steady.

Estimated receipts for to-morrow: Wheat, 125 cars; corn, 380 cars; oats, 245 cars; hogs, 30,000 head.

FREIGHTS—Nothing done.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat, No. 2—				
Jan	56⅛@..	56⅝@..	55⅞@..	56 @..
May	57⅝@..	57½@..	56⅝@..	56⅞@..
July	59⅛@59¼	59⅝@..	58½@..	58⅝@58¾
Corn, No. 2—				
Jan	25⅛@..	25⅛@..	25⅛@25⅜	25⅛@25⅜
Feb	25⅝@..	25⅝@..	25⅝@25⅞	25⅝@25¾
May	28 @28⅛	28⅛@..	27⅞@..	27⅞@28
July	28⅜@..	28⅞@..	28⅜@..	28⅜@..
Oats, No. 2—				
Jan	17 @..	17 @..	16⅞@..	16⅞@..
May	19 @..	19 @..	18⅞@..	18⅞@..
Mess Pork, per bbl—				
Jan	$8.60	$8.72½	$8.57½	$8.72½
May	9.05	9.20	9.00	9.17½
Lard, per 100 lb—				
Jan	5.27½	5.32½	5.23	5.32½
May	5.57½	5.62½	5.55	5.62½
Short Ribs, per 100 lb—				
Jan	4.20	4.30	5.20	4.27½
May	4.57½	4.62½	4.52½	4.62½

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour—There was a moderate demand from abroad, but little doing locally; prices were firm; No. 2 Spring wheat, 56@57c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 55¼@57c; No. 2 red, 59@61⅛c; No. 2 corn, 25¼@25½c; No. 2 oats, 17@17½c; No. 2 rye, 32½c bid; No. 2 barley, 37@39c; No. 1 flaxseed, 91½c; prime timothy seed, $3.55 nominal; mess pork, per bbl, $8.62½@$8.75; lard, per 100 lb, $5.27½@$5.30; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $4.25@$4.30; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $4.37½@$4.62½; short clear sides, (boxed,) $4.50@$4.62½; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.22; sugars, cutloaf, $5.50; granulated, $4.87; standard A, $4.75 per bbl; linseed oil, raw, 38c; boiled, 40c.

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	5,434	11,030
Wheat, bushels	74,100	48,594
Corn, bushels	289,390	110,578
Oats, bushels	349,534	263,322
Rye, bushels	4,200	8,066
Barley, bushels	37,775	29,061

On the Produce Exchange to-day the butter market was steady; extra creamery, 24c; firsts, 22@23c; seconds, 19@20c; eggs steady; fresh stock, 19½@21c.

STATE OF TRADE.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 2.—There has been an active demand for wool, and the sales of the week are among the largest ever reported, amounting to 9,495,000 lb, of which 7,193,000 lb were domestic; prices were very firm, and on some grades higher; Ohio fleeces have advanced, with X selling at 18½@19c, X and XX and above at 20@21c, No. 1 at 20c, and fine delaine at 21@22c; Michigan X fleeces were firm at 17@18c, and No. 1 at 20@21½c; in unwashed and unmerchantable fleeces there has been active trading, with sales at 12@14c for fine and 15@18c for medium; unwashed combing was firm at 17@19c for one-quarter and three-eighths blood; Territory and similar wools in active demand and firm at 10@14c, principally, or, on a scoured basis, of 33@37c per lb, as to quality; pulled wool was in good demand at 18@25c for super; large sales of scoured wool were reported in a range of 25@35c; Australian wool sold well at 19@24c; Montevideo, 14@16c, and Cape, 14½@16c; foreign carpet wools are firmer.

BUFFALO, Jan. 2.—Spring Wheat—Fair inquiry for small lots; sales, 3 cars old No. 1 hard, 67c; 15,000 bushels No. 1 Northern, 2c under New-York May; closing, No. 1 hard, old, 66⅝c; do, new, 65⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 64⅝c; No. 2 Northern, 62⅝c. Winter wheat scarce; fair inquiry; No. 2 red, old, store, 69@70c; do, new, track, 69@69½c; No. 1 white, 72c. Corn quiet; steady; No. 2 yellow, 31½c; No. 3 yellow, 31@31¼c; No. 4 yellow, 30½c; No. 2 corn, 30¼@30½c; No. 3 corn, 30@30¼c; No. 4 corn, 29@29½c, on track. Oats weak; demand fair; No. 2 white, 22¼@22½c; No. 3 white, 21c; No. 4 white, 20c; No. 2 mixed, 21c; No. 3 mixed, 20c, on track. Barley quiet; steady; unchanged. Rye firm; No. 2, 40c asked, but the offerings are light at that figure. Flour quiet; easy; unchanged. Millfeed quiet; unchanged. Receipts—Wheat, 1,000 bushels; corn, 12,000 bushels; oats, 2,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 21,000 bbls; wheat, 68,000 bushels; corn, 15,000 bushels; barley, 15,000 bushels; rye, 1,200 bushels.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 2.—Flour unchanged; receipts, 3,495 bbls; shipments, 5,000 bbls. Bran dull; sacked east side, 45c; country points, 41@42c; sacked, this side, 46@50c. Wheat lower; receipts, 72,223 bushels; shipments, 94,218 bushels; January, 58c; May, 54⅞c; July, 58@58⅛c. Corn unsettled; receipts, 39,900 bushels; shipments, 17,650 bushels; January, 26⅛c; May, 23⅝c; July, 25@25⅛c bid. Oats lower; receipts, 34,100 bushels; shipments, 11,080 bushels; May, 19⅛c; July, 19¼c. Pork—Standard mess, new, $9; old, $8.37½. Lard—Prime steam, 5.20c; choice, 5.25c. Bacon—Boxed shoulders, 5¼c; longs, 5¼c; clear ribs, 5⅜c; clear sides, 5¾c. Dry-Salt Meats—Shoulders, 4⅜c; longs, 4⅝c; clear ribs, 4⅝c; clear sides, 4¾c. High wines steady at $1.22. Wool unchanged. Bagging—Jobbing, 1⅝-lb, 4c; 2-lb, 4¼c; 2¼-lb, 5c. Iron ties, 72c. Twine, 9c. Lead quiet; soft Missouri and desilverized, $2.90@2.92½c. Spelter firm at 6.30c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 2.—Wheat had a break of ⅜c to-day. A feature locally is the strong cash situation, which is a support to futures; May closed Tuesday at 55⅜c, opened this morning at 55⅜c, and advanced to 55½c, then broke to 54⅞@54⅝c, closing at 54⅞@55c. Cash wheat, spot, sold on the tables to-day within ½c of May price, although the uniform prices paid by millers were 55c for spot and 54⅞c for wheat to arrive. Receipts, 249,240 bushels; shipments, 17,680 bushels. On track: No. 1 hard, 55½c; No. 1 Northern, 54⅜c; No. 2 Northern, 53¼c. Flour steady; $2.95@$3.40 for patents, $1.95@$2.65 for bakers'; production, 45,000 bbls; shipments, 38,141 bbls. Millstuffs—Trade is at a standstill; prices quoted for bran, $6.50@$6.75, here, in bulk; shorts, $6.25@$7; middlings, $8.25@$8.75.

DULUTH, Jan. 2.—Wheat declined to-day; cash and May ⅞c, and to arrive ⅜c. The sales of cash amounted to only 75,000 bushels. Receipts were remarkably light. The close: Cash, No. 1 hard, 58⅜c; No. 1 Northern, 52⅜c; No. 2 Northern, 50⅜@50c; No. 3 Spring, 49@48c; rejected, 47@53c; to arrive: No. 1 hard, 54½c; No. 1 Northern, 53⅜c; January, hard, 53⅜c; No. 1 Northern, 52⅜c; May, No. 1 hard, 58⅜c; No. 1 Northern, 56⅜c bid. Receipts—Wheat, 112,358 bushels; shipments, 606 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 2.—Flour, wheat, corn, and oats quiet and unchanged. Pork steady; mess, $8.75; clear mess, $9.75; family, $9.75. Lard steady; steam leaf, 5⅞c; kettle lard, 5⅞c; prime steam, $5.25@$5.30. Bacon firm; loose shoulders, 5c; loose short ribs sides, 5⅛c; loose short clear sides, 5⅜c; box meats worth ¼c more. Dry-salted meats steady; loose shoulders, 4½c; loose short ribs, 4⅝c; loose short clear sides, 4⅝c; box meats worth ¼c more. Whisky steady at $1.22.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 2.—Wheat opened ½c lower, and a further decline of ⅜c followed; May opened at 59¼c, fell to 58⅝c, rose to 58⅞c, and closed at 58⅝c; cash ranged 2c below May; sample wheat steady and quiet; No. 1 Northern, 58⅜c; No. 2 Northern, 57⅜c. Flour dull and unchanged. Millstuffs in active demand at $9 for sacked bran. Receipts—Flour, 2,700 bbls; wheat, 9,700 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 3,375 bbls; wheat, 2,750 bushels.

PEORIA, Jan. 2.—Corn—Receipts, 99,450 bushels; shipments, 100,400 bushels; market steady; No. 2 new, 25⅛c; No. 3, new, 25⅛c. Oats—Receipts, 49,000 bushels; shipments, 169,250 bushels; market active and irregular; No. 2 white, 17¼@17⅜c; No. 3 white, 16⅞@17c. Rye—Market dull and nominal. Whisky—Market steady; finished goods, $1.22.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2.

BEEVES—Receipts, 23 cars, or 375 head, all consigned direct to a west side slaughterer. No trading of importance; feeling weak; about 28 cars of cattle changed hands yesterday at scant Monday's prices, or at $4@$4.55 for steers, $3@$4 for oxen and stags, $2.50@$3.10 for bulls, and $1.30@$3.25 for cows. City-dressed native sides slow at 6@8c lb. To-day's cables from London and Liverpool report a sharp break in prices, with American steers selling at 9@10c; tops, 10¼c, dressed weight; refrigerator beef at 7@8c; choice quality exceeding quotations. No shipments to-day, and none reported for to-morrow.—SALES, (mainly Wednesday.)—D. McPHERSON & CO.—17 Kentucky steers, 1,465 lb average, at $4.50 100 lb; 4 do, 1,400 lb, at $4.20; 15 do, 1,345 lb, at $4.10; 9 do, 1,338 lb, at $4.10; 6 do, 1,305 lb, at $4; 14 steers and oxen, 1,088 lb, at $3.70; 4 oxen, 1,462 lb, at $3.70; 4 cows, 1,000 to 1,240 lb, at $2.75@$3.25; 2 bulls, 1,210 to 1,400 lb, at $2.85@$3.10; 2 heifers, 665 lb, at $3.50; 16 Virginia oxen, 1,132 lb, at $3.30. NEWTON & CO.—15 Kentucky steers, 1,363 lb, at $4.35; 17 Virginia oxen, 1,257 lb, at $3.60. SHERMAN & CULVER—3 Illinois steers, 1,373 lb, at $4.55; 20 do, 1,412 lb, at $4.50; 14 do, 1,520 lb, at $4.45; 18 do, 1,333 lb, at $4.30; 16 do, 1,287 lb, at $4.30; 20 do, 1,320 lb, at $4.25; 15 do, 1,283 lb, at $4.25. S. W. SHERMAN—23 Illinois steers, 1,344 lb, at $4.40; 16 do, 1,298 lb, at $4.30; 18 do, 1,215 lb, at $4.25; 18 do, 1,214 lb, at $4.25. S. SANDERS—24 Ohio steers, 1,481 lb, at $4.35; 24 do, 476 lb, at $4.35; 2 oxen, 1,590 lb, at $4; 5 do, 1,472 lb, at $3.50; 17 do, 986 lb, at $3. S. JUDD & CO.—2 bulls, 1,385 lb, at $3; 1 cow, 810 lb, at $2.25; 2 cows, 760 lb, at $1.50; 2 stags, 1,395 lb, at $3.75. HUME & MULLEN—4 oxen, 1,360 lb, at $3; 2 bulls, 550 to 690 lb, at $2.50@$2.60; 8 cows, 776 lb, at $2; 8 do, 940 lb, at $1.75; 4 do, 782 lb, at $1.35; 3 do, 683 lb, at $1.30. J. DUCEY—9 oxen, 1,601 lb, at $3.70.

MILCH COWS—Receipts to-day, none; yesterday, 64 head. Market was slow for common stock, but firm for good cows, which were scarce; the range for common to choice, calves included, was from $20 to $45; trash sold as low as $16.—SALES.—HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—9 fresh cows, calves included, at $35@$45 head. HUME & MULLEN—2 cows, (scallywags,) at $16 each. J. DUCEY—3 cows, calves included, at $23.33 1-3 each.

CALVES—Receipts to-day, 111 head, all for the market, and 394 head were received yesterday. Prices were very firm and 25c higher than Tuesday; all sold promptly at $6@$9 100 lb for ordinary to prime veals, $5 for culls, $3.37½@$3.87½ for barnyard calves, and $3.75@$3.87½ for Western do. City-dressed veals firm at 9@13½c, and some veals were at higher figures; country-dressed slow at 8@12c, little calves firm at 5½@7c, and dressed barnyard and Western calves higher at 5@6½c, with some sales at 7c.—SALES.—HUME & MULLEN—5 veals, 156 lb average, at $9 100 lb; 19 Western calves, 429 lb, at $3.75; 18 do, 396 lb, at $3.87½; also Wednesday, 10 veals, 147 lb, at $9; 9 do, 143 lb, at $8.50; 6 do, 87 to 216 lb, at $5@$7.50; 47 barnyard calves, 259 lb, at $3.75; 8 do, 234 lb, at $3.50; 45 Western do, 344 lb, at $3.75. S. SANDERS—3 veals, 130 lb, at $9; 1 do, 118 lb, at $9; 6 do, 131 lb, at $8.50; 1 do, 180 lb, at $8; 1 do, 122 lb, at $8; 49 barnyard calves, 259 lb, at $3.87½; 3 do, 250 lb, at $2.37½. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—5 veals, 150 lb, at $9; 1 do, 120 lb, at $8.50; 9 fed calves, 184 lb, at $4. J. P. NELSON—4 veals, 140 lb, at $9; 5 do, 100 to 128 lb, at $6@$8.50. S. JUDD & CO., Wednesday—46 veals, 116 to 142 lb, at $9; 7 do, 112 lb, at $8.25; 2 do, 160 to 230 lb, at $8; 6 do, 86 to 100 lb, at $6@$6.50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 37 cars, or 7,357 head: 28 cars for the market, and 9 cars direct to butchers; 19 cars were on sale yesterday, most of which were sold at an advance of 15@25c over Tuesday's prices for lambs, and at fully sustained prices for sheep; to-day the market was weak and closed 10@15c lower, but the pens were readily cleared; common to prime sheep sold at $2.50@$3.75 100 lb; a bunch of choice heavy do at $4.25; ordinary to choice lambs at $4.75@$5.90; a car of heavy State lambs at $6, and also a car of Canadian lambs at the same price. Dressed mutton quiet at 5@6½c lb; dressed lambs steady at 7@9c, and choice selected do sold at 9½c.—SALES.—HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—182 Canadian and Western lambs, mixed, 90 lb average, at $5.90 100 lb; 116 do, 89 lb, at $5.75; 200 do, (few sheep,) 89 lb, at $5.75; 159 State lambs, 68 lb, at $5.50; 65 State sheep, 110 lb, at $3.25; also sold Wednesday, 249 Canadian lambs, 92 lb, at $6; 64 State do, 63 lb, at $5.50; 10 sheep, 102 lb, at $3.50. D. HARRINGTON—188 State lambs, 85 lb, at $5.90; 187 do, 85 lb, at $5.90; 25 Michigan do, 72 lb, at $5.65. HUME & MULLEN—152 State lambs, 80 lb, at $5.90; 205 do, 72 lb, at $5.70; 190 do, 61 lb, at $5.30; 30 do, 53 lb, at $4.75; 18 State sheep, 94 lb, at $3.50; 8 do, 89 lb, at $2.50; 79 sheep and yearlings, 86 lb, at $4; also sold yesterday, 18 State lambs, 99 lb, at $6; 30 do, 73 lb, at $5.50; 97 Pennsylvania do, 64 lb, at $5.50; 174 Pennsylvania sheep, 116 lb, at $3.75; 17 do, 113 lb, at $3.25; 35 State do, 88 lb, at $3.25; 10 do, 68 lb, at $2.75. M. COLLINS—66 Pennsylvania lambs, 62 lb, at $5.25; 171 State sheep, 117 lb, at $3.40; also sold 134 Pennsylvania do, 91 lb, at $3.12½; also sold Wednesday, 435 Virginia sheep, 94 lb, at $3.75; 212 do, 91 lb, at $3.50. J. H. WILKERSON—204 Michigan lambs, 68 lb, at $5; 15 Michigan sheep, 125 lb, at $3.75. S. SANDERS—127 State lambs, 75 lb, at $5.75; 51 do, 71 lb, at $5.30; 118 Pennsylvania do, 78 lb, at $5.75; 97 do, 61 lb, at $5.25; 120 do, 70 lb, at $5.50; 343 Pennsylvania sheep, 114 lb, at $3.75; 185 do, 92 lb, at $3.40; 7 do, 97 lb, at $3.25; 10 do, 108 lb, at $5.35; 90 do, 90 lb, at $3; 7 do, 116 lb, at $3.37½; also Wednesday, 41 State lambs, 60 lb, at $4.25; 73 State sheep, 91 lb, at $3.50; 59 do, 93 lb, at $3. D. McPHERSON & CO.—149 State lambs, 82 lb, at $5.75; 20 do, 67 lb, at $5.75; 45 Michigan do, 75 lb, at $5.75; 191 do, 69 lb, at $5.65; 210 do, 74 lb, at $5.65; 45 do, 73 lb, at $5.60; 110 do, 64 lb, at $5.50; 111 do, 70 lb, at $5.50; 91 Ohio do, 63 lb, at $5.25; 17 Michigan do, 61 lb, at $5; 45 State sheep, 125 lb, at $3.75; 19 Ohio do, 112 lb, at $3.50; 126 Western sheep, 100 lb, at $3.75; 92 do, 97 lb, at $3.25; also Wednesday, 223 Michigan lambs, 70 lb, at $5.75; 114 do, 57 lb, at $5.40; 106 Western sheep, 108 lb, at $3.62½; 7 Michigan do, 88 lb, at $3.75. S. JUDD & CO.—254 State lambs, 73 lb, at $5.87½; 154 Pennsylvania do, 66 lb, at $5.50; 64 do, 57 lb, at $5; 127 State sheep, 113 lb, at $3.62½; 66 do, 107 lb, at $3.25; 8 Pennsylvania do, 91 lb, at $3; also Wednesday, 83 State lambs, 68 lb, at $5.62½; 3 do, 73 lb, at $5.50; 80 Kentucky sheep, 127 lb, at $4.25; 92 do, 105 lb, at $3.50; 230 Ohio do, 78 lb, at $3.50; 124 State do, 106 lb, at $3.50; 67 do, 100 lb, at $3.40; 5 do, 120 lb, at $3.25.

HOGS—Receipts, 16 cars, or 2,407 head; only 5 head for sale. Nominally weak at $4@$4.40 100 lb.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 2.—Cattle—Receipts, two days, 2,354 head; market strong; native steers, $2.40@$3.75 native cows, $2@$2.75; Texas steers, $3@$3.50; Texas cows, $2.65@$2.85. Hogs—Receipts, two days, 12,619 head; market steady at Tuesday's prices; heavy, $3.40@$3.60; mixed, $3.50@$3.60; light, $3.25@$3.60. Sheep—Receipts, for two days, 2,569 head; market steady; lambs, $3@$4.50; natives, $2.80.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 2.—Hogs—Receipts, 9,500 head; market steady to 5c lower; heavy, $3.35@$3.50; light and medium, $3.30@$3.45; pigs, $3@$3.25. Cattle—Receipts, 3,500 head; market slow; native steers, best, $3.90@$4.25; fair to good, $1.70@$2.70; bulls, $1.60@$2.60; stockers and feeders, $2.40@$3.45; Texas and Western, $2.30@$3.60; calves, 5@$10. Sheep—Receipts, 10,000 head; market strong.

EAST LIBERTY, Jan. 2.—Cattle—Receipts light; prime to good, $4@$4.15; good butchers, $3.80@$4; rough fat, $3@$3.50. Hogs—Receipts liberal; prime light hogs, $3.85@$3.90; medium weights, $3.80@$3.85; heavy, $3.65@$3.75; roughs, $3@$3.25. Sheep—Supply light; extra, $3.50@$3.25; fair, $2@$2.75; culls and common, 75c@$1.50; lambs, $3@$5.25; veal calves, $3.50@$7.25.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—There was a fairly good demand for cattle to-day and the offerings were moderate; prices held steady. Hogs sold well and were firm, while trading was in progress, but the feeling was weaker when all were disposed of. Sheep were steady; the offerings were light and the demand good.

CATTLE—Receipts, 10,500 head; stockers, 600 to 900 lb, $3@$3.30; bulls, poor to good, $1.75@$2; veal calves, good to choice, $6@$7; calves, common to good, $3@$5.75.

HOGS—Receipts, 29,000 head; heavy packing and shipping lots, $3.50@$3.67½; common to choice mixed, $3.40@$3.67½; choice assorted, $3.60@$3.65; light, $3.45@$3.70; pigs, $3.25@$3.60.

SHEEP—Receipts, 15,000 head; inferior to choice, $2@$3.50; lambs, $3.25@$4.60.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 2—3:45 P. M.—Beef—Extra India mess firm at 72s 6d; prime mess firm at 57s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, fine, firm at 50s; do, medium, firm at 45s. Hams—Short cut, about 14 to 16 lb, firm at 28s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30 lb, steady at 26s; short rib, about 25 lb, steady at 27s 6d; long clear middles, about 45 lb, steady at 25s 6d; long and short clear middles, about 55 lb, steady at 25s 6d. Shoulders, about 12 to 18 lb, dull at 26s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, spot, firm at 27s 9d. Cheese—American finest white and colored firm at 45s. Tallow—Prime city dull at 21s 6d. Cottonseed Oil—Liverpool refined steady at 17s. Spirits of turpentine steady at 21s. Resin—Common steady at 4s 7½d. Wheat—No. 2 red Winter firm at 5s 3d; No. 1 Northern Spring firm at 5s 3½d. Flour—St. Louis fancy Winter firm at 7s 3d. Corn—Mixed Western, spot, new, firm at 3s 2d; January firm at 3s 1¾d; February firm at 3s 2d; March firm at 3s 2¼d. Hops at London—Pacific coast steady at 40@50s.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed very steady; American middling, low middling clause, January delivery, 4 31-64@4 32-64d, buyers; January and February delivery, 4 31-64d, buyers; February and March delivery, 4 31-64d, value; March and April delivery, 4 31-64d, sellers; April and May delivery, 4 31-64d, value; May and June delivery, 4 31-64@4 32-64d, sellers; June and July delivery, 4 32-64d, sellers; July and August delivery, 4 32-64@4 33-64d, buyers; August and September delivery, 4 31-64@4 32-64d, value; September and October delivery, 4 26-64d, value; October and November delivery, 4 24-64d, sellers.

LONDON, Jan. 2—4:30 P. M.—Produce—Sugar, 12s 6d per cwt for Cuba centrifugal polarizing 96° test, and 9s 9d@10s 9d for Cuba muscovado fair refining. Beet Sugar—January, 10s 11¼d; June, 11s 4½d.

COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 2.—Cotton opened firm; closed steady; good middling, 8 3-16c; middling, 7 15-16c; low middling, 7 11-16c; good ordinary, 7⅜c; net and gross receipts, 3,620 bales; exports to the Continent, 15,743 bales; coastwise, 1,055 bales; sales, 9,150 bales; stock, 389,026 bales. Secretary Hester's New-Orleans Cotton Exchange statement: Actual average weight of 4,015,900 bales of the cotton crop, embracing port receipts and overland, for the four months ended Dec. 31, 503 13-100, against 513 99-100 pounds per bale last year. Detailed averages are: Texas—526 92-100; decrease under last year, 9 72-100; Louisiana—512 8-100; decrease, 3 84-100; Alabama, &c.—499; decrease, 13 lb; Georgia—484 13-100; decrease, 9 58-100; South Carolina—494 25-100; decrease, 2 75-100; North Carolina—496 82-100; decrease, 4 31-100; Virginia—484 63-100; decrease, 8 70-100; Tennessee, &c., including Memphis, St. Louis, and overland—512 84-100; decrease, 5 63-100. Net decrease for whole, as compared with close of November this (cotton) year, 7 1-100 lb per bale, and compared with decrease last year the net decrease is 10 86-100. The falling off in the average weight has been materially increased through a revision of the Galveston figures by Secretary Young, of the Galveston Cotton Exchange. Up to the close of November Texas showed a falling off of 4 37-100 lb per bale from last year, while, owing to Secretary Young's revision, the Texas average at the close of December was 9 72-100 lb short of last year.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 2.—Cotton steady; middling, 7 15-16c; low middling, 7⅝c; net and gross receipts, 32 bales; exports coastwise, 5,447 bales; sales, 428 bales; stock, 93,010 bales.

GALVESTON, Jan. 2.—Cotton—Holiday; net and gross receipts, 3,150 bales; exports coastwise, 4,227 bales; stock, 163,585 bales.

HURT BY A RUNAWAY TEAM

Bridge Policeman Robinson Crushed Between the Gate and Platform.

A team attached to a wagon belonging to Candee & Krekeler, dealers in building materials, of Second Avenue and Fifteenth Street, Brooklyn, ran away while coming over the Brooklyn Bridge at 8 o'clock yesterday morning.

Bridge Policeman W. A. Robinson of 269 Pearl Street, Brooklyn, was stationed at the big gate of the bridge roadway on the New-York side, when he saw the two horses dashing down the roadway.

He immediately closed the gate in time to stop the team, but they came with such velocity that when they struck the gate it was forced from its fastenings, and before Robinson could get out of its way it crushed him against the iron and stone partition of the station.

An ambulance was summoned by a brother officer and Robinson was removed to the Hudson Street Hospital, where it was found that two ribs on the left side and the clavicle had been crushed.

The cause of the runaway was the breaking of the breeching on one of the horses. The driver of the team was held until the doctor arrived, but was allowed to go, as the affair was purely accidental.

FOR THROWING KISSES AND CAKE

David Hassett of Greenport Accused by a Salvation Army Captain.

GREENPORT, L. I., Jan. 2.—As a result of the attempt of a number of rowdies to enjoy New Year's Day at the expense of the local detachment of the Salvation Army, a warrant was issued by Justice Shipman to-day for the arrest of David Hassett.

Hassett and several companions visited the meeting of the Salvationists last evening. They threw kisses at the women and cake at the spectators. The meeting was held in the Congregational Church, and was in charge of Capt. George Wray. Capt. Wray protested against the rowdyism, but his protest only spurred the offenders to further hilarity. This finally compelled Capt. Wray to dismiss the meeting.

He secured the warrant for Hassett, and requested that a policeman be stationed in the room hereafter.

TRIED TO SHOOT TWO GIRLS

A New-Jersey Boy Charged with an Attempt to Kill.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Jan. 2.—Benjamin Redfield, fourteen years old, last evening shot at two girls, according to the affidavit of the father of the girls, who are Emma Laneloh, eighteen years old, and her sister, Eva, who is fifteen. The alleged attempt was made about dusk last night.

The two girls were out driving, and passed the house of the Redfields. Young Redfield rushed from the house with his father's shotgun. Redfield fired, and the entire charge of shot was lodged in the rear of the seat. One shot struck Miss Emma, but did no harm. It is said that Redfield, young as he is, is in love with the younger sister, and became angry when she laughed at his protestations.

The warrant was issued this morning, and charged the boy with atrocious assault with intent to kill.

ALBERT T. WOODLEY EXECUTED

The Murderer of Mrs. Buchanan Pays the Death Penalty.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Jan. 2.—Albert T. Woodley was hanged here to-day. Woodley became religious several days before his execution. His last words on the scaffold were: "I am not guilty."

Woodley killed Mrs. Jennie Buchanan at her home, in Allegheny City, May 9, 1894. He was engaged to be married to the woman, and the cause of the murder was never known. Immediately after Woodley had killed the woman he shot himself, but the wound inflicted was not serious.

Woodley was convicted, and Oct. 7, 1894, was sentenced to be hanged.

Woodley's parents live in Brooklyn. During his trial a brother and a sister were here.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

—The Melbourne Club, to maintain a clubhouse in New-York City for the purpose of recreation and to promote good fellowship and social intercourse among its members. Directors—Frank H. Hamilton, Dr. Wilbur Murphy, Amos Lovell, and William H. Lewis of New-York City.

—The Colvin Company of Glens Falls, to print and publish newspapers, magazines, and periodicals, and conduct a job and book printing business; capital, $25,000. Directors—Addison B. Colvin, Marie L. Colvin, and Theodore Farlin of Glens Falls.

—The Lawyers' Realty and Personalty Company of New-York City, to transact a financial and mercantile agency business; capital, $1,000. Directors—Edward R. Fellows, J. H. K. Fellows, and Samuel T. Carter, Jr., of New-York City.

—Kings County Shoe Company of Brooklyn; capital, $5,000. Directors—John Schmitt of Brooklyn, Albert E. Schalkenbach of Dunton, Queens County, and Robert Schalkenbach of New-York City.

—Francis Neale of New-York City, to carry on the business of wholesale and retail liquor dealers; capital, $40,000. Directors—Abraham Stern, Rosa H. Neale, and B. S. Wise of New-York City.

—The Moeslin & Crane Ceiling Company of New-York City; capital, $30,000. Directors—Valentine Moeslin, Robert D. Crane, and William Menkhoff of New-York City.

—The New-York Waist Band Company of New-York City; capital, $10,000. Directors—Albert H. Gross, Otto S. Wise, and Fred L. Lowenburg of New-York City.

—Burr Garment Manufacturing Company, of Auburn; capital, $1,950. Directors—Eugene W. Stowell, Louis F. Sperry, Jr., and Edwin A. Burr of Auburn.

—The Sam Gottry Carting Company of Rochester; capital, $25,000. Directors—Samuel Gottry, John R. Casey, and D. F. McCarthy of Rochester.

Pension Swindlers Sentenced.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 2.—Edwin Bookmyer and Edwin H. Bookmyer, his son, pension agents of Lancaster, Penn., who were recently convicted in the United States District Court of making false affidavits in presenting a claim for a pension, were to-day sentenced by Judge Butler. The father was sentenced to imprisonment for one year and six months in the Eastern Penitentiary and was fined $100, and the son was fined $25 and given six months' imprisonment in the county prison.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.

Sun rises...7:25|Sun sets...4:45|Moon rises...3:14

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) JAN. 3.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Carrie	St. Michael's	Dec. 23
Comanche	Jacksonville	Dec. 31
El Dorado	New-Orleans	Dec. 29
Excelsior	New-Orleans	Dec. 27
Grecian	London	Dec. 19
Grecian Prince	St. Lucia	Dec. 26
Italia	Gibraltar	Dec. 12
James Turpie	Gibraltar	Dec. 18
Massasoit	Swansea	Dec. 21
Naranja	St. Michael's	Dec. 23
Pawnee	Gibraltar	Dec. 15
Pocasset	Gibraltar	Dec. 19
Riverdale	Hamburg	Dec. 11
Seminole	Jacksonville	Dec. 31
Sicilia	Hamburg	Dec. 20
Britannic	Liverpool	Dec. 25
SATURDAY, JAN. 4.		
Etruria	Liverpool	Dec. 29
Francisco	Hull	Dec. 20
Phoenicia	Hamburg	Dec. 28
Sirius	St. Lucia	Dec. 27
SUNDAY, JAN. 5.		
El Norte	New-Orleans	Dec. 31
La Gascogne	Havre	Dec. 28
MONDAY, JAN. 6.		
Burgundia	Gibraltar	Dec. 23
Picqua	Gibraltar	Dec. 22
Venezuela	La Guayra	Dec. 31
Yumuri	Havana	Jan 2

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinati'n.	Office.
Massapequa	Jan. 3	Rotterdam	29 Broadway.
Niagara	Jan. 3	Nassau	113 Wall St.
Cearense	Jan. 3	Para	113 Pearl St.
Colorado	Jan. 3	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Algonquin	Jan. 3	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Galileo	Jan. 4	Hull	21 State St.
Rialto	Jan. 4	Gothenburg	21 State St.
Richmond Hill	Jan. 4	London	21 State St.
Mohawk	Jan. 4	London	4 Broadway.
Normandie	Jan. 4	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Nasmyth	Jan. 4	Manch'ster	Busk&Jev'ns.
Braemar	Jan. 4	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Brooklyn City	Jan. 4	Bristol	25WhitehallSt.
Concho	Jan. 4	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
Lucania	Jan. 4	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Spain	Jan. 4	London	19WhitehallSt.
Thingvalla	Jan. 4	Cop'h'gen	28 State St.
Prussia	Jan. 4	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Obdam	Jan. 4	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Amalfi	Jan. 4	Hamburg	F'ch, Edye Co.
Caracas	Jan. 4	La Guayra.	135 Front St.
Dona Maria	Jan. 4	Lisbon	102 Broad St.
Ailsa	Jan. 4	Jamaica	24 State St.
Louisiana	Jan. 4	N. Orleans.	Pier 9 N. R.
Fulda	Jan. 4	Naples	2 Bowling Gr.
Hogarth	Jan. 4	Pern'buco	19WhitehallSt.
Asiatic Prince	Jan. 4	Pern'buco	2 Stone St.
City of Wash.	Jan. 4	Havana	113 Wall St.
Viceroy	Jan. 4	Matanzas	80 Wall St.
Regulus	Jan. 5	Kingston	9 Stone St.
Seminole	Jan. 6	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Saale	Jan. 7	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Italia	Jan. 7	Genoa	7 Bowling Gr.
Britannic	Jan. 8	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Port Phillip	Jan. 8	Newcastle	21 State St.
St. Paul	Jan. 8	South'm'n	6 Bowling Gr.
Trinidad	Jan. 8	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
Normannia	Jan. 8	Genoa	37 Broadway.
Barden Tower	Jan. 8	Trinidad	29 Broadway.
Seneca	Jan. 8	Havana	113 Wall St.
Schiedam	Jan. 9	Amsterd'm	39 Broadway.
Grecian	Jan. 9	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Etruria	Jan. 11	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Phoenicia	Jan. 11	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Mobile	Jan. 11	London	1 Broadway.
Maasdam	Jan. 11	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Ethiopia	Jan. 11	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
La Gascogne	Jan. 11	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Cuthbert	Jan. 12	Antwerp	22 State St.
Ems	Jan. 14	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.

Arrived—New-York, Thursday, Jan. 2.

SS Old Dominion, Blakeman, Newport News and Richmond, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion S S Company.

SS George W. Clyde, Robinson, Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 28, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Hubert, (Br.,) Crimp, Manaos Dec. 15, Para 22, and Barbados 26, with mdse. and 1 passenger to Booth & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 P. M.

SS Ems, (Ger.,) Reimkasten, Genoa Dec. 19, Naples 20, and Gibraltar 23, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:25 A. M.

SS Jersey City, Lewis, Bristol, Dec. 14 and Swansea 18, with mdse. to James Arkell. Arrived at the Bar at 1 A. M.

SS Columbia, Henderson, Colon Dec. 26, with mdse. and passengers to the Pacific Mail SS Company. Arrived at the Bar at 7:40 A. M.

SS Rialto, (Br.,) Rippeth, Antwerp Dec. 12, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 A. M.

SS Alvena, (Br.,) Dow, Gonaives Dec. 11, Port au Prince 12, Miragoane 13, Jeremie 14, Aux Cayes 16, Jacmel 18, Black River 24, Kingston 27, with mdse. to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 9:10 A. M.

Bark Foohng Suey, (Haw.,) Wilson, Hongkong 148 ds., with mdse. to De La Camp & Co.; vessel to Vernon H. Brown & Co.

Bark Sussex, (Br.,) from Nantes, was sighted off the Highlands at 4:20 P. M. to-day.

Sailed.

SS Deutschland, (Ger.,) Flushing; Kilmore, (Br.,) from Perth Amboy for Tampico and Vera Cruz; State of Nebraska, (Br.,) Glasgow; Jamestown, Norfolk and Newport News; El Mar, New-Orleans; City of Birmingham, Savannah; Antilia, (Br.,) Nassau, N. P.; Vigilancia, Havana and Tampico.

United States battleship Texas, passed out at Sandy Hook at 1:20 P. M.

Spoken.

LONDON, Jan. 2—Ship T. F. Oakes, (Amer.,) Capt. Reed, from New-York Oct. 8 for Shanghai, was spoken Nov. 13 in lat. 19 south, long. 28 west.

Ship St. David, (Amer.,) Capt. Lyons, from New-York Nov. 2 for Amboy, for orders, was spoken Nov. 28 in lat. 3 north, long. 28 west.

Bark Eleanor W. Williams, (Amer.,) Capt. Corbete, from New-York Nov. 9 for Port Natal, was spoken Dec. 2 in lat. 8 north, long. 31 west.

Miscellaneous.

SS Roxby, (Br.,) Capt. Shield, from New-York Dec. 10, via Newport News 17, for Leith, has arr. at St. Michael's with her steering gear disabled.

By Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—SS England, (Br.,) Capt. Griffiths, from New-York, arr at London at 12 P. M. Dec. 31.

SS Werra, (Ger.,) Capt. Pohle, from Bremen for New-York, sld. from Southampton at 9 P. M. yesterday.

SS Edam, (Dutch,) Capt. Roggeveen, from New-York, arr. at Rotterdam at 10 P. M. Dec. 31.

SS Massachusets, (Br.,) Capt. Bocquet, sld. from London for New-York to-day.

SS California, (Br.,) Capt. Mitchell, from New-York Dec. 10 for the Mediterranean, arr. at Naples yesterday.

SS Connemaugh, Capt. Rogers, from New-York Dec. 14, arr. at Hull yesterday.

SS Standard, (Ger.,) Capt. Schlemick, from New-York Dec. 11, arr. at Cuxhaven yesterday.

SS Dresden, (Ger.,) Capt. Kuhlman, from New-York Dec. 21 for Bremen, passed Dover to-day.

SS Persia, (Ger.,) Capt. Spliedt, from Hamburg for New-York, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Pontiac, (Br.,) Capt. Owen, sld. from Messina for New-York Dec. 31.

SS Taormina, (Ger.,) Capt. Fendt, from Hamburg, sld. from Havre for New-York Dec. 31.

SS Tevoitdale, (Br.,) Capt. Gordon, from China and Japan ports for New-York, arr. at Suez to-day.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—The Sheriff yesterday received an attachment from Blumenstiel & Hirsch against the Pelletreau Lithographing Company of 18 to 22 Desbrosses Street for $10,577 in favor of the Tradesmen's National Bank for discounts on notes of various concerns which were indorsed by the company. The company yesterday confessed judgments to James C. Covington for $7,631, James C. Brooks for $3,019, and Charles Landsberg for $1,880. The claims now filed against the company aggregate $80,275. The Sheriff is in possession of its place of business.

—Creditors of M. Levy, butcher at 452 Ninth Avenue, whose store was closed up by the Sheriff on Tuesday, criticise the failure severely, and at a meeting yesterday they appointed a committee to investigate the affair. It is said that the liabilities are about $6,000 for meat purchased very recently, and that the assets are small. Malonie Levy gave a bill of sale of the business a few days ago to D. Levy for $1,800. The Sheriff yesterday sold the perishable stock and the horse, the latter for $80.

—The schedules of Howard K. Burras, stock broker at 15 Broad Street, show liabilities of $155,293, nominal assets of $286,081, and actual assets of $122,785. A portion of the liabilities is secured by stock collateral. The principal creditors are: George Crocker, $32,777; Eugene Zimmerman of Cincinnati, $27,717; Bank of the State of New-York, $36,089; Bank of America, $30,041; John Bloodgood & Co., $10,330; J. S. Beers, $5,000. Some of these creditors are secured.

—Peter Ernenwein, the Park Row manufacturer, made an assignment yesterday to Herman Bowsky, giving a preference to Amanda Ernenwein for $2,000. He has been in business thirty-two years. He said yesterday that the assignment was the result of the hard times of the past two years and excessive competition. He had always paid in full until now. The liabilities are a trifle less than $10,000.

—The Stanley-Bradley Publishing Company of 5 and 7 East Sixteenth Street, made an assignment yesterday to Henry W. Knight. The liabilities are about $28,000, and the nominal assets $40,000. A judgment for $320 was entered against the company yesterday in favor of Frank Leslie.

—Judge Beekman of the Supreme Court yesterday appointed Damon H. McClain receiver for the Tucker Automatic Horse Feeder Company of 854 Seventh Avenue on the application of Harry B. Bradbury.

—David H. Rosenstein has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for J. Edgar Phillips, insurance adjuster, formerly of 58 William Street, on the application of Moritz H. Rosenstein.

—The Sheriff yesterday closed up the store of S. Lowensohn & Co., wholesale and retail dealers in confectionery at 489 Eighth Avenue, on an execution for $1,038 in favor of Simon Spandau.

—John Ludlow, shoe dealer at 2,026 Third Avenue, made an assignment yesterday to Richard J. Ludlow without preference.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

A Halting Speculation Pending Bond-Issue Developments.

LONDON TRADERS STILL BEARISH

The Volume of Business Small, with Prices Sagging—Aggressive Selling of Western Union—Money Quiet—Exchange and Gold.

THURSDAY—P. M.

London prices came considerably below the local level this morning, and influenced our market for a brief period. Good buying here, however, more than offset the foreign selling, which was not on a large scale. The highest prices of the day were made about 11 o'clock. After that, business became very dull, and the tendency downward. Final prices were about the lowest of the day.

The volume of business was small, the transactions amounting to only 139,561 shares. The Grangers sagged after the first hour, the decline from the top average over 1¼ points. Louisville and Nashville was particularly weak. It closed at its bottom price, 44½, a net loss of 1¼ points. Denver preferred, Kansas and Texas preferred, and Southern preferred also scored losses, although only fractional ones. Western Union was the weak spot in the market, and the trading in it was moderately large. It closed a point lower, at 84, having at one time sold at 83⅞. Inside selling was suspected. Sugar was unusually dull, and moved within narrow limits, until late in the day, when it dropped to 102, and closed at 102½, a net loss of ⅜. Chicago Gas also closed at its lowest, although that was ⅛ higher than Tuesday's final price. Tobacco was exceptionally strong, and ended with a net advance of 1¼ points.

There were few developments of importance. Further information concerning the bond issue was not to be had, and the street was inclined to await events before taking decided position on the market. The money market was quieter, call loans averaging about 7 per cent., and none being made above 8 per cent. Foreign exchange was firm above the gold-shipping point, but bankers were unwilling to say whether gold would be shipped on Saturday. The nominal "premium" on gold was 1@1¼ per cent., sufficient to attract the metal to this centre, notwithstanding exchange rates. Announcement was made of the bringing of a suit against the Fidelity Trust Company of Philadelphia by the same people who were recently thrown out of court in this city by Judge Bischoff, the end aimed at being the distribution of the stock of the Chicago Gas companies deposited with the trust company.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was active. Call loans were made at 5@8 per cent. The last loan was made at 5 per cent.

Time money quotations were nominal; commercial paper quotations were 6 per cent. for 60 to 90-day endorsements, 6 per cent. for four months' acceptances, 6 per cent. for four months' high grade single names, 7@9 per cent for six months' single names of the same grade, and 9@12 per cent. and above for names not so well known.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $145,903,905; balances, $9,819,345; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $938,027.

Money on call in London ½@¾ per cent. Discount rate on the open market, 1@1⅛ per cent. for both short and three-months' bills.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were not quoted. The commercial price of bar silver was 66¾c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 52¾c.

Bar silver sold in London at 30½d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1895, to date	$97,589,185
Imports for the same period	25,812,702
Net exports	$71,776,483
Net exports to date, 1894	74,867,091
Net exports to date, 1893	10,688,829
Net exports to date, 1892	62,741,800

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was strong. Nominal rates were $4.88½ for 60 days and $4.90 for demand. Actual rates were $4.87½@4.87¾ for 60-day bills, $4.89¼@$4.89½ for demand, $4.90@$4.90¼ for cable transfers, and $4.86¾@$4.87 for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.18⅛@5.17½ for long and 5.16¼@5.15⅝ for short, reichmarks at 95@95⅛ and 95⅝@95¾, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—$1.00 premium. Boston—par. San Francisco—Sight, 1-16c premium; telegraphic, ⅛c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, $1.75@$1.50 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling at par.

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

Railway bonds were irregular and very quiet. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Chicago & Northern Pacific 1st. t. r.	1
Fort Worth & D. C. 1st	2
Northern Pacific 2d. c.	1
Texas Pacific 1st	1

DECLINED.

L., Ev. & St. L. 1st. 5s, t. r.	6
Missouri Pacific 1st cn.	1
N. Y. & Harlem 1st c.	2
Oregon S. L. & U. N. cn., t. r.	1⅜
Reading 1st pf inc.	1

Government bonds were steady. There was a sale of $1,000 4s 1907 registered, at 110. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	96	..
4s, r., 1907	109	110½
*4s, c., 1907	109	111
4s, r., 1925	116	117½
4s, c., 1925	116	117½
5s, r., 1904	112½	114
5s, c., 1904	113¾	114
Currency 6s, 1896	100	..
Currency 6s, 1897	102	..
Currency 6s, 1898	104	..
Currency 6s, 1899	107	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..

*Ex interest.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

Commerce	206
Greenwich	177
Irving	137½
Lincoln National	670
Manhattan	198
New-Amsterdam	180
Second National	430
Shoe & Leather	90
Southern National	80
State of New-York	108
Third National	105
United States National	175
West Side	275
Western National	112

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were weak in the London market. The principal changes were: Declined—Illinois Central, 1½, to 93½; New-York Central, ⅞, to 98; Louisville and Nashville, ⅞, to 45⅞; New-York Central, ⅞, to 98¼; Reading, ⅝, to 2¼; Erie, ⅝, to 14½; St. Paul, ⅜, to 70, and Atchison, ¼, to 14¾. Advanced—Canadian Pacific, ¼, to 52¼. Erie second consols sold at 70. British consols declined 3-16, to 106⅝, for both money and the account.

The bullion in the Bank of England increased £1,327,735 in the last week. The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability, which last week was 58.83 per cent., is now 58.03 per cent., against a decline from 63.32 per cent. to 53.34 per cent. in the corresponding week last year.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil	18	18	18	18	17	17¾	120
American Cotton Oil pf.	65	65	65	65	64½	65½	31
*American Sugar Refineries	103	103⅜	102	102½	102⅜	102½	16,320
*American Sugar Refs. pf.	97¼	97½	97¼	97½	96	97½	110
American Tobacco	77⅞	79⅜	77⅞	78⅞	78⅞	79⅛	5,065
Atch., Top. & S. F., all in. pd.	14⅝	15	14⅝	14⅝	14½	14⅝	3,910
*At., T. & S. F. pf., when iss.	23	23	23	23	22¼	22⅝	300
Atlantic & Pacific	½	½	½	½	½	¾	200
Baltimore & Ohio	39	39	38½	38½	38	39	360
Canada Southern	49	49	48½	48½	48	48½	440
Chesapeake & Ohio	15⅛	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15¼	830
Chicago Gas, t. r.	65½	66⅝	65½	65½	65½	65⅝	12,295
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	77	77⅝	76½	76⅝	76¾	76⅞	7,497
Chicago & Northwestern	100	100½	100	100	99	99½	910
Chicago & Northwestern pf.	146	146	145	145	145	147	67
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	68⅜	69⅜	68¼	68⅜	68⅜	68½	22,945
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf.	127¼	127¼	127¼	127¼	126	127½	112
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	67½	68¼	66¾	66⅞	66¾	67¼	4,185
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	37	37	36½	36½	36	36½	710
Columbus & Hocking Coal	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	2	3	10
Consolidated Gas Company	148½	148½	147½	147½	147	148½	845
Delaware & Hudson	125	125	125	125	124½	125¼	634
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	43½	43⅞	43½	43⅝	43¼	44	406
Dist. & Cattle F., all in. pd.	16⅝	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16¾	3,450
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y.	89	89	89	89	90	94	110
General Electric	26¼	26⅜	26¼	26¼	26	26¼	850
Illinois Central	93½	94	93½	94	92½	93½	10
Illinois Steel Company	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛	60	64	2
Kanawha & Michigan	8	8	8	8	7	9	50
Laclede Gas	18½	19¼	18½	19¼	18½	19½	400
Lake Erie & Western	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	18	20	20
Lake Erie & Western pf.	68	68	67½	67½	67	68	542
Lake Shore	141	142	141	141¾	141¼	142	800
*L. I. Traction, all in. pd.	17½	17½	17½	17½	17½	18	350
Louisville & Nashville	45⅝	46½	44½	44½	44½	44⅝	8,945
Louis., N. A. & Chicago	8	8	8	8	7¾	8	100
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf.	19½	19½	19½	19½	19	20	100
Manhattan Consolidated	102¾	102¾	102	102	101	101¾	400
*Metropolitan Traction	100	100	100	100	99⅞	100¼	300
Michigan Central	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	95	96	110
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	25¾	26⅛	25½	25½	25⅜	25½	1,740
Missouri Pacific	25½	26¼	25½	25½	25¼	25½	1,370
*National Lead Company	25½	25½	25¼	25¼	25	25¾	510
National Lead Company pf.	87½	87¾	87	87	85¾	87¾	129
New-Jersey Central	100	101	99¾	100¼	100	100¼	1,877
New-York Central	98	98	96⅞	96⅞	96½	97	18
New-York, Chi. & St. Louis	11½	11½	11	11	11	12	200
N. Y., L. E. & W., all in. pd.	14½	14½	14½	14½	14	14¼	370
New-York, Sus. & Western	9	9	9	9	8¾	9	300
New-York, Sus. & West. pf.	24½	24⅝	24½	24½	24¼	24½	685
North American	4½	4⅞	4½	4⅞	4¾	5	1,173
Northern Pacific pf.	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12	12⅝	4
Ontario & Western	13½	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	13¼	13½	930
Oregon Improvement	4	4	4	4	4	6	300
Pacific Mail	26⅞	26⅞	26¼	26¼	25⅞	26¼	550
Philadelphia & Reading	4⅞	4⅞	4⅝	4¾	4¾	4⅞	2,500
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	14½	15½	50
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis pf.	54¾	54¾	54	54	53	55	255
Pullman Palace Car Co.	154⅞	154⅞	154⅞	154⅞	154½	157	100
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	10½	11	100
St. Paul & Omaha	35	35	34¼	34¼	34¼	34⅝	850
Southern Pacific	20⅝	20¾	20⅝	20⅝	20	20¾	400
Southern Railway	8⅞	9	8⅞	8⅞	8¾	9	4,004
Southern Railway pf.	27½	28⅜	27⅞	27⅝	27¼	27½	1,315
Tennessee Coal & Iron	28¼	28¾	27⅝	28	27¼	28	1,430
Texas Pacific	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	8⅛	8½	100
Union Pacific	4	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	4⅜	625
U. S. Cordage, t. r.	5½	5⅛	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5½	314
United States Express	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼	40	42½	10
*United States Leather	10½	10½	10½	10½	10⅜	10½	860
*United States Leather pf.	63¾	64⅛	63¾	63¾	63⅝	63⅞	1,310
United States Rubber	27	27½	27	27½	26	27½	200
Wabash	6⅞	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	1,617
Wabash pf.	16⅝	16¾	16½	16⅝	16½	16⅝	2,810
Western Union Telegraph	85¼	85⅝	83⅞	84	84⅛	84¼	14,014
Wheeling & Lake Erie	11⅛	11⅜	10¾	11¼	10¾	11⅜	2,200
Total sales							139,561

*Unlisted.

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.
Phoenix of Arizona	.08	.08	.08	.08	..	..	1,000

Bonds.

Am Cot Oil Co 8s
13,000 110
Atch, Top & S F 4s Trust Co Certfs
11,000 .... 72½
5,000 .... 72¾
Atch, Top & S F Gen 4s When Issued
5,000 .... 75¾
15,000 76
2,000 .... 75¾
3,000 .... 75½
Atch, Top & S F Adjustm't 4s When Issued
5,000 45
4,000 .... 44½
Atch, Top & S F 2d 3-4s Class A Trust Co Certfs 1st Instlmt Paid
10,000 23
15,000 .... 22¾
5,000 .... 22⅞
17,000 23
33,000 .... 23⅛
35,000 23
5,000 .... 22⅝
Bklyn, W & W Co 5s
5,000 .... 97¾
3,000 98
13,000 .... 97⅞
5,000 98
Bur, C Rap & N 1st
8,000 103
Canada So 1st Gtd
1,000xi 107½
Centl N J, G M 5s Ex Int
10,000s15f 114¼
Cent Pac 6s, 189
5,000xi 100
Cent Pac 6s, 189
2,000xi 99¼
Ches & Ohio Con 5s
6,000 106
Ches & O R & A Div 1st Cons 4s
1,000xi 92
Ches & O Gen 4½s
11,000 72
1,000 .... 71⅝
Chic G L & C Co 1st
1,000xi 91
Chic & Nor Pac 1st Trust Co Certfs
9,000 39
Chic, R I & P Ext 5s
7,000xi 101
10,000xi 100⅜
5,000 101
3,000 .... 101⅛
2,000 101
Chic, R I & P Deb 5s
2,000 92
Col & Ninth Av 1st
1,000 114

Denv & Rio G'de 4s
7,000xi 85
500 85
Erie 1st Mortgage
2,000 103
Erie 2d Mortgage
Erie Cons Gold 7s
7,000s20f 136¾
Ft Wn & D C 1st
4,000 .... 67½
Trust Co Certfs
19,000 .... 67½
Gen Elec Co Deb 5s
2,000 85
Intern'l & Gt N 1st
5,000 115
Kent'y Cent 1st 4s
2,000xi 83
Laclede Gas L Co of St L 1st 5s
5,000 .... 93½
2,000 93
1,000 .... 93½
L, S & M So 1st Cou
1,000xi 115
Lehigh V of N Y 1st
4,000xi 100¼
Louisv'le, Ev & St L Consol 1st 5s Trust Co Certfs
10,000 34
Louis & Nash Unified Gold 4s
16,000xi 73⅛
Louisville & Nashv N O & Mob 1st
2,000s20f 115
Lo, N A & Chic Cons
2,000 .... 100½
L, N A & Chic, G M
11,000 68
Metropol'n Elev 1st
1,000xi 118
Mexican Int 1st 4s
9,000 .... 74½
Mil & St Paul 1st So Minn Div 6s
1,000xi 114½
Minn & St L Con 5s
6,000 90
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s
1,000 .... 84¾
2,000s3 .... 84⅛
Mo, Kans & Tex 2d
12,000 .... 57½
5,000 .... 57¾
Mo, Kan & East 1st
4,000 89
Mo Pac 1st Cons
1,000 93
Morris & E Con Gtd
4,000 141
N Y Centl Deb 5s
1,000 .... 107¼
N Y Cent 1st Coup
2,000xi 120
N Y & Harl 1st Coup
1,000 114

N Y, Chic & St L 4s
4,000 .... 102½
6,000 102
N Y, Ont & W Con 5s
2,000s20f 108
N Y, Ontario & Wn Refunding 4s
8,000 90
Nor Pac 2d Coup
5,000s3 101
10,000 101
North Pac Cons 5s
5,000 33
2,000 .... 32¾
Nor Pac & Mon 1st
2,000 30
Trust Receipts
2,000 30
Oreg Short Line 6s Trust Co Certfs
10,000 .... 103¼
2,000 .... 103⅜
1,000 .... 103½
4,000 .... 103¾
10,000c 103¾
Oreg S L & U N Con Trust Co Certfs
1,000 .... 56¾
7,000 57
7,000 .... 56⅞
Penn Cos Gtd 4½s Ex Int
8,000s20f 109½
People's G & C Chic 1st Gtd 6s
1,000 112
5,000 110
2d Gtd 6s
1,000 102
1,500 101
Phil & Rdg Gen 4s Trust Co Certfs
1,000xi 74½
20,000 .... 74¼
10,000xi 74⅜
30,000 .... 74¼
5,000 .... 74½
4,000 .... 74¼
Phila & Reading 1st Pref Inc
10,000 .... 22¾
5,000 23
5,000 .... 23½
10,000 .... 21¾
2,000 .... 22¼
2d Pref Inc
5,000 .... 9¾
15,000 10
50,000 .... 10¼
7,000 .... 10½
1,000 .... 9¾
1,000 9
3d Pref Inc
15,000 .... 6¾
20,000 .... 6⅞
1,000 .... 6¾
10,000 .... 6½
10,000 .... 6⅝

Phil & Rdg Defd Inc
10,000 .... ⅜
91,000 .... ¼
Pitts & Wn 1st 4s
1,000xi 75½
St L, A & T H 1st 5s
21,000b5f 99
5,000 101
5,000 102
5,000 .... 102½
4,000 .... 102⅞
Seattle, L S & E 1st Trust Co Certfs
10,000 40
So Pac of Cal 1st
1,000 .... 108½
South Pac of Cal 5s Consolidated
10,000 .... 91½
So Pac, N Mex 1st
8,000xi 101½
7,000xi 102
Southn Ry 1st 5s Ext Int
10,000s20f 91
2,000 91
Tex & N O Cons 5s
10,000xi 92
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
1,000 81
1,000 .... 81½
2,000 82
2,000 .... 82½
Tex & Pac 2d Inc
5,000 .... 19¾
4,000b3 20
Union Elev 1st 6s
1,000 100
Union Pac 6s, 1896
1,000 104
Union Pac 1st, 1897
3,000 .... 104¼
Union Pac 1st, 1898
1,000 .... 104½
1,000 105
U P, Denv & Gulf 1st
9,000 .... 33½
3,000 33
U S Cord'ge Co 1st Trust Co Certfs
2,000 30
Wabash 1st 6s
7,000 .... 105¾
5,000 104
Wabash R R 2d
5,000 73
10,000 .... 72½
Wabash Deb Ser B
11,000 23
West Shore Gtd 4s
5,000xi 104½
4,000 .... 101¾
Registered
5,000b3 104
500 .... 104¾
Wn N Y & Penn 1st
5,000xi 106

Total sales $1,092,500

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex.	143	149
Alb. & Sus.	170	180
Alton & T. H.	60	63
American Coal	100	125
Am. Dist. Tel.	..	40
Am. Express	112	115
Ann Arbor	9½	10½
Ann Arbor pf.	24½	28
Am. T. & C.	90	95
Am. Tob. pf.	100	..
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	4	7
*Bay State Gas	19	24
Boston A. L. pf.	104	106
Brunswick Co.	⅝	1
Buff., R. & P.	..	19
Buff., R. & P. pf.	..	52
Canadian Pacific	50½	52
Cedar F. & M.	..	10
Central Pacific	14	15
Chicago & Alton	153	160
Chi. & E. Ill.	43	46
C. & E. Ill. pf.	95	100
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	85	95
Cleve., Lor. & Wheel. pf.	45	55
Cleveland & Pittsburg	160	..
Col. Coal & I. Dev.	3⅛	3⅜
Col. Fuel & I.	25	26
Col. Fuel & I. pf.	..	98
Col., H. V. & T.	15½	16½
C., H. V. & T. pf.	50	58
Com. Cable	130	..
Consolidated Coal	28	35
Del., L. & W.	160	162
Den. & R. G.	12	13
D. M. & Ft. O.	6⅛	7
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	45	53
*D., S. S. & A.	4¾	5½
*D., S. S. & A. pf.	9	12
Erie T. & T.	59½	..
Ev. & T. H.	27	28
Ev. & T. H. pf.	45¼	55
Great Northern pf.	110	115
Homestake	27	..
Houston & Texas	1½	2½
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	22	25
Iowa Central	8	8½
Iowa Central pf.	27	30
Keok. & D. M.	2	4
K. & D. M. pf.	17½	..
Laclede Gas pf.	78	82
Long Island	83½	86
L., St. L. & T.	..	½
Manhattan Beach	4	6
Md. Coal pf.	40	60
Mich. Pen. Car	..	20
Mexican Central	9	11
Minn. & St. L.	17	19
Minn. & St. L., 1st pf.	77	80
M. & St. L. 2d pf.	45	50
Minn. Iron	62	64
Mo., K. & T.	10½	11½
Mobile & O.	22	24¼
N., C. & St. L.	65	85
Nat. Starch	4	5
Nat. St. 1st pf.	40	60
Nat. St. 2d pf.	15	22
New Cent. C.	6	8
New-England	45	50
N. Y. & N. E., all in. pd.	178	182
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	60	75
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	21½	25
N. L., L. E. & W. pf., all in. pd.	23½	..
Nor. & West.	1½	2¼
Northern Pacific	3½	4
Ohio Southern	5	15
Ont. Mining	7	9
Ore. R. & N.	15	25
Ore. S. L. & U. N.	6	8
Pennsylvania Coal	275	..
Peo. & East.	5	10
Peo., D. & E.	2½	3
P., F. W. & C.	160	..
Quicksilver	2	3
Quicksilver pf.	..	16½
Rens. & Sar.	178	182
R., W. & O.	118½	..
St. L. S. W.	5	5¼
St. J. & G. I.	⅛	¾
St. P. & Dul.	25	28
St. P. & Dul. pf.	85	90
St. P. & O. pf.	118	121
St. P., M. & M.	110	115
Tol. & O. C.	30	37
Tol. & O. C. pf.	65	75
*Tol., St. L. & K. C.	5	7½
*Tol., St. L. & K. C. pf.	12	17
U. S. Cordage pf. t. r.	10	11
U. S. Cordage gtd, t. r.	20	22
U. S. Rubber pf.	85	88
Wells-F. Ex.	95	105
*West. U. & Beef	8	9
W. & L. E. pf.	36	38¼

*Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. S. Ref.	103	104	101⅞	102½	7,570
Am. Tobacco	77⅞	79½	77⅞	78⅞	1,640
A., T. & S. F.	15	15	14½	14⅝	390
B. & O.	39	39	39	39	20
Chi. Gas	65¾	66⅝	65½	65½	2,580
C., R. I. & P.	67½	68⅛	66⅞	67	540
C., B. & Q.	77⅛	77¾	76⅜	76⅝	3,640
C., M. & St. P.	69	69½	68¼	68⅜	12,370
C. & N. W.	100	100	99⅞	99⅞	30
Dist. & C. F.	16¾	17¼	16½	16¾	1,040
L. & N.	45⅞	46⅜	44⅞	45	1,060
Manhattan	102	102	102	102	10
Mo. Pacific	25¼	26	25⅝	25⅝	380
Nat. Lead	25½	25½	25½	25½	10
N. Y. Central	97	97	97	97	10
P. & R.	4⅞	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	100
Pacific Mail	27	27⅛	26¼	26¼	60
South. Ry.	9	9	9	9	20
Tenn. C. & I.	28½	28½	27¼	27⅞	70
U. S. Cord.	5½	5½	5⅝	5⅝	130
U. S. L. pf.	64⅛	64¼	64	64	60
Wabash pf.	16⅝	16¾	16⅝	16¾	20
West. Union	85¼	85⅝	83⅞	84⅛	5,970
Total sales					37,720

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Phil. & Read. 1st pf. inc.	23½	23½	23½	23½	10,000
Phil. & Read. 2d pf. inc.	10½	10¾	10½	10¾	17,000
M., K. & T. 2d.	57½	57¾	57½	57¾	$19,000
Tex. P. 1st.	82	82	82	82	3,000
Union El. 1st.	100	100	100	100	1,000
Wabash 1st.	103¾	104	103¾	104	7,000
Total sales					$57,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Deadwood	.80	.80	.80	.80	100
Isabella	.55	.55	.55	.55	600
Lacrosse	.10	.10	.10	.10	1,000
Small Hopes	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	200
Total sales					1,900

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
May option	59⅝	59½	59¼	58¾	1,103,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	88	91½
American Bank Note	40	43
American Grocery 1st pf.	..	55
American Surety Company	210	217
American Typefounders'	3¾	4¾
American Typefounders' pf.	20	24
Atlantic Mut. Ins. scrip of 1895	107½	110½
†Atlantic Trust (new)	175	185
Bank of America	329	339
Barney & Smith Car	12	19
Barney & Smith pf. stock	70	75
‡Barney & Smith Car 6s	99	101
Beckton Construction pf.	..	90
†Boston & N. Y. Air Line	13	..
Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf.	104¼	106
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co.	127	137
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	190	200
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	107	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	109	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	108	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	102½	105½
Brooklyn City Railroad	166½	169½
Brooklyn Elevated	15	20
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	100	102½
Brooklyn Traction	7½	10
Brooklyn Traction pf.	51	56
‡Brooklyn Union Gas 1st 5s	104½	105¼
Brooklyn Union Gas stock	76	78
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	101½	103½
Buffalo Street Railway stock	67	70
*Celluloid Company stock	..	67
*Central & South American Tel.	119	123
Central Cross-Town	190	200
Cent. Park, North & East River	163	166
Central Railroad of Georgia deb.	17	22
Central Trust Company	1040	..
Chi. & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	½	1½
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock	½	1¾
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. bonds	50	55
Citizens' Gas (Brooklyn)	75	..
Commercial Cable Co. stock	135	..
Coney Island Jockey Club stock	35	..
Consum. Gas (Jersey City) stk.	77	84
Consum. Gas (Jersey City) bds.	100½	102½
Continental Trust	165	180
Cramp Shipyard stock	55	65
*Detroit, Hillside & S. W. R.	94	97
Dry Dock, E. B'way & B. R. R.	166	172
‡Dry Dock, E. B'way & Bat. 5 per cent. scrip	100	103
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	100	103
Eighth Avenue Railroad	345	355
Ensley Land Company	½	1½
†Eppens, Smith & Wiemans Co.	78	88
Equitable Gas Co. of New-York	200	207
†Erie & Pittsburg Railroad	123	129
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.	772	..
Fidelity & Casualty Co.	320	..
Fort Wayne & Jack. pf.	124	..
†42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	115	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	55	65
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	65	72
Fort Wayne Gas stock	73	75½
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	86½	89½
Fourth National Bank	171	176
Gallatin National Bank	305	315
Garfield National Bank	450	..
Gold & Stock Telegraph	105	..
Grand Rapids Gas stock	48	51
Grand Rapids Gas bonds	84½	87½
Grand River Valley R. R. stock	112	..
H. B. Claflin Co. 1st pf.	97	100¼
H. B. Claflin Co. 2d pf.	97	100½
H. B. Claflin Company	100	103
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	64	67
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mill. bonds	..	98½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	2½	5
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	13½	18¼
‡Hoboken Land & Imp. Co. 5s	103	105½
Hock. Val. Car Trust 6s, Series A	95	98
Holland Trust stock	..	80
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	103½
Indianapolis Gas stock	138	143
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. stock	66¼	68¼
*Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	72½	75
International Ocean Telegraph	107	..
Iron Steamboat	5½	7½
Iron Steamboat bonds	..	75
Journeay & Burnham	42	47
Journeay & Burnham pf.	98	100½
Keithsburg Bridge 6 p. c. bonds	94	98
*Knickerbocker Trust Company	180	188
Lafayette Gas Co. stock	82	85
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	86	88½
Lawyers' Surety Company	99	104
Leather Man'f'rs' Nat. Bank	178	188
Little Rock & Mem. R. R. 5s	31½	36
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas 6s	70	75
Long Island Traction, 2d as. pd.	17	17½
Lorillard Company pf.	108	112
†Madison Square Garden stock	..	15
†Madison Square Garden 2d	75	80
Mahoning Coal Railroad pf.	110	..
Manhattan Trust Company	130	140
Mechanics' National Bank	190	195
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1907	110	..
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1913	101	..
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1915	110	..
Mercantile Trust Company	385	..
‡Metropolitan Ferry 5s	107¾	109½
Metropolitan Trust Company	310	325
Michigan-Peninsular Car Co.	13	18
*Michigan-Peninsular Car Co. pf.	50	55
Mich.-Pen. Car 5 p. c. bonds	86½	90
Mohowk Gas Co. 4s (Schenect'y)	..	80
Mohawk Gas Co. consols (Schenectady)	..	60
Mutual Gas Co. of New-York	223	233
*National Citizens' Bank	130	135
*National Bank of Commerce	206	..
National Bank of the Republic	146	154
National Shoe & Leather Bank	90	95
†National Wall Paper Co. pf.	55	..
New-Jersey & New-York R. R.	2	4½
New-Orleans Pacific l. g. bonds	26	34
New-Orleans Pacific l. g. stubs	½	2½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. stock	30	32
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. pf.	65	72
*N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	98¼	99½
*N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. consols	84	85½
N. Y. & G. Lake R. R. 2d	3½	5½
N. Y., Lack. & Western stock	117	120½
*N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	118½	121½
N. Y. & Texas land scrip	60	..
New-York Air Brake Co.	..	4
N. Y. Biscuit Co. 6s	106	110
N. Y. Guaranty & Indemnity	390	410
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust	820	..
N. Y. Loan & Imp. Co. stock	38	..
N. Y. Security & Trust	290	..
Nicaragua Canal Construc. (new)	..	14
Ninth Avenue Railroad	155	..
†Northwestern Telegraph 7s	113	116
Northwestern Tel. Co. stock	108	..
‡Ohio Land & Ry. Purch. M. 6s	80	85
Oswego & Syracuse Railroad	202	207
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph	67	71
Pennsylvania Coal	322	335
‡P., McKeesp't & Y. R. R. stock	132	..
†Postal Telegraph & Cable	81½	85
Pratt & Whitney	..	14
†Pratt & Whitney pf.	75	80
Queens County Bank stock	170	..
Real Estate Trust Company	162	..
Retsof Mining Co. bonds	..	53
Safety Car Heating & L. Co.	65	..
‡Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	107	109½
Second Avenue Railroad stock	..	170
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	195	205
†South. & Atlantic Telegraph	90	..
Southern Cen. R. R. 5s (N. Y.)	28	..
Southern N. E. Telephone	98½	100½
Standard Gas	67	69
Standard Gas pf.	104¼	106½
‡Standard Gas 1st	109½	111½
Standard Oil Trust	196	198
*State Trust	..	194
†Steinway Railway 6s	112	114
‡St. Paul Gas bonds	85½	88½
Terre Haute & Ind. R. R. Co.	45	68
Texas & Pacific Coal Co. 1st	87	94
Texas & Pacific Coal Co. stock	40	45
Third Avenue Railroad	170	178
Third National Bank	103	106½
Title Guarantee & Trust	225	..
†Tol., St. L. & K. C. pf.	15	17½
Tradesmen's National Bank	90	96½
Trenton Potteries	4	6½
†Trenton Potteries pf.	34	40
Trow Directory pf.	33	38
*Union Ferry stock	65½	68
†Union Ferry 5s	104	106
‡Union Railway 5s	100½	103¼
Union Elevated 2d	35	39
‡Union Ry. Co. (Huckleberry)	96	102
Union Trust	730	..
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	81	83½
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	53	59
U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co.	205	220
United States Trust	1050	..
Wagner Car Co.	150	155
Washington Trust Co.	180	195
*Western Gas Company	62	64½
‡Western Gas Co. bonds	84	88
Western National Bank	112½	115
Winona & Southwestern 1st	15	18
Worcester Traction	14	17
Worcester Traction pf.	82	85
Worthington Pump	..	20
Worthington Pump pf.	70	76

*Ex dividend. †Nominal. ‡With interest.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

American Tobacco	1¼
Lake Shore	⅜
Michigan Central	⅜
New-Jersey Central	⅝
Oregon Imp.	¼
U. S. Rubber	⅞

DECLINED.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	¾
Consolidated Gas	1
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y.	5
Louisville & Nashville	1¼
Manhattan	1¼
N. Y., Chicago & St. Louis	½
St. Paul & Omaha	1¼
Western Union	1⅝

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold the following securities at auction to-day at 111 Broadway:

10 shares Laclede Gas Light Company of St. Louis preferred, $100 each, 78.

14 shares Broadway Insurance Company, $25 each, 118¼.

$1,500 Fidelity Loan and Trust Company of Sioux City, Iowa, 6 per cent. bonds, secured by first mortgage on real estate, due January, 1900, $675.

$3,000 Washington Water Power Company of Spokane, first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due 1909, 70.

$2,000 Spokane Cable Railway Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due 1908, 60.

$3,000 Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Spokane Falls, first consolidated mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds, due 1923, guaranteed by Washington Water Power Company, 70.

$1,000 Spokane Electric Railway Company first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds, due 1911, guaranteed by Washington Water Power Company, 80.

2 shares Washington Water Power Company of Spokane Falls, 11.

26 shares Phoenix National Bank, $20 each, 105.

$10,000 Sloss Iron and Steel Company general mortgage 4½ per cent. bonds, $1,000 each, 56.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Ohio River—			
Mileage	239	239	239
3d week Dec.	$19,075	$14,282	$12,533
From July 1	470,293	397,366	659,968
From Jan. 1	832,307	698,146	777,728
Toledo & Ohio Central—			
4th week Dec.	$43,567	$37,155	$37,374
Month	153,030	125,935	132,061
From July 1	1,049,889	1,094,064	959,611
From Jan. 1	1,830,788	1,795,858	1,950,992
D. & R. G. for November—			
Mileage	1,657	1,657	1,657
Gross earnings	$706,653	$652,113	$637,608
Op. expenses	382,775	367,039	349,638
Net earnings	323,878	285,074	287,970
Charges, taxes	198,874	201,140	204,746
Surplus	125,004	83,933	83,224
For 5 months ending Nov. 30—			
Gross earnings	3,459,565	3,115,579	2,848,045
Op. expenses	1,903,894	1,759,685	1,723,528
Net earnings	1,555,671	1,355,894	1,124,517
Charges, taxes	984,242	1,012,342	1,012,500
Surplus	571,429	343,552	112,017
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	6,568,866	6,168,149	7,156,480
Op. expenses	3,691,714	3,670,285	4,253,744
Net earnings	2,877,152	2,497,864	2,902,736
Det. & Mack. R. R., for November—			
Gross earnings	$26,469	$14,310	......
Exp. & taxes	18,794	9,534	......
Net earnings	7,675	4,776	......
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	149,294	86,632	......
Exp. & taxes	109,023	55,811	......
Net earnings	40,271	30,821	......
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	336,334	218,436	......
Op. expenses	206,848	125,089	......
Net earnings	129,486	93,347	......
L. & N. for November—			
Mileage	2,956	2,956	2,943
Gross earnings	$1,878,590	$1,795,020	$1,734,118
Op. expenses	1,156,653	1,038,978	980,726
Net earnings	721,937	756,042	753,392
From July 1 to Nov. 30—			
Gross earnings	8,962,226	8,470,475	8,061,018
Op. expenses	5,740,423	5,123,079	4,901,477
Net earnings	3,221,803	3,347,396	3,179,596
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	18,051,342	17,688,889	18,799,784
Op. expenses	11,937,956	11,105,735	12,110,514
Net earnings	6,113,386	6,583,154	6,689,270
Mex. Cent. for November—			
Mileage	1,860	1,847	1,825
Gross earnings	$806,640	$682,950	$690,473
Op. expenses	516,396	385,389	408,403
Net earnings	290,244	297,561	291,070
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	3,990,359	3,375,636	3,203,752
Op. expenses	2,422,756	2,113,136	2,018,882
Net earnings	1,567,603	1,262,500	1,184,870
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	8,594,271	7,669,578	7,262,854
Op. expenses	5,109,592	5,020,068	4,678,336
Net earnings	3,484,679	2,649,510	2,584,518
R. G. W. for November—			
Mileage	510	520	517
Gross earnings	$232,485	$186,500	$195,503
Op. expenses	121,518	126,071	115,431
Net earnings	110,966	60,429	80,072
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	1,164,086	985,606	984,732
Op. expenses	661,031	640,160	577,280
Net earnings	503,055	345,446	407,452
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	2,207,483	1,949,965	2,095,744
Op. expenses	1,347,411	1,333,408	1,321,331
Net earnings	860,072	616,557	774,413

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—It is declared that the John B. Stetson Company of Philadelphia, whose shares were placed in 1891 by John H. Davis & Co., has never passed a dividend upon either preferred or common stock, having paid 4 per cent. upon the latter through the years of greatest depression. The report of operations for the year ended Nov. 30, 1895, shows that the net profits were equal to 8 per cent. upon the preferred and over 6 per cent. upon common, that the regular half-yearly dividend of 4 per cent. upon preferred and an annual dividend of 4 per cent. upon the common have been declared and over $26,000 added to reserve account.

—It is announced that the Cleveland and Canton Railroad Company first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds having defaulted on the payment of the coupons due July 1 and Jan. 1 last, a committee consisting of Clarence H. Wildes, Henry S. Kerr, and Frederick Strauss has been formed, and agreement filed with the Central Trust Company, to which first mortgage bondholders may become parties.

—The New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company announces that it has changed its title to Guaranty Trust Company of New-York, the change being made in order that its title should indicate the character of its business. In addition to an increased dividend, it states that it has added $500,000 to its surplus, which now amounts to $2,000,000.

—The United Gas Improvement Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent., $1.00 per share, payable in cash Jan. 15 to stockholders of record Jan. 10, and an extra dividend of 15 per cent., $7.50 per share, payable in cash March 2 to stockholders of record Jan. 10.

—Coupons due January from the equitable interest certificates of the general mortgage bonds of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad will be paid on presentation at the Central Trust Company.

—The North River Savings Bank has declared interest to depositors of sums of from $5 to $3,000 for the six and three months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum, payable Jan. 20.

—The Bank for Savings will pay interest to depositors of sums of from $5 to $3,000 for the six months ending Dec. 31 at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, payable Jan. 20.

—The Berkbeck Investment Savings and Loan Company has declared the usual semi-annual dividend at the rate of 5, 6, 7, and 8 per cent. per annum, payable Jan. 15.

—Depositors of the Excelsior Savings will be credited with interest Jan. 1 at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward to $3,000.

—The Seventh National Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent., payable Jan. 2.

—The Mercantile National Bank has declared a dividend of 3 per cent., payable Jan. 2.

OF BENEFIT TO THE SOUTH.

New Enterprises Which Promise Much Good to That Section.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 2.—The Manufacturers' Record reports that the three companies which have been operating in the South to introduce cylindrical cotton compress systems have pooled their interests. Each of these companies was capitalized at $1,000,000 or more. Among the leading stockholders are John G. Searles of the Sugar Trust, William Johnston of Liverpool, owner of the Johnston Line of steamers; Senator Camden of West Virginia, C. K. Lord, Vice President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and other prominent capitalists.

Among other matters of interest reported for the South during the week, were the organization of a Chicago company of $100,000 capital to build car wheel works at Birmingham; a fifty-thousand-dollar enlargement of an electric plant at Columbus, Ga.; the purchase of 10,000 acres of coal land in Kentucky by Chicago people, and of 6,000 acres of coal land in the same State by other parties; a cottonseed oil company in New-Orleans; a coal company, a cold-storage company, and a lumber company in Texas; a two-hundred-thousand-dollar oil company in West Virginia; a two-million-dollar gold mining company organized to operate in Virginia, and a five-hundred-thousand-dollar electric power plant in Baltimore.

THE BOSTON MARKET.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 2.—The market for local stocks was lifeless and heavy. There was some show of activity during the morning. Bell Telephone was steady at 197½, and Erie Telephone at 60. New-England Telephone was unchanged at 88. Boston and Albany declined ¾ to 203, with Boston and Lowell steady at 203½. Boston and Maine was firm at 170, and New-Haven and Hartford at 179½. West End Street Railway was dull, but steady, at 67, with a few shares of the preferred at 90¼. Chicago Junction was steady at 93, and Bay State Gas, one of the few active stocks, rose ¼, to 11⅛.

The copper market was rather more active than the rest of the list. Montana gained 1¼ at the opening, to 70⅝, declined to 68, and closed at 68⅞. Franklin was up 1, to 1½, and Butte was up 1, to 13. Kearsarge showed some activity, advancing ¾, to 11½. Osceola was up ½, to 25. Tamarack also gained 2 to 129. Copper in London rose ⅛, to 41⅞, for spot, and 41⅞ for futures.

Money loaned at 7@8 per cent. New-York funds sold at par.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations received from F. R. Cordley & Co., as follows:

LAND STOCKS.	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Asked.
Boston	..	3¾	..	3¾
Boston W. P.	50	100	50	100
Brookline	..	4½	..	4½
East Boston	4	4½	4	4½
West End	1¾	2	1¾	1⅞
TELEPHONE STOCKS.				
American Bell	197½	..	..	197
Erie	60	..	59¾	60
Mexican	..	85	60	85
New-England	88	90	87	89
MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.				
Dominion Coal	10½	11	..	..
Dominion Coal pf.	..	85	83	85
Gen. Electric pf.	..	60	..	60
Illinois Steel	62	64	..	68
Philadelphia Coal	17¾	18½	17¾	18½
Reece Butt. Hole	22½	..	21⅝	22
West'h'se El. 1st pf.	..	..	58	54
Bay State Gas	11	11¼	10⅝	11
RAILROAD STOCKS.				
Boston & Albany	206	207	206½	206¾
Boston & Low.	203	204	203	204
Boston & Maine	..	170	..	171
Central Mass.	..	13	..	13
C. J. R. & S. Y.	..	93	92	93
C. J. R. & S. Y. pf.	99½	..	..	..
Conn. & Pass.	140	..	..	..
Fitchburg pf., ex. d.	91	..	91	..
Flint & P. M. pf.	30	35	..	..
Maine Central	..	..	134	138
N. Y., N. H. & H.	179½	180	178	179½
Nor. & Wor.	198	..	..	..
Old Colony	..	177	..	177
West End	67	..	66	..
West End pf.	90	..	..	..
MINING STOCKS.				
Allouez	30	100	30	100
Atlantic	15	16	14½	15
Boston & Mon.	68½	68¾	69	69¼
Butte & Mon.	12½	13	12¼	12¾
Cal. & Hecla	294	297	294	296
Franklin	11	12	10½	..
Kearsarge	10½	11	10½	11
Napa (quicksilver)	7	8	7	7¾
Osceola	24	25	23½	..
Quincy	120	123	118	120
Tamarack	118	120	118	120
Tamarack, Jr.	13	14	12	14
Wolverine	6	6½	6	6½
***BONDS.**				
C. J. R. & S.Y. c.t.5s	..	..	..	109
Mex. C. cn. 4s	66	67	..	66½
Mex. C. 1st inc.	17	18	..	18
Mex. C. 2d inc.	8½	9	8	..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s	117½	120	..	..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 6s	110½	111	..	..
B. U. Gas 1st 5s	..	80	..	..
B. U. Gas 2d 5s	..	52	..	..
UNLISTED.				
Ft. Wayne Elec.	1	2	1	2

*And accrued interest.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 2.—Dullness was the principal feature in the local market to-day. The failure on the part of the employes and management of the Union Traction Company yesterday to come to an amicable understanding caused weakness in the traction stocks. Union Traction opened at 11, declined to 10⅞, rallied to 11⅛, and closed at 11. Philadelphia opened at 65, declined to 64, and rallied to 64½, at which price it closed. Metropolitan opened at 101, gradually declined to and closed at 99¾. In the steam roads Lehigh Valley was most active. Opening at 37 it closed at 35¼. Pennsylvania opened at 52, and closed at 51¾ bid. There was little doing in the specialties. United Gas Improvement opened at 81, reacted to 80¼ and closed at 80⅝. Welsbach Commercial common opened at 39½ and closed at a gain of ½ per cent. The Storage Battery stocks were neglected.

Dick Brothers & Rea, 10 Wall Street, New-York, report closing prices as follows:

	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Asked.
Acetylene full paid	..	33	..	40
Balto. Traction	17	17¼	17	..
Cambria	44	45	43¼	44½
Choctaw	12½	13	12½	13
Con. Tract. stock	..	25	..	27½
Electric Stg.	..	28	28	29
Electric Stg. pf.	..	30	29¼	31
Electro-Pneumatic	⅛	½	¼	⅝
Hestonville	50	51	50	..
Hestonville pf	..	65	..	65
Hunt & B. T.	30	30½	30	31
Hunt. & B. T. pf.	..	53½	..	53½
Indianapolis	..	28½	29	30
Ins. Co. of N. A.	22¼	22⅝	22	22¼
Lehigh Navigation	44	45	44	44½
Lehigh Valley	35¼	35⅝	36	36⅛
Met. Traction	99⅝	100¼	100⅛	101¼
Northern Central	70	..	70	..
Northern Pacific	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝
Northern Pacific pf.	12	..	12	..
Pennsylvania	51⅝	..	52	52⅛
Penn. L. H. & Pow.	9¼	9⅝	9¼	10
Penn. L. H. & P. pf.	10⅛	10½	9½	10
Penn. Steel	..	36	..	36
Penn. Steel. pf.	..	70	..	70
Phila. Traction	64½	64⅝	65	65½
Phila & Erie	..	25	..	25
Reading	2 5-16	2⅜	2¼	2 9-16
Rochester Ry.	..	35	..	37
Union Trac. $5 paid	11	11⅛	11⅛	11¼
United Cos. of N. J.	237	..	237	..
United Gas Imp.	80⅝	81¼	81	82
W. N. Y. & P.	2½	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞
Welsbach	51½	..	54	..
Welsbach of Can.	2¼	2¾	2¼	2¾
Welsbach Com.	..	40	39	40
Welsbach Com pf.	70	..	73	..
BONDS.				
Indianapolis 5s	..	89	..	90
N. J. Con. 5s	78¾	79½	80	82
Newark P. 5s. ex. in.	103½	104	106	107
People's Trac. 5s.	91¾	92¼	92	92½
Union Trac. 4 per c.	67¼	67½	68	68½

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—The stock market continues dull. Cables were weak and apparently without support. North Chicago sold at 296 account, and small lot brought only 294; West Chicago sold down to 108½ account, and closed at a quarter of a point advance. Regular stock sold at 108. Lake Street was again the only one of the elevateds traded in, selling for 21½ account, and 21⅝ regular. Alley was 5⅛ bid, and was offered at 5¼. A small lot of Metropolitan stock was bid for at 13½. New-York Biscuit continues to lead the advance in the industrials. It sold at 72⅝ account, and 71½ regular. Strawboard sold for 43 account, and Canal and Dock brought 60 account. Street's Stable Car Company sold at 15 regular, the highest price for some time. Brewery stocks were firm, but not much in demand. Chicago Brewing Company sold at 15 and the preferred at 34. The bond market was dull, the only sales being $2,000 Lake Street incomes, at 39¾@40; $2,800 Lake Street debentures, at 77@77¼; $10,000 Gas 5s, at 90, and $900 Board of Trade 5s, at 102½.

The bank clearings were $24,507,206; New-York exchange sold at 100 premium. Call money loaned at 6 per cent., and time money at 6½@7 per cent.

Messrs J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing prices received from Messrs. A. O. Slaughter & Co., Chicago, as follows:

	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Asked.
Am. Strawboard	*43	..	*43½	..
C. & C. Can. & D.	..	60	*60	..
C. Brew. & Malt	*14⅝	..	*14⅞	..
C. Brew. & Malt pf.	*34	..	*34⅝	..
Chi. P. & P. Co.	24	..	*24	..
Chi. P. & P. Co. pf.	45	–	*45	..
Chi. S. Side R. T. (Alley L.)	5¼	–	*5	..
Chi. City Railway	*300	–	..	300
Chicago Telephone	165	175	165	175
Diamond M. of Ill.	*123	..	123	..
Lake St. Elev. Ry.	*21⅝	..	*21⅝	..
Metropolitan Elev.	13½	..	*14	..
Mil. & Chi. Brew.	*14	..	*14¼	..
Mil. & C. Brew. pf.	33½	..	*34½	..
New-York Biscuit	*71½	..	*70	..
Nor. Chi. St. R. R.	*294	–	*296	..
National Railway	*110	–	*110	..
Street's West Stable Car Line	*15	–	*14½	..
West Chi. St. R. R.	*108	–	*109⅝	..
Western Stone	*67	–	*68	..
BONDS.				
Cass. Av. & F. G. R. 5s	..	99	..	99
Chi. Dock Co. 5s	100	..	*100	..
Chi. P. & P. 6s	..	106	..	..
C. & So. S. R. T. R. R. 1st 5s	–	60	..	60
C. & So. S. R. T. R. R. ext. 5s	..	41	..	41
Chi. City Ry. 4½s	..	100¾	..	100¾
Chi. B. of T. 5s	*102½	..	102	102½
Chi. Gas L. & C. 5s	*90	..	*90¼	..
Consum. Gas L. 5s	..	..	*83	..
Lake St. Elev., deb. 5s	*77	..	*77	..
Met. Elev. 5s	..	70	..	..
Nor. Chi. City R. R. 1st 6s	105	..	*105	..
Nor. Chi. City R. R. 4½s	..	101¾	..	101
North Chi. St. R. R. 1st 5s	103½	104	103½	104
W. C. St. R. R. 1st 5s	*101½	..	*101½	–
W. C. St. R. R. deb. 6s	99	100¼	*99	–

*Sales.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 2.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Thursday.	Tuesday.
Alta	.10	.08
Belcher	.32	.29
Best & Belcher	.88	.85
Bodie Consolidated	.43	.47
Bulwer	.11	.11
Chollar	.71	.63
Consolidated Cal. & Va.	2.40	2.35
Crown Point	.25	.23
Gould & Curry	.46	.43
Hale & Norcross	1.10	1.05
Mexican	.65	.65
Ophir	1.40	1.40
Potosi	.62	.57
Savage	.35	.32
Sierra Nevada	.55	.52
Union Consolidated	.46	.45
Utah	.05	.04
Yellow Jacket	.35	.34

COLORADO SPRINGS, Jan. 2.—Gardiner & Co. report the closing quotations to-day as follows:

	Thursday.	Tuesday.
Gibson	.51	.51
Anaconda	.71	.73
Portland	1.95	1.90
Argentum	.51	.51
Isabella	.61	.60
Union	.39	.37½
Consolidated	.21	.23
Pharmacist	.15½	.15
Work	.26	[illegible]
Alamo	.10	.10
Mount Rosa	.18	.18
Blue Bell	.12	.12¼
Silver State	.02¾	.02¾

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—Statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 2d day of January, 1896.

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$83,378,392.24	
Gold bullion	29,820,315.43	
Total	$113,198,707.67	
Outstanding gold certificates	50,099,889.00	
Less gold certificates in Treasury	163,450.00	
Total	$49,936,439.00	
Balance		*$63,262,268.67
Standard silver dollars	$350,314,094.00	
Silver bullion	610,859.53	
Total	$350,924,953.53	
Outstanding silver certificates	345,702,504.00	
Less silver certificates in Treasury	9,625,856.00	
Total	$336,076,648.00	
Balance		14,848,305.53
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$13,769,608.00	
Silver bullion of 1890 (cost)	124,001,672.25	
Total	$137,771,280.25	
Less outstanding Treasury notes	137,771,280	
Balance		.25
United States notes	$115,825,143.00	
Outstanding currency certificates	34,450,000.00	
Less currency certificates in Treasury	2,845,000.00	
Total	$31,605,000.00	
Balance		84,220,143.00
Treasury notes of 1890	$22,044,511.00	
National bank notes	7,063,136.78	
Fractional silver coin	12,764,321.05	
Fractional currency	113.13	
Minor coin	1,048,615.62	
Deposits in National banks	14,271,280.23	
Bonds and interest paid	32,079.36	
Total	$57,224,057.17	
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	7,835,379.38	
Outstanding checks and drafts	2,834,026.06	
Disbursing officers' balances	25,259,795.04	
Post Office Department account	3,627,342.50	
Miscellaneous items	1,971,030.72	
Total	$41,527,573.70	
Balance		15,696,483.47
Available cash balance, including gold reserve		$178,027,200.92

RECEIPTS.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Customs	$815,609.92	$815,609.92	$83,156,883.74
Internal revenue	511,086.23	511,086.23	77,395,551.40
Miscellaneous	29,972.87	29,972.87	8,372,287.81
Total	$1,356,669.02	$1,356,669.02	$168,924,722.95

EXPENDITURES.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Civil and miscellaneous	$113,000.00	$113,000.00	$45,046,437.00
War	205,000.00	205,000.00	30,702,021.56
Navy	......	......	13,541,490.95
Indians	51,000.00	51,000.00	5,741,183.91
Pensions	700,000.00	700,000.00	71,958,127.59
Interest	10,000.00	10,000.00	17,052,500.00
Total	$1,079,000.00	$1,079,000.00	$184,041,760.98
Excess of receipts over expenditures	277,669.02	277,669.02	†15,117,038.03

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	......	......	$2,472,373.00
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	$25,520.00	$25,520.00	$5,198,848.00

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treas'y Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$345,968,353	$77,149,362	$423,117,715
This f'l year	73,085,724	2,424,422	75,510,146
This month	714,820	31,430	746,250
This day	714,820	31,430	746,250

*Net gold and bullion reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882. †Excess of expenditures over receipts.

Financial Continued on Page 13.

MR. KERSEY AND THE DOCK BOARD

Commissioners Accused of a Disposition to Hamper Commerce.

Between the Dock Board and the White Star Line, or rather so much of it as is represented by its New-York agent, H. M. Kersey, there has grown up a strained relationship. Mr. Kersey has accused the Dock Commissioners of a disposition to hamper commerce, and has written to the board letters on various topics connected with its administration of affairs wherein the White Star Line is concerned.

Mr. Kersey appeared before the board yesterday. He was there to ask that the board's requirement of two bondsmen to secure the annual rental of $40,000 which the White Star Company has agreed to pay the city for ten years, be waived. The request had previously been communicated by letter, and had not been considered. It appears that the matter had been referred to the Corporation Counsel, and that that official had told the board that the requirement could be waived if the board saw fit. The board found a precedent in the case of the Fall River Line, and declined to grant Mr. Kersey's request.

Mr. Kersey had in the meantime applied to the Corporation Counsel for an opinion on the subject, and was considerably nettled when he found that the board could comply with his request if it saw fit, and that it had refused to do so. President O'Brien, on his side, had some objections to urge against Mr. Kersey's act in applying to the Corporation Counsel on a matter that concerned the administration of the Dock Department, and undertook to reprove Mr. Kersey.

Then Mr. Kersey asked for authority to erect a shed on the adjoining bulkhead to Pier 38, where the White Star freighters dock. He was told that he might do so upon the payment of $4,000 extra rental a year, as the inclosing of the bulkhead would give the line an exclusive right to use it instead of what it now possesses, known in Dock Board phraseology as "unshedded rights."

Defeated there, Mr. Kersey made a third request, that he be allowed to erect a shed on the end of Pier 38. That was granted.

FUNERAL OF ALICE TWOMBLY

Many Dances and Entertainments Given Up on Account of Her Death.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Jan. 2.—The funeral of Miss Alice Twombly, the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly, and granddaughter of Mrs. William H. Vanderbilt, will be held on Saturday from the Twombly city home, at 684 Fifth Avenue, New-York. The young woman was suffering from pneumonia, and this suddenly caused her death on New Year's afternoon. She was sixteen years of age. Her father and mother were at her bedside when she expired.

In consequence of the death of Miss Twombly, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt were obliged to give up their children's dance, which was arranged for last night. The invitations for their musicale on Jan. 7 will be recalled, and for their dance on Jan. 27. The dance of Mrs. William D. Sloane, on Jan. 13, and Mrs. Twombly, on Jan. 23, will also be called off.

Crashed into a Hearse.

ALBANY, Jan. 2.—A runaway horse on Madison Avenue this afternoon dashed into a hearse which was in a funeral procession, conveying the remains of Mrs. Mary Valentine along South Pearl Street to the cemetery. There was a loud crash as the horses struck the hearse, the thills of the wagon and the horse's head smashing into the large side plate glass. The animal's throat was cut by the glass and it died in a few minutes. The hearse was demolished and the casket was broken, but after half an hour's delay the funeral proceeded.

Chief Examiner Fowler Qualifies.

ALBANY, Jan. 2.—Charles S. Fowler of Ithaca has taken the oath of office as Chief Examiner of the State Civil Service Commission.

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $2,900,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000. 9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Street.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sc'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000 SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
Capital $2,000,000. Surplus $1,000,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Financial.

To the Holders of

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY'S

General Mortgage Bonds, First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds, Deferred Income Bonds, Stock, } and of receipts of Central Trust Company of New-York therefor.

New-York, Philadelphia, and London,
December 19, 1895.

A plan has been issued for the reorganization of the Philadelphia and Reading System.

All holders of the above-described bonds, stock, and receipts are notified to deposit or present the same as required by said plan.

Holders of the First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds, Deferred Income Bonds, and Stock are further notified that the first installment, viz.:

$50.00 per $1,000 bond on First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds,

$2.50 per share on Stock,

$10.00 per $1,000 bond on Deferred Income Bonds, being one-quarter of the entire assessment on such bonds and stock deposited under the plan, is hereby called for and is payable at either of our offices on January 10, 1896, and all holders of such bonds and stock are notified to pay said installment on or before that date.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.
DREXEL & CO.,
Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 Old Broad Street, London.

Guaranty Trust Co.
of New York.

Formerly New York Guaranty and Indemnity Co.
Mutual Life Building,
65 CEDAR STREET, N. Y.

CAPITAL, - - - - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - - $2,000,000

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR CORPORATIONS, FIRMS AND INDIVIDUALS, AS GUARDIAN, EXECUTOR AND ADMINISTRATOR. TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATES.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS subject to check or on certificate.

WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, JR., Vice-President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Assist. Treas. and Sec.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel D. Babcock,
George F. Baker,
George S. Bowdoin,
Frederic Cromwell,
Walter R. Gillette,
Robert Goelet,
G. G. Haven,
Oliver Harriman,
R. Somers Hayes,
Charles R. Henderson,
Adrian Iselin, Jr.,
Augustus D. Juilliard,
James N. Jarvie,
Richard A. McCurdy,
Walter G. Oakman,
Alexander E. Orr,
Henry H. Rogers,
Henry W. Smith,
H. McK. Twombly,
Frederick W. Vanderbilt,
William C. Whitney.

TO THE HOLDERS OF STOCK OF THE ROCKY FORK COAL CO. OF MONTANA.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to the provisions of the agreements dated March 1st, 1890, and July 26th, 1893, that the undersigned, as Trustee thereunder, hereby invites and will receive sealed proposals up to noon of the 14th day of January, 1896, for the sale to him as such Trustee of the stock of the ROCKY FORK COAL CO. of MONTANA to such amount as he may be able so to purchase for the sum of $27,500, (twenty-seven thousand five hundred dollars.)

Proposals must specify the price at which holders will sell such stock, and the number of shares so offered.

Communications should be indorsed "Offers to sell stock of the Rocky Fork Coal Co. of Montana," and should be addressed to the undersigned, at his office, No. 45 Wall Street, New-York City.

The right to reject any or all bids is hereby reserved. W. G. WARD, as Trustee.
New-York, January 2d, 1896.

BUFFALO, BRADFORD & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY
First Mtge. 7 % Bonds, due January 1, 1896.

New-York, December 27, 1895.

The above-described bonds will be purchased on and after January 2, 1896, at par and accrued interest to January 1st, 1896, by the undersigned at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New-York.

C. H. COSTER,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
ANTHONY J. THOMAS, } Committee.

TO THE BOND AND STOCK HOLDERS OF THE
CINCINNATI, JACKSON & MACKINAW
RAILWAY COMPANY.

Referring to the advertisement under date of December 16, 1895, the First Mortgage Bonds and Stock will be received up to and including January 18, 1896.

Copies of the agreement and plan may be had at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New-York, 54 Wall Street, New-York.
New-York, December 31st, 1895.
F. P. OLCOTT, Reorganization Trustee.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary.

Macy & Pendleton
Removed to
45 Broadway, N.Y.
January 1, 1896

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS R. R. CO.

Holders of Coupons of June 1, 1893, of First Mortgage Bonds, due 1927, desiring to become parties to an arrangement looking toward an early collection of such coupons, are invited to communicate in person or by letter with the committee, representing a majority of such coupons, at the office of The Germania Life Insurance Company, No. 20 Nassau Street, New-York City.
CORNELIUS DOREMUS, R. D. WINTHROP, Committee.
SHIPMAN, LAROCQUE & CHOATE, Counsel.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Financial.

UNION PACIFIC
Reorganization.

The Committee announces that there have been lodged with it **considerable majorities** of all classes of First Mortgage Bonds in circulation, as follows:

UNION PACIFIC R. R. FIRST MORTGAGE 6 PER CENT. BONDS.
UNION PACIFIC, EASTERN DIVISION, FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
UNION PACIFIC, MIDDLE DIVISION, FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
KANSAS PACIFIC, DENVER EXTENSION, FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
UNCALLED OMAHA BRIDGE BONDS.
LARGE AMOUNTS of the **JUNIOR BONDS AND ALMOST ONE-HALF OF THE CAPITAL STOCK** have likewise been lodged with the Depositaries.

The Committee having thus been placed in a position to enforce **general foreclosures,** proposes to proceed promptly and energetically.

IT NOW GIVES NOTICE to holders of above-named **FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS** and other Bonds included in the Plan **not yet deposited,** as well as to the holders of Certificates for shares of Capital Stock, that **deposits will be received** at the **MERCANTILE TRUST CO. OF NEW-YORK** and the **OLD COLONY TRUST CO. OF BOSTON, without penalty, until and including Wednesday, January 15,** after which date **no deposits can be received,** except in the discretion of the Committee, and **upon payment of the penalty of 5 per cent. stipulated under the Plan.**

The assessment upon the stock will not be called until after the plan shall have been declared operative.

Overdue interest will be cashed and certificates for compound interest, payable when allowed by the court, will be issued, as heretofore, upon the depositing of First Mortgage Bonds.

Copies of the Plan and Circular may be had upon application to the Depositaries.

Application is being made to the New-York and Boston Stock Exchanges for the listing of the Trust Companies' Certificates of Deposit.

LOUIS FITZGERALD,
JACOB H. SCHIFF,
T. JEFFERSON COOLIDGE, JR.,
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW,
MARVIN HUGHITT,
OLIVER AMES,
Committee.

WINSLOW S. PIERCE, Counsel.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary, 120 B'way, N.Y.
New-York, January 2, 1896.

CLEVELAND & CANTON R. R. CO.
First Mortgage 5 % Bonds.

The above named railroad company has defaulted on the payment of the coupons due July 1, 1895, and Jan. 1, 1896, of its First Mortgage Bonds. The remedies, according to the terms of the mortgage, therefore become operative by said default. At the request of holders of First Mortgage Bonds, this Committee has been formed and an agreement filed with the Central Trust Co., 54 Wall St., New-York, to which First Mortgage Bondholders may become parties by depositing their bonds, for which negotiable Trust Certificates will be issued. It is the intention of this Committee to take such steps as may be deemed advisable for the protection of First Mortgage Bondholders.

New-York, Jan. 2, 1896.
CLARENCE H. WILDES,
36 Wall St.
HENRY S. KERR,
Redmond, Kerr & Co., 41 Wall St.
FREDERICK STRAUSS,
J. & W. Seligman & Co., 21 Broad St.
BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE, Counsel.

Dividends.

COUPONS PAYABLE JAN. 1st, 1896,
AT THE OFFICE OF THE
NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST COMPANY,
46 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.
Oregon Railway & Nav. Co. 1st Mtge.
Utica, Clinton & Binghamton R. R. Co.
Globe Street Railway Co. Deb. Bonds.
Terminal Warehouse Company.
Spring Valley Coal Company.
Utica Belt Line Street R. R. 2d Mtge.
City of Dallas, Texas.
Portsmouth St. Ry. & Light Co.
Peace River Phosphate Co.
Florida Publishing Company.
Flathead Co., Montana, Fund'g Bonds.

THE BIRKBECK INVESTMENT SAVINGS AND LOAN COMPANY OF AMERICA.
1 COOPER UNION,
NEW-YORK, N. Y., DEC. 30, 1895.

The Board of Trustees of the above company have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend at the rate of 5, 6, 7, and 8 per cent. per annum upon the shares respectively entitled thereto, payable Jan. 15, 1896. Dividend checks will be mailed upon that date to holders of income and prepaid shares.
JOHN B. WOODWARD, Treasurer.

THE JOHN B. STETSON COMPANY.
Philadelphia, Penn., Dec. 26th, 1895.

The Board of Directors of the John B. Stetson Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. upon the preferred stock for the half year ending November 30, 1895, and an annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. upon the common stock, both payable January 15th, 1896. Transfer books close January 10th, 1896, and open January 16th, 1896. Dividend checks will be mailed to stockholders.
T. C. SEARCH, Treasurer.

Office of WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
63 Broadway,
New-York, Dec. 20, 1895.

THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. has been declared by the Directors of this company, payable Jan. 15th, 1896, at our office, as above.

The transfer books will close Dec. 31st, 1895, and reopen Jan. 16th, 1896.
H. B. PARSONS, Assistant Secretary.

Office of
THE DENVER & RIO GRANDE R. R. CO.
New-York, Dec. 12, 1895.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Preferred Capital Stock of the company out of the net earnings, payable Jan. 15, proximo.

The transfer books of the preferred stock will close at noon, Jan. 4, 1896, and reopen on the morning of Jan. 16. GEORGE COPPELL,
Chairman of the Board.

New-York, Dec. 10, 1895.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE books of the Voting Trustees for Southern Railway Company Preferred and Common Stocks will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New-York, on Friday, Dec. 20, 1895, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Friday, Jan. 10, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
Grand Central Depot, N. Y., Dec. 19, 1895.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a DIVIDEND of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, payable at this office on the 1st day of February next. The Transfer Books will be closed on Tuesday, December 31st, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Monday, February 3d next.
ALLYN COX, Treasurer.

THE BOWERY BANK OF NEW-YORK,
New-York, Dec. 20th, 1895.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six Per Cent., free of tax, out of the earnings of the current six months, payable on and after Jan. 2d, 1896.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date. F. C. MAYHEW,
Cashier.

New-York, Dec. 14, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that the transfer books for Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company common stock will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall St., New-York, on Thursday, Dec. 26, 1895, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Friday, Jan. 10, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M. C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

FLORIDA CENTRAL & PENINSULAR RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 32 Liberty St., New-York,
New-York, Dec. 30, 1895.

The coupons due Jan. 1, 1896, on the bonds of this company will be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1896, at the office of the New-York Guaranty & Indemnity Company.
H. RIEMAN DUVAL, President.

SIXTY-FIRST CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
IRVING NATIONAL BANK
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1895.

The Board of Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of 4 Per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1896, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.
G. E. SOUPER, Cashier.

SAN FRANCISCO & NORTH PACIFIC R'Y CO.
Coupon No. 14 of the above railway, maturing Jan. 1, 1896, will be paid on and after Jan. 2 at the office of LADENBURG, THALMANN & CO., 46 Wall Street, New-York.

Dividends.

THE NATIONAL BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK.
New-York, December 21st, 1895.
The Directors of this bank have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., payable on and after January 2d, 1896.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date. WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

Savings Banks.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
644 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, December 20, 1895.

89th Semi-Annual Dividend.

The Trustees of this institution have declared interest at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on sums of $500 or under, and at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the excess of $500 and not exceeding $3,000 remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending on the 31st inst. Payable on and after the third Monday in January next.
JOSEPH BIRD, President.
FRANK G. STILES, Secretary.

EMIGRANT
INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK
51 Chambers St., New-York.

New-York, Dec. 28, 1895.

DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this Bank have ordered that interest be paid to Depositors entitled thereto for the six and three months ending Dec. 31, 1895, at the rate of Four Per Cent. per annum on all deposits up to the limit of Three Thousand Dollars, ($3,000.)

Interest will be credited under date of Jan'y 1st, 1896, and will be payable on and after Monday, Jan'y 20th.
JAMES McMAHON, President.
DAVID LEDWITH, Comptroller.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
341 and 343 BOWERY.

The trustees have declared a dividend for the six months ending Dec. 31st, 1895, on all deposits entitled thereto under the by-laws, at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on sums of $500 and under, and on the excess of $500, not exceeding $3,000 in all, at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum, payable on and after Jan. 20th, 1896.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 10th will be entitled to interest from Jan. 1st, 1896.
ANDREW MILLS, President
CHARLES MIEHLING, Secretary.
WILLIAM F. PATTERSON, Asst. Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
266 West 34th Street,
(Near Eighth Avenue.)

60TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Trustees of this Bank direct that interest be paid to depositors for the six months and three months ending December 31st, at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF Per Cent. per annum, on sums from $5 to $3,000, payable on and after Monday, January 20th; interest not called for will be credited to each account as a deposit and entitled to interest.

Deposits made on or before January 10th, 1896, will draw interest from January 1st, 1896.
SAMUEL D. STYLES, President.
ALEXANDER C. MILNE, Treasurer.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS
OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS.
No. 20 Union Square.

A dividend has been declared to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws for the six months and three months ending December 31, 1895, at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum, on all sums from $5 to $3,000, payable on and after Monday, January 20, 1896.

Deposits are received from all persons and not exclusively from merchants' clerks, and if made on or before January 10 will draw interest from January 1.

Bank open (holidays excepted) from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M. Saturdays, 10 A. M. to 12 M. ANDREW WARNER, President.
C. C. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

THE NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK,
8TH AV., COR. 14TH ST.

The Trustees have ordered that the interest to be credited to depositors Jan. 1, 1896, shall be at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM, from $5 to $3,000.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
FREDERICK HUGHSON, President.
RUFUS H. WOOD, Treasurer.
WILLIAM FELSINGER, Secretary.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS,
280 Fourth Av., New-York, Jan. 1, 1896.

The Board of Trustees have declared the usual interest under the provisions of the by-laws for the six months ending the 31st December, as follows:

At the rate of FOUR (4) PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, not exceeding $3,000, payable on and after the third Monday, being the 20th day of this month.

The interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst., where it stands exactly as a deposit.

It will be entered on the passbooks at any time when required on and after the 20th inst.
MERRITT TRIMBLE, President.
ROBERT S. HOLT, Secretary.

Union Dime Savings Institution,
BROADWAY, 32D ST. AND SIXTH AVENUE.
GREELEY SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

Interest as usual: FOUR per cent. on the first $1,000. THREE per cent. on the excess up to $3,000. Written up January 16th or any time later.

Money deposited on or before January 10th draws interest from the 1st.
CHARLES E. SPRAGUE, President.
GEORGE N. BIRDSALL, Treasurer.
FRANCIS M. LEAKE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK CITY.

The Trustees of this institution have declared interest on all sums remaining on deposit during the three and six months ending December 31, 1895, at the rate of Four Per Cent. per annum on amounts from $1 to $3,000, payable on and after Monday, January 20, 1896. Deposits made on or before January 10th will draw interest from January 1st. W. H. B. TOTTEN, President.
G. BYRON LATIMER, Secretary.

Copartnership Notices.

33 WALL STREET,
New-York, December 31st, 1895.

The copartnership heretofore existing between HAMILTON F. KEAN and R. B. VAN CORTLANDT, under the firm name of KEAN & VAN CORTLANDT, expires this day by limitation.

All outstanding contracts will be assumed by the firm of KEAN, VAN CORTLANDT & CO., to whose announcement below we request your attention.
HAMILTON F. KEAN,
R. B. VAN CORTLANDT.

New-York, January 1st, 1896.

We beg to announce that we have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of KEAN, VAN CORTLANDT & CO., for the transaction of a general banking business, with offices at 33 Wall Street.
HAMILTON F. KEAN,
R. B. VAN CORTLANDT,
G. L. BOISSEVAIN.

New-York, Jan. 2, 1896.

We beg to announce that Mr. ALEXANDER J. WORMSER has this day retired from our firm.
I. & S. WORMSER.

New-York, Dec. 31, 1895.

MR. WILLIAM KOCH retires from our firm this day. F. S. SMITHERS & CO.

Meetings and Elections.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railway Company, for the election of thirteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the company, No. 118 East Forty-second Street, New-York City, on THURSDAY, Jan. 16, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M. Transfer books of this company will be closed from Dec. 17, 1895, until the morning of Jan. 17, 1896.
CHARLES F. NAETHING, Secretary.

THE BOWERY BANK OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, Dec. 24, 1895.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the Banking room on TUESDAY, Jan'y 14, 1896, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. F. C. MAYHEW, Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK.
New York, Dec. 30, 1895.

An election for Directors of this Bank, and also for Inspectors of the next ensuing election will be held at the Banking House on Tuesday, Jan. 14, 1896, between the hours of one (1) and two (2) P. M. JAMES W. CLAWSON, Cashier.

PACIFIC BANK.
New-York, Dec. 28, 1895.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, 470 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK,
New-York, Dec. 27, 1895.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, 287 Greenwich Street, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., TUESDAY, January 14, 1896.
G. E. SOUPER, Cashier.

Meetings and Elections.

ELECTION NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Henry Elias Brewing Company for the election of five Directors for the year 1896 and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting will be held at the office of the company at 403 East 54th St., in the City of New-York, on the 20th day of January, 1896, at 4 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed on the 4th day of January, 1896, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will remain closed until the 21st day of January, 1896.
JOSEPH F. LIPPE, Secretary.

THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, Dec. 31, 1895.

The annual election for Directors of this bank and Inspectors of the next election will be held at the banking house, No. 402 Hudson St., on MONDAY, Jan. 13, 1896. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. The transfer books will be closed until after the election.
WILLIAM A. HAWES, Cashier.

THE FRANKLIN NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, Dec. 23, 1895.

The annual election for Directors of this bank and for two Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking house, No. 187 Greenwich St., on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896. Polls will be open between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
NATHAN D. DABOLL, Cashier.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 William St., New-York, Dec. 31, 1895.

The annual meeting for the election of Trustees of this company and Inspectors of the next election will be held at this office on MONDAY, Jan. 13, 1896.

Polls open from 11 A. M. to 12 M.
J. S. SUYDAM, Secretary.

NINETEENTH WARD BANK.
New-York, Dec. 10, 1895.

The annual meeting of stockholders of this bank for the election of President, Vice President, and ten Directors and three Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking house WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8, 1896, from 9:30 to 10:30 A. M.
L. H. HOLLOWAY, Asst. Cashier.

LINCOLN NATIONAL BANK,
32-42 East Forty-second Street,
New-York, December 27, 1895.

The annual meeting of shareholders of this Bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house on TUESDAY, January 14th, 1896, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
W. T. CORNELL, Cashier.

THE IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, December 20th, 1895.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at its banking rooms, corner of Broadway and Murray Street, TUESDAY, Jan. 14th, 1896. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier.

THE MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, Dec. 12, 1895.

The Shareholders' meeting for an election of Ten Directors, to serve the ensuing year, will be held on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896, at the Banking House, No. 33 Wall St., between the hours of 12 o'clock noon and 1 P. M.
G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK.
New-York, Dec. 12, 1895.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, No. 124 Bowery, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK,
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION.
New-York, Dec. 12, 1895.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, No. 48 Wall St., on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896.

The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.
CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK,
29 Wall Street,
New-York, Dec. 19th, 1895.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking rooms on TUESDAY, January 14th, 1896, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
ISAAC H. WALKER, Cashier.

THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
Dec. 12, 1895.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, 42 Wall Street, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M. C. V. BANTA, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
New-York, Dec. 12, 1895.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Jan. 4 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

SATURDAY.—At 12 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Normandie, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Normandie";) at 5:30 AM for Europe, per steamship Lucania, via Queenstown; at 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Obdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Obdam";) at 8 AM for Genoa direct, per steamship Fulda, (letters must be directed "per Fulda";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Thingvalla, via Christiania, (letters must be directed "per Thingvalla.")

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

FRIDAY.—At 11 AM for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship Inchbarra, (letters must be directed "per Inchbarra";) at 1 PM for North Brazil, via Para, Maranham, and Ceara, per steamship Cearense, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Cearense";) at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Niagara.

SATURDAY.—At 8:30 AM for Brazil direct, via Pernambuco, Victoria, and Santos, per steamship Hogarth, (letters for North Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Hogarth";) at 10 AM for Inagua, Port de Paix, Petit Goave, and Aux Cayes, per steamship Schleswig; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Carthagena, and Costa Rica, per steamship Ailsa, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Ailsa";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship City of Washington, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per City of Washington";) at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela, Curacao, and Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Caracas, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Caracas";) at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago, per steamship Barden Tower; at 12:30 PM for Brazil direct, via Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, per steamship Asiatic Prince, (letters for North Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Asiatic Prince";) at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Turk's Island, Cape Haiti, and San Domingo, per steamship Saginaw; at 4 PM for Jamaica, per steamship Regulus, (letters for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala must be directed "per Regulus.")

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Peru, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 3 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. *4 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Jan. 4 and up to Jan. 9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 15 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 25 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.
CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Dec. 27, 1895.

The Farmer

Finds THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES almost indispensable. Its unequaled Agricultural Department is edited by Henry Stewart, the eminent authority on all agricultural matters, and author of

The Shepherd's Manual,
Irrigation for the Farm,
Garden and Orchard,
The Dairyman's Manual,
The Culture of Farm Crops.

The farmer who reads THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES has the benefit of Mr. Stewart's pen, advice, and experience free.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cabin, $60 and upward, according to location. II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.

Saale, Tu., Jan. 7, 10 AM	Spree, Tu., Feb. 11, 10 AM
Ems, Tu., Jan. 14, 10 AM	Aller, Tu., Feb. 18, 10 AM
Aller, Tu., Jan. 21, 10 AM	Havel, Tu., Feb. 25, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., Feb. 4, 10 AM	Lahn, Tu., Mch. 3, 10 AM

Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.

Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.	†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.

Express Steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.

†Fulda, Jan. 4, 10 AM	†Kai'r W. II., Ja. 22, 10 AM
**Norm'nia, Jan. 8, 11 AM	F. B'm'rck, Jan. 28, 11 AM
†Werra, Jan. 15, 10 AM	†Fulda, Feb. 12, 10 AM

**NORMANNIA, Jan. 8, goes through to Alexandria.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton.

Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.	North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts. 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Twin-screw Express Line from New-York to Plymouth (London), Cherbourg, Paris, & Hamburg.

Columbia, Mch. 5, 7 A. M.	F. Bism'ck, Apr. 9, 11 AM
Normannia, Mch. 26, 11 AM	A. Victoria, Apr. 23, 7 AM

I. Cabin, $60 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 and $50.

Passengers conveyed from PLYMOUTH to LONDON (4½ hours) and from CHERBOURG to PARIS (6½ hours) by special train FREE OF CHARGE.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

Winter CRUISES TO THE ORIENT
Mediterranean and the

The Hamburg-American Line's **twin-screw Express S. S. FUERST BISMARCK** will leave New-York Jan. 28, 1896, for Madeira, Gibralter, Algiers, Genoa, Nice, Tunis, Alexandria, (for Cairo and the Pyramids,) Jaffa, (for Jerusalem,) Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, Malta, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, New-York. Duration about 10 weeks.

Also Winter cruise to the WEST INDIES and the Spanish Main. The Hamburg-American Line's **twin-screw express S.S COLUMBIA** will leave New-York Jan. 25, 1896, for Port au Prince, (Haiti,) Mayaguez, (Puerto Rico,) St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, Trinidad, La Guayra, (for Caracas, Venezuela,) and Puerto Cabello, Kingston, (Jamaica,) Havana, (Key West, Old Point Comfort,) New-York. Duration about 4½ weeks. This is the first time a transatlantic liner (about 4 times as large as an ordinary W. I. liner) with all its comforts is offered on this route. For further particulars apply to the Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
TWIN-SCREW U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Sailing every Wednesday at 11 A. M.

ST. PAUL .... Jan. 8	ST. PAUL .... Jan. 29
PARIS .... Jan. 15	PARIS .... Feb. 5
NEW-YORK .... Jan. 22	NEW-YORK .... Feb. 12

RED STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK TO ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday at noon.

WESTERNL'D .Jan. 15	NOORDLAND ..Jan. 29
Kensington, Jan. 22, 2 PM	FRIESLAND ....Feb. 5

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Pier 14 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green, N.Y.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Lucania, Jan. 4, 8:30 AM	Aurania, Jan. 18, 9 A.M.
Etruria, Jan. 11, noon	Servia, Jan. 25, noon.

From Pier 40 North River, foot Clarkson St.

Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P. M.
ALGONQUIN ....Friday, Jan. 3
SEMINOLE ....Monday, Jan. 6
COMANCHE (new) ....Wednesday, Jan. 8
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents,
5 Bowling Green, New-York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jacksonville.
Great So. Freight & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N. Y.

MALLORY STEAMSHIP LINES.
A DELIGHTFUL TRIP BY SEA TO THE PORTS OF TEXAS—GEORGIA—FLORIDA.
ONE-WAY EXCURSION OR TOURISTS' TICKETS to all points in Texas, Colorado, Utah, Arizona, California, Mexico, Georgia, Florida.
SPECIAL TICKETS, ATLANTA FAIR.
Write for our 64-page Tourist Handbook, (mailed free.) C. H. MALLORY & CO., Pier 20 E. R., N.Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY LINE.

For NORFOLK, NEWPORT NEWS, PETERSBURG, PORTSMOUTH, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA BEACH, and WASHINGTON, D. C. Daily except Sunday. RICHMOND, (via all-water route,) Monday, (freight only,) Wednesday, and Saturday. Sailings from Pier 26 N. R., 3 P. M. Sat., 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

WINTER TOURS
TO THE
WEST INDIES

By the commodious passenger steamers of the
ATLAS LINE,
Weekly from Pier 55 N. R., carrying U. S. Mail.

S. S. Alene
SAILS SATURDAY, JAN. 11,
For Jamaica Direct.
THE MOST PICTURESQUE AND HEALTH-GIVING WINTER RESORT IN THE WORLD.
SPECIAL TOURS
to the West Indies and Spanish Main, costing ABOUT $5 A DAY.

Fully described in our illustrated pamphlet, mailed free. Address
PIM, FORWOOD & KELLOCK,
General Agents, 24 State St., New-York.

Cook's Winter Tours.
Fifty Fourth Year.

A select party will leave **New York** on Jan. 22 by **S. S. "Kaiser Wilhelm II.,"** to visit, under personal escort.

EGYPT, THE NILE, AND HOLY LAND, the Levant, the Riviera, Paris, London, etc.

First Class Personally Conducted Parties leave **New York** for

FLORIDA

Jan. 15, 28, Feb. 5, 18, March 3. Moderate rates.

Annual Spring Tours to

HAWAII AND JAPAN AND CHINA

sail from **San Francisco** Feb. 6 and 25.

All arrangements strictly First Class. Descriptive Programmes free on application to
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1225 Broadway, New York.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE, FRANCE.
LA NORMANDIE, Deloncle..Sat., Jan. 4, 3 A. M.
LA GASCOGNE, Baudelon..Sat., Jan. 11, 6 A. M.
Parlor-seat and buffet smoking car attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa,) seats, $1.00 extra.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

Grand Winter Excursion
TO THE MEDITERRANEAN AND ORIENT.
BY THE TWIN SCREW EXPRESS FRENCH MAIL STEAMER
LA TOURAINE.

From New-York Feb. 4, 1896, to Azores, (Fayal,) Lisbon, Gibraltar, Algiers, Bizerta, (Tunis by rail,) Malta, the Piraeus, (Athens,) Alexandria, (Cairo by rail,) Port Said, Jaffa, (Jerusalem,) Beyrouth, (Damascus,) Smyrna, Constantinople, through the Straits of Messina, Palermo, Naples, (Rome by rail,) Villefranche, Marseilles, Palma, (Balearic Islands,) Malaga, (Tangiers.)

Duration of round trip, about two months.

Price of passage, round trip, $520, $620, $720, and upward, according to accommodations. For further particulars apply to
A. FORGET, Gen. Agt., 3 Bowling Gr., N.Y. City.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Britannic, Jan. 8, 10 AM	Britannic, Feb. 5, 10 AM
Majestic, Jan. 15, 10 AM	Majestic, Feb. 12, 10 AM
Germanic, Jan. 22, 10 AM	Germanic, Feb. 19, 10 AM
Teutonic, Jan. 29, 10 AM	Teutonic, Feb. 26, 10 AM

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
AFRIDI ....Jan. 9, 3 P. M.
PERU ....Jan. 18, 3 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu ....Jan. 28, 3 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO ....Feb. 6, 3 P. M.
GAELIC ....Feb. 15, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 343 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamships sailing from Vancouver
TO **JAPAN** AND **CHINA:**
EMPRESS OF INDIA...Jan. 6; March 30; June 1
EMPRESS OF JAPAN...Feb. 3; April 20; June 22
EMPRESS OF CHINA...March 2; May 11; July 13
TO **HONOLULU, FIJI,** AND **AUSTRALIA**
WARRIMOO, Jan. 16. MIOWERA, Feb. 16.
Second Cabin accommodations very low rates.
For tickets and freight rates apply 353 Broadway. For freight rates only, 69 Wall St., N. Y.

COLUMBIAN LINE (PANAMA R. R. CO.)
THE SEA ROUTE TO SAN FRANCISCO.
Connecting at the Isthmus for all West Coast Ports of Mexico, Central and South America.
FINANCE, Jan. 10. ALLIANCA, Jan. 30.
For rates of freight and passage apply to the General Agents,
STAMFORD PARRY, HERRON & CO.,
Pier 57, foot West 27th St., or 36 Broadway.

SAVANNAH LINE, OCEAN S. S. CO.
Tri-Weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight and passage apply to
J. D. Hashagen, E. A. W. R. Heatt, Gen. Agt. S.F.&W.R'y, 261 B'way. Cent. R.R., 317 B'way. E. L. Walker, Agt. [illegible] G. A. O.S.S.Co., N.Pier 35 N.R. [illegible]

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Railroads.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."
NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.

From Grand Central Station, 42d St.

8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday, Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45 P.M., Niagara Falls 5:55 P.M.

9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago.

10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day Express. For all important New-York State points.

1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. For Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

1:00 P. M.—Daily. Chicago Special. For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago.

3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy, Saratoga.

4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit 8:20 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M.

6:00 P. M.—Daily, for Albany, Troy, Utica, Adirondack Mountains, Montreal, Syracuse, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.

6:25 P. M.—Daily, for Troy, Saratoga, Burlington, Plattsburg, St. Albans, Montreal.

7:30 P. M.—Daily, for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, St. Louis, Chicago.

9:00 P. M.—Daily. Carries sleeping-car passengers only, for points on Fall Brook Ry. via Lyons and for Rochester.

9:15 P. M.—Daily, for Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturday, for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.

12:10 NIGHT.—Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on New-York Central every night except Sunday night.

9:06 A. M. and 3:35 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.

9:15 A. M.—Sunday only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via Harlem Division.

"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS TO YONKERS.

"All night" trains run between 155th Street and points on Putnam Division as far as Yonkers, in connection with the Elevated Roads. The only line running all night trains out of New-York.

Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated by Pintsch light.

Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 261, 413, Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 53 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Co.
JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST-SHORE R.R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows and 15 m. earlier from foot of Franklin St.:

3:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Buffalo.

7:30 A. M. Daily local to Albany for Catskill Mountains and Saratoga. Parlor Car to Albany Sundays only.

9:15 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.

11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New-Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Saratoga, Caldwell, Lake George. Parlor Car.

4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany.

6:00 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

6:30 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Newburg, Albany, Saratoga, and Montreal. Parlor Car to Kingston.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

For tickets, time table, parlor and sleeping car accommodations, apply city offices, Brooklyn and New-York, and at Stations. Time tables at principal hotels. For other information address
C. E. LAMBERT, Gen. Passenger Agent,
5 Vanderbilt Av., New-York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN RR.

Stations in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.
VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.

Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

7:20 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

9:00 A. M.—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars. Connects at Buffalo with train for Chicago and points West.

1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

7:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO, Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connects at Buffalo with train for Chicago and points West.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 942 Broadway, 53 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.

Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.

Stations Foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets.

7:00 A. M. daily, except Sunday for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations.

8:15 A. M. daily for GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE, and the West, and principal local points; Dining Car to Suspension Bridge, Pullman vestibule sleeper to Chicago.

11:10 A. M. daily (leaves 10:30 A. M. Sunday) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points; connections for Reading and Harrisburg.

1:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for ELMIRA and all intermediate stations; connection for Pottsville and Reading; chair car to Wilkesbarre.

3:30 P. M. Sunday only for WILKESBARRE, L. & B. JUNCTION, and all intermediate stations.

4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for L. & B. JUNCTION and principal intermediate stations; Pullman buffet parlor car to Wilkesbarre; connections for Pottsville.

4:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for BOUND BROOK and intermediate stations.

5:15 P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate stations.

6:00 P. M. daily, for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper, vestibuled train, N. Y. to Chicago. Sleeper to Buffalo and Toronto. Connections for Reading and Harrisburg.

6:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and intermediate stations.

9:00 P. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleepers to Chicago and Buffalo. Chair car to Wilkesbarre.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 235, 261, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., and 156 East 125th St., New-York; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.

Through trains leave New-York, foot of Chambers St., as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:

9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled express daily for Waverly, Binghamton, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford, Jamestown, Meadville, and the West. Parlor Car to Buffalo.

2:30 P. M.—Vestibuled limited, daily. Solid train for Chicago, via Chautauqua Lake. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5:35 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

7:30 P. M.—Buffalo Vestibule Express. Daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:30 A. M., making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West.

8:45 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls. Daily. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

Tickets, Local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 156 East 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New-York; 96 Broadway and 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Erie Transfer Company calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—GEORGE SILVA, GEORGE BLUMENGELD, HENRI BLUMENGELD, and EDMUND P. ARON, plaintiffs, against HENRY W. CROUSE, defendant.—Summons.—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated January 2d, 1896.
CHAS. STEWART DAVISON,
Plaintiffs' Attorney,
Post Office address and office, No. 56 Wall Street, New-York City.

To Henry W. Crouse: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry R. Beekman, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 31st day of December, 1895, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York at the County Court House in the City of New-York.
CHAS. STEWART DAVISON,
Plaintiffs' Attorney,
ja3-law6wF 56 Wall Street, New-York City.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Station foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.
In effect Nov. 17, 1895.

9:00 A. M. FAST LINE.—Parlor car to Pittsburg.

10:00 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Arrives Chicago 9 A. M., Cleveland 5:25 A. M., Cincinnati 6:40 A. M., Indianapolis 8:00 A. M., Louisville 11:50 A. M., St. Louis 3:00 P. M., and Toledo 9 A. M.

2:00 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to St. Louis, Louisville, and Chicago. Arrive Cincinnati 10:45 A. M., St. Louis 7 P. M., Chicago 5:15 P. M.

6:00 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Chicago and Cleveland. Arrives Cleveland 11:25 A. M., Chicago 9 P. M. next day.

7:45 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Cincinnati and St. Louis. Arrives Cincinnati 6 P. M., Indianapolis 10:15 P. M., St. Louis 7 A. M. second morning.

8:00 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping Car to Pittsburg. Connects for Chicago daily, and Cleveland except Saturday.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

8, 8:30, 9:30, 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 1, 2:10, (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday 8:30, 9:30, 11 A. M., (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY. 4:30 P. M. daily. Sleepers to New-Orleans, Tampa, Memphis, Asheville, and Hot Springs, 12:15 night daily. Sleepers to New-Orleans and Jacksonville.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE. 9:30 A. M. daily. Sleepers to Port Tampa, Atlanta, and Jacksonville, 9:00 P. M. daily, Sleepers to Jacksonville and Port Tampa.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY. Express 5:00 P. M. daily. Through Sleeping and Dining Cars.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK, via Cape Charles Route, 8 A. M. week days, and, with Through Sleeper, 8 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY and CAPE MAY, 1:00 P. M. week days. Buffet Parlor Car through to Atlantic City.

For Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, and 11:50 P. M. week days. Sundays, (stop at Interlaken for Asbury Park,) 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:20, 7:20, 8, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10 Penn'a Limited,) 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 12, 1, 2:10, 3, 4, 4:30, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, (Dining Car,) 7:50, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night; Sundays, 6:15, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10 Limited,) 10, 11 A. M., 2, (Dining Car,) 4, 4:30, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, (Dining Car,) 7:45, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night.

Ticket Offices: Nos. 433, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
S. M. PREVOST, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY

(Anthracite coal used exclusively.)
Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
On and after Nov. 17, 1895.
Trains leave station foot of Liberty St.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:30, 7:15, 9:10 (11:45 to Easton) A. M., 1:10, 1:30, (4:00 to Easton,) 4:30, 5:45, 7:30, to Allentown, P. M. Sundays, 4:30 (7:15 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 2:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 1:00, 2:30, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Harrisburg at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45, P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, Williamsport, at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 7:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.

ALL-RAIL ROUTE.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove and Asbury Park, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

FOR LAKEWOOD

4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40 P. M.

For Farmingdale, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE
TO PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.

For Philadelphia, week days, 4:30, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:00 (Buffet Parlor Car,) 5:00, 6:00 (Dining Car,) 7:30, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:30, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night.

For Baltimore and Washington, week days, 8:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:30, 3:30, 5:00, 6:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:30, 5:00, 6:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night.

Tickets and parlor-car seats can be procured at foot of Liberty St., 113, 172, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 134 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New-York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

Fast Express Trains to
BALTIMORE WASHINGTON, CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, AND ALL POINTS WEST.
PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.

Leave New-York, foot Liberty St., daily.
For CHICAGO, 2:30 P. M. and 12:15 night.
PITTSBURG, 3:30 ex. Sun., 2:30 Sun., 12:15 night.
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 10 A. M., 6 P. M.
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 8 A. M., ex. Sun., (10 A. M., Dining Car; 11:30 A. M., Dining Car,) 2:30 P. M., (3:30 P. M., ex. Sun., Dining Car,) 5:00 P. M., (6:00 P. M., Dining Car,) 12:15 night.
NORFOLK, 11:30 A. M. daily.
NEW-ORLEANS, Roanoke, and Chattanooga, Pullman Sleeping Car, 3:30 ex. Sun., 2:30 P. M. Sun.

All trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Offices: 113, 172, 261, 415, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Station foot of Liberty St., C. R. R. of N. J.

New-York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

New-York and Boston All Rail.

N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. and connections
From Grand Central Station.

Leave.	By way of	Due.
9:00 AM.,	Springfield & Worcester,	3:30 PM.
10:00 AM.,	††New-London & Providence,	3:00 PM.
10:03 AM.,	New-London & Providence,	4:30 PM.
11:00 AM.,	Springfield & Worcester,	5:20 PM.
12:00 M.,	Springfield & Worcester,	5:30 PM.
‡1:00 PM.,	Air Line & N. E. R. R.,	6:00 PM.
1:02 PM.,	New-London & Providence,	7:30 PM.
3:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	9:00 PM.
4:00 PM.,	*Springfield & Worcester,	10:00 PM.
5:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	11:00 PM.
11:00 PM.,	*Springfield & Worcester,	6:30 AM.
12:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	6:30 AM.

*Runs daily, including Sundays.

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DIAMONDS MRS. BARNES'S

Positive Identification Made and Prisoners Held for Trial.

EACH OF THE JEWELS HAD A FLAW

Had Been Removed from the Settings—One in the Lining of King's Hat, the Other in Wilson's Room.

William King and Henry Wilson, the two negroes who were arrested Tuesday as suspicious characters, and Agnes Renshaw, the young white woman who lived with Wilson at the flat, 119 East Eighty-fourth Street, were held for trial yesterday by Magistrate Kudlich in the Jefferson Market Police Court. The two negroes are charged with the commission of the burglary at the residence of Mrs. Frances Barnes, 239 Central Park West, on Dec. 28, when jewelry valued at nearly $10,000 was stolen. The charge against their white companion is for receiving stolen goods.

Two diamonds, which had been removed from their settings, one of which was taken from the band of the hat worn by the prisoner King, and the other found where Wilson and the girl lived, have been identified by Mrs. Barnes as her property, and this at present constitutes the evidence on which the prisoners are held.

When Mrs. Barnes saw the diamonds at Police Headquarters she at once identified them by their general appearance, their weight, and also by the fact that each had a flaw which had been pointed out to her by C. C. Mather, a diamond setter of 21 Maiden Lane, who had set them for her. The diamonds were subsequently shown to Mr. Mather, and he also identified them as belonging to Mrs. Barnes.

The prisoners were arraigned yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Barnes appeared as complainant. In her complaint she testified that on the night of Dec. 28 her house had been entered by burglars and the following articles taken:

One diamond pin, $300.
One pearl and diamond pin, $300.
One diamond sunburst, $800.
One pearl and diamond horseshoe, $1,200.
One horseshoe, $300.
One white enameled pin, $200.
One diamond and ruby bar pin, $400.
One Roman pin, enameled, $40.
One diamond and ruby stick pin, $150.
One enameled black pin, set with pearls, $50.
One pink pearl, set with diamonds, $150.
One round brooch, set with turquoise and diamonds, $400.
One miniature head pin, set with diamonds, $200.
One blue turquoise ring, set with diamonds, $400.
One opal ring, set with diamonds, $200.
One emerald and diamond ring, $300.
One enameled ring, set with four diamonds, $400.
One enameled ring, set with two rows of diamonds, $200.
One ruby and diamond ring, $500.
One ruby and diamond ring, $300.
One ruby ring, $200.
One solitaire diamond ring, $250.
One diamond ring, $375.
One marquise ring, $500.
One pearl and diamond necklace clasp, $900.
Two filigree gold bracelets, $100.
One bracelet, set with diamonds, $350.
One bracelet, $50.
One inlaid bracelet, $25.
One chain of gold cut beads, $50.
One gold hair pin, $10.
One purse, containing $80.
One sealskin cape, $350.

The prisoners were defended by counsel, who objected to Magistrate Kudlich hearing the case, because the prisoners had originally been brought before Magistrate Flammer, who had remanded them, but this objection was overruled. The detectives who had made the arrest then testified to the finding of the diamonds, which were produced in court and identified by Mrs. Barnes. She said the thieves had obtained an entrance by opening the basement door with false keys, and that she had seen the jewels were all in their boxes not two hours before the robbery. She positively identified the two unset stones as her property.

Mr. Mather was present in court, but Assistant District Attorney Battle thought that the people's case was strong enough, and did not call him to testify. The lawyer who appeared for the prisoners moved that they be discharged on the ground that the identification of the stones had not been complete enough to warrant their committal. The Magistrate denied the motion, and fixed the bail for the men at $7,500 each, and for the girl at $2,000. In default of bail, the prisoners were committed.

Acting Captain O'Brien said yesterday he was fully satisfied that King and Wilson were the men who robbed Mrs. Barnes, but he did not believe they had anything to do with the Burden robbery. He added that he had learned that the colored men have quite a large sum of money put away, which was realized on the stolen jewels. The detectives engaged on the case say they have convincing evidence of the guilt of the prisoners which they do not deem it prudent to make public at present. They say that they will be able to prove that on the evening of the burglary the two colored men sat on a bench in Central Park, watching the house they subsequently robbed, waiting for an opportunity to enter.

A telegram was received by Acting Captain O'Brien yesterday from Major W. G. Moore, Chief of Police of Washington, asking whether the prisoner Wilson would be turned over to his officers, as he is wanted in Washington for burglary. The prisoner will not be delivered to the Washington authorities, unless the case against him here fails. It is expected that the prisoners will be connected with other crimes committed in this city recently.

Miss Renshaw, who was employed in a Third Avenue store, had always borne a good character among her associates, and none of them ever suspected that she consorted with negroes. Mrs. Rebecca Terry, her mother, lived in the flat with her daughter and the negro Wilson. She said yesterday that she had often scolded her daughter for going with colored men. Mrs. Terry declares she did not know Wilson made his living dishonestly.

WILLIAM I. RUSSELL'S AFFAIRS

The Tin Operator Expects to Adjust All His Business Matters Soon.

William I. Russell, metal broker at 2 Burling Slip, was in his office yesterday, and saw a number of persons in the trade with whom he has close business relations.

His friends expressed the opinion that his affairs will be adjusted satisfactorily. Mr. Russell's son said that his father was preparing a statement for publication.

Mr. Russell stands at the head of the list of importers of tin for the year 1895, the amount of his importations being 5,922 tons.

Stern & Rushmore put in a writ of replevin with the Sheriff yesterday for $16,000 to recover tin valued at that amount which, they said, was held by Robert Gentle, a warehouseman, and which he refused to give up. Stern & Rushmore said that Naylor & Co. sold the tin a few days ago to Mr. Russell, and gave him the delivery order, but the tin was not paid for on delivery. They said Mr. Russell called upon Naylor & Co. yesterday and gave them back the delivery order, but Mr. Gentle would not give up the tin, having some sort of a claim, it was said, on it. Stern & Rushmore expressed the opinion that all of Mr. Russell's affairs will be adjusted in a few days.

CLOSER WATCH FOR DIPHTHERIA

Mr. Emery Tells Why So Many Cases Are Reported in Brooklyn.

"There is no cause for alarm," said Health Commissioner Emery of Brooklyn yesterday, referring to the large number of new diphtheria cases reported in Brooklyn.

"It is a mistake," he continued, "to suppose that diphtheria is on the increase. You recollect that we sent out a circular to the doctors of the city some time ago asking them to take cultures from the nostrils of children. Well, the apparent larger number of diphtheria cases reported are the result of those cultures. In other words, cases of diphtheria are now being reported as a result of cultures that were never reported to this department before. There is no cause for alarm."

There have been 126 new cases reported since Saturday noon, but there have only been 22 deaths.

MAYOR WURSTER'S MANY CALLERS

Little Time for Business His First Day in Office—Corporation Counsel Named.

Mayor Wurster was in his office in the Brooklyn City Hall at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, but he had little time to devote to business, because callers were so numerous. Some of them were Asa W. Tenney, S. B. Chittenden, Alderman Guilfoyle, Charles Cooper, F. W. Carruthers, H. B. Hubbard, and Granville W. Harman.

The Mayor during the morning appointed Joseph A. Burr Corporation Counsel, to succeed Albert G. McDonald. Mr. Burr, although he will not take office at once, will draw up a number of bills which Mr. Wurster is anxious the Legislature should pass as soon as possible.

Mayor Wurster positively denied the story that was going the rounds that Timothy L. Woodruff was to be made Park Commissioner. Mr. Wurster said he would not make his other appointments for ten days.

Mr. Burr, who was appointed Corporation Counsel, is a well-known lawyer. He is the President of the Brooklyn Bar Association, and Chairman of the commission appointed by the Supreme Court to take testimony regarding the application of Patrick H. Flynn to use Union Street for railroad purposes. He was born in Williamsburg in 1850, and is a lineal descendant of Judge Peter Burr, one of the earliest Chief Justices of the Supreme Court of Connecticut. He attended the schools of the Eastern District, and was graduated from Wilton Academy at Wilton, Conn.

He is a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon and Phi Beta Kappa fraternities, and of the Wolf's Head Senior Society at Yale. He was graduated from the Columbia Law School in 1874, and then formed a partnership with Theodore F. Jackson, who subsequently was elected Controller of Brooklyn. Mr. Burr is now a member of the firm of Burr, Coombs & Wilson.

Mr. Burr is one of the Directors of the New-England Society, and is its Corresponding Secretary. He is a member of the Brooklyn Young Republican Club, the Union League Club, the Yale Alumni Association, the Algonquin Club, Royal Arcanum, and is one of the Trustees of the Kings County Savings Institution.

Mr. Burr has been Mayor Wurster's legal adviser in his business. He has also been counsel for the First National Bank of Brooklyn, and the New-York and Brooklyn Refining Company. He is married, and has two children. He lives at 242 Hancock Street.

DECIDE TO SHOCK JAMAICA

YOUNG WOMEN TO WEAR TIGHTS AND BLACK THEIR FACES.

Some Members of the Banjo Orchestra Are Indignant, and Have Resigned —Leader Bogart's Experience.

JAMAICA, L. I., Jan. 2.—No entertainment ever pays in this village unless it is decidedly novel or unless it is given for the sake of charity, because New-York and Brooklyn, with their great variety of shows, from tragedy to vaudeville, are so easily accessible. That is why the young women of the local banjo orchestra have decided to shock Jamaica by appearing on the stage in pink tights and burnt cork on the 29th of this month.

There was a time not long ago when the representative inhabitant of this town looked upon the theatre as the devil's primal agency. Tights, burnt cork, skirt dances, and all those things were classed as abominations. Any venturesome youth or maiden who dared to go to a play at one of the city theatres and was indiscreet enough to let the fact become known was soundly spanked by the Jamaica parent of a few years ago.

But one conservative inhabitant was finally inveigled by his son into a Brooklyn playhouse. He went into ecstasies over the play and thereafter was an inveterate theatregoer. His example was contagious, and it was not long before the theatre stood in a more favorable light in the opinion of the community.

Nevertheless, there is still much of the old prejudice left, and when some of the more mischievous of Jamaica's sprightly girls appeared in a farce-comedy last Winter, Jamaica was shocked. As the proceeds of the entertainment, which were extraordinarily large, were handed over to the King's Daughters for the use of the Jamaica Hospital, the shock was mitigated somewhat.

This Mr. A. Livingston Bogart, leader of the Jamaica Amateur Banjo Orchestra, took into consideration when he began to prepare for the coming entertainment. This year charity is to play no part; for the entertainment is to be given to aid in building an "athenaeum" in the village. Mr. Bogart knew it would be necessary to have something startling if he would make the entertainment pay. At a recent meeting of the orchestra he asked of the young women members how many of them would appear in burnt cork.

"Burnt cork, indeed!" they exclaimed in chorus, with a tone of indignation. "I will resign first," added some.

Mr. Bogart dodged behind the piano until the storm of indignation abated somewhat. He then tried to reverse the sentiment expressed on the spur of the moment. He explained that the girls would never be recognized; that they could appear without the cork in another portion of the play, and that it was the only feasible plan for a paying entertainment. He was partly successful; but four of the young women, who did not care to appear as cannibals, are said to have resigned.

All the details of the entertainment have been zealously kept secret, and only members are admitted to the rehearsals. Those who resigned will not admit even that it was because of the burnt cork.

When the members had become somewhat used to the minstrel plan Mr. Bogart asked one evening for volunteers to appear in tights. The storm this time was worse than before.

"This is going altogether too far," one of the girls is alleged to have declared. "I don't intend to make an actress of myself."

"I think it is scandalous!" was the way another expressed it. "What would my Sunday school teacher say?"

Mr. Bogart said he wanted two girls in tights to draw aside the curtains for some living pictures he intended to introduce. Visions of "Psyche at the Pool," "Hebe," and other living pictures they had seen in the city loomed up before the girls, and the leader was again obliged to take refuge behind the piano. He heard exclamations like this:

"Isn't it dreadful!"

"Those horrid living pictures!"

"Living pictures and burnt cork! I shall certainly resign!"

When the young women had regained their composure, two of them—both good-looking, it is said—slyly volunteered to wear tights if they would be permitted to also wear short skirts. To this the leader consented, but the names of the two young women cannot be ascertained. Two other members resigned, owing, it is said, to the tights.

EX-MAYOR FARR'S FACTION WINS

Secures Control of St. Paul's German Evangelical Church of Bayonne.

BAYONNE, N. J., Jan. 2.—Ex-Mayor William C. Farr secured control of St. Paul's German Evangelical Church of Bayonne at the New Year's business meeting. This caused a split in the congregation, which had reunited when the Rev. Frederick W. Holts was honorably retired with a pension last month.

Mr. Farr was elected Trustee for three years, and George Christ for two years. Henry Swegerman was re-elected Elder for two years. Trustees George F. Schmidt and Jacob Scholz, and Elder August Frankee resigned. With them went several other members of the church. Others promise to resign. One Trustee and Elder are to be elected. Three clergymen have been nominated, and one of them will be elected by the Farr faction this month. The nominees are the Rev. Messrs. Selker of New-York City, Kreinig of Brooklyn, and Fischer of Connecticut. The Rev. Mr. Holts occupies the parsonage, and there is talk of starting another church for him.

Westchester C. E. Convention.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Jan. 2.—Many delegates were present here to-day at the convention of the Christian Endeavor Society of Westchester County. The afternoon session was addressed by the Rev. J. H. Hoyt of New-Canaan, Conn., and Dr. Daniel H. Martin of Newark addressed the evening session.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

No Injunction Against the Joint Traffic Association as Yet.

THE NEW AGREEMENT IN OPERATION

Meeting of the Board of Managers in This City To-day—All of the Trunk Lines Disposed to Stand by the Association.

Although the Joint Traffic Association has been in operation for two days no proceeding has yet been instituted in behalf of the Federal authorities to test the legality of the new agreement. It is expected that United States District Attorney Wallace Macfarlane will apply for an injunction as soon as he has familiarized himself with the points of law involved. The railroad managers are eager to learn just what clauses of the tariff agreement the Inter-State Commerce Commission and Attorney General Harmon take exception to.

There will be a meeting of the Board of Managers of the association to-day to consider some important details in the operation of the new agreement. A code of rules may be adopted, and the appointment of committees will be considered. Chairman Horace J. Hayden, Second Vice President of the New-York Central, will preside. John Burton, General Freight Agent of the Grand Trunk Railway, will represent that company in the Board of Managers for the President.

Mr. Depew said yesterday that the Board of Control had received no communication from the Federal authorities touching the legality of the agreement, and consequently no occasion had arisen for that board to take any action of any defensive character. The Presidents all believed that the articles of the new association were lawful, and they were perfectly willing to have the matter taken into the courts.

Dispatches from the West indicate a disposition on the part of the Western connections of the trunk lines to live up to the terms of the agreement and maintain rates. The protest of the Inter-State Commerce Commission has not yet had the effect of disintegrating the new association.

NO NEW ROAD IN CHINA.

The Scheme for a Line from Chin Kiang to Tien-Tsin Abandoned.

The number of the Railroad Gazette to be issued to-day will contain authoritative information concerning the proposed new railroad in China, about which various statements have been published recently. According to common report, the Chinese Government was preparing to build a line from Chin Kiang, a city in the southern part of the empire, to Tien-Tsin, a distance of 700 miles. The road was to be owned and operated by the Chinese Government, and the preliminary survey was to be made by Jeme Tien Yao, a graduate of the Sheffield Scientific School of the class of '81.

"We now have reliable information from China as to this scheme," says The Gazette. "It is true that such a project was brought forward, but Mr. Jeme never started to make the surveys, because the plan broke up too soon. The complications of the situation are very great. There are, or have recently been, in Pekin, a score or more of agents of various foreign banks and syndicates trying to get concessions or to negotiate loans; among these has been Mr. Wharton Barker, from America; but all of them have been unsuccessful. The German and French Ministers have openly supported agents from their own countries, and that has only made the Chinese the more determined to do nothing. The issue of bonds by the Government appears to have fallen through, because the foreign financial agents could not agree to share with each other the profits, and most of them have hitherto opposed the scheme."

Mr. Seargeant's Retirement.

L. J. Seargeant has issued a courteous circular letter to his recent subordinates announcing his retirement from the office of General Manager of the Grand Trunk Railway. He says: "We have worked together, as to many of you, for nearly twenty-two years, and I am honestly sorry to terminate the very pleasant and harmonious official relations which have existed between us. It is, however, a great satisfaction to know that my connection with the company does not end with this official retirement, and on the other side of the Atlantic I shall continue to take the greatest interest in Canada, in your provident associations, and in all that relates to the Grand Trunk staff.

"I shall do this from the knowledge that a more loyal, better disciplined, or more trustworthy staff nowhere exists."

Mr. Flynn and Long Island Traction.

Patrick H. Flynn, the President of the Nassau Electric Railroad Company, who has been fighting the Long Island Traction Company for the past two years, has another suit ready to bring forward to prevent the reorganization of the traction company.

In speaking of this matter yesterday Mr. Flynn said:

"The reorganization of the Long Island Traction Company will not be completed without the opposition of some of the minority stockholders. This thing has been fought for years, and there is sufficient litigation in prospect now to prevent it for five years to come if necessary. Every stockholder is a partner and no one can be denied his rights. It is a matter to be settled in a court of equity."

New-Britain a Switching Point.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 2.—It is reported in New-Britain that the Consolidated Road intends to make that city one of the largest switching points in the State. Through the new connection with Middletown via Berlin, Western freight over the New-England Road can be shipped through New-Britain and Berlin to Middletown and points on the Connecticut River instead of via Hartford. Two civil engineers of the Consolidated Road—Henry C. Ellis and George D. Kilduff—were in New-Britain two days this week, and surveyed land which the road desires to buy for enlarging its freight facilities at that point.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—Charles O. Scull, General Passenger Agent of the Baltimore and Ohio, has divided into two districts the territory heretofore under the jurisdiction of the General Eastern Passenger Agent. A. J. Simmons will be the General New-England Pasenger Agent, with headquarters in Boston, and Lyman McCarty is the General Eastern Passenger Agent, with office in this city.

—Judge Hallett of the United States District Court in Denver has issued an order permitting the American Loan and Trust Company and the receivers for the Union Pacific, to file a cross-bill against the Denver, Leadville and Gunnison Railroad for expenses incurred before the latter road was given an independent receiver.

—Commissioner Billings reports the earnings of railroads in Michigan for October at $3,064,734, as against $2,716,160 for October, 1894. The earnings from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1 this year were $25,512,513, or $1,902,489 greater than for the same period last year. The per cent. of increase was 8.06.

—President H. B. Plant of the Plant system of railways in the South, has informed Chief Arthur of the Brotherhood of Engineers that he will confer with him within the next ten days relative to the threatened strike of engineers on the big Plant system.

—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Boston and Lowell Railroad in Boston last Wednesday the old Board of Directors was re-elected, with the exception that George A. Gardner was chosen in place of William Powell Mason.

—E. B. Thomas, President of the Erie, says: "There is no truth whatever in the statement that the Erie has decided to abandon the Pullman service. The relations existing between the two companies are entirely harmonious."

—The Louisville and Nashville statement for the month of November shows gross earnings, $1,878,590, an increase of $83,570; expenses, $1,156,653, an increase of $117,675, and net earnings, $[illegible], a decrease of $34,105.

—George R. Blanchard, as Chairman of the Central Traffic Association, has called a meeting of the executive officers of that body to be held in Chicago next Thursday.

—A number of grades are to be reduced and sharp curves eliminated on the Pittsburg, Shenango and Lake Erie Road during the next few months.

—For the week ended Dec. 31, the gross earnings of the Long Island Railroad approximated $66,500, an increase of about $4,700.

—A new electric railroad is to be built between Louisville and Fairfield, Ky., which will be thirty miles long.

—Orland Smith, Vice President of the Baltimore and Ohio, is in this city.

VALENTINE & CO. WILL APPEAL

COUNSEL SAYS THE OPENING OF THEIR SAFES WAS ILLEGAL.

Chief Conlin Reports to Magistrate Kudlich His Seizures in the Alleged "Bucket Shops."

Chief of Police Conlin handed to Magistrate Kudlich, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, an inventory of the articles he had found in H. Valentine & Co.'s safes, in their alleged "bucket shops," at 43 West Twenty-ninth Street, 39 West Twenty-eighth Street, and 17 and 19 Broadway. The safes were opened on Dec. 31, under a search warrant issued by the Magistrate, on an affidavit made by Chief Conlin on Dec. 30.

Mr. Steinhardt, counsel for Valentine & Co., moved that the affidavit on which the search warrant was issued be dismissed, inasmuch as it did not clearly specify, as required by law, exactly what things were supposed to be concealed in the safes which would be in the nature of evidence against the defendants.

Magistrate Kudlich denied the motion, and Mr. Steinhardt, after taking an exception, moved that all goods obtained under the warrant be returned forthwith to the defendants, as there was no proof that they in any way could be considered as evidence. This was also denied.

Mr. Steinhardt then called Chief Conlin to the stand to testify. Chief Conlin said that he obtained the search warrants on Dec. 30, but had taken no action until Dec. 31. He had opened the safe at 43 West Twenty-ninth Street first. The safe was opened by force, but before he had laid a hand on it he had shown his authority in the search warrant to the Sheriff, who had charge of the safe. When asked if he had demanded any specific paper or article from the safe he replied that he had not, but had merely told the defendants to open the safe and give him what was inside.

"Was the search made for any specific paper or article?" asked Mr. Steinhardt.

Chief Conlin said that the search was made for any books or papers that might have a bearing on the case. He said he was looking for books that would show the transfers in the various concerns in whose stocks the Valentine people dealt. When asked if he had found such books he was not allowed to answer, as Assistant District Attorney Battle objected, and Magistrate Kudlich sustained the objection.

Mr. Steinhardt then read a number of things from the inventory, among which were contracts in blank form bearing the name of G. H. Stearns & Co., letter files of the same firm, a book of accounts for the same firm, an expense book, the seal of the Manhattan Quotation Company, and a paper showing that Walter D. Valentine and William S. Fender had been honorably discharged by Police Justice Grady on April 30, 1895.

Mr. Steinhardt asked Chief Conlin if he had these papers in mind when he was looking for evidence. Before Chief Conlin could reply, Mr. Battle in each case made an objection and said that the question was not a proper one, and in each case Magistrate Kudlich sustained the objection and Mr. Steinhardt took an exception.

Chief Conlin then told how he had opened the safes in the other two offices, and admitted that in neither case had he asked for any specific article, but had merely asked that the safes be opened and everything in them given to him.

Mr. Steinhardt moved that the Court order the direct return of all property taken by the Chief on three grounds—(1) that the affidavit on which the warrant had been issued was insufficient, in that it did not conform with the law by mentioning specifically what was to be looked for and taken, (2) that the warrant itself was void because of its insufficiency of facts, and because it did not conform with the form laid down in Sections 796 and 797 of the Code of Criminal Procedure; and (3) because there had been no evidence adduced in the examination of Chief Conlin which showed that anything that had been taken was in the nature of evidence of the alleged felonies with which the defendants are charged.

Magistrate Kudlich denied the motion on each ground, and again Mr. Steinhardt took exceptions.

Mr. Battle then told Mr. Steinhardt that some of the property that had been taken would be returned if he would make a motion to that effect. Mr. Steinhardt said that if those who were responsible for the seizure of the property had made a mistake, it lay with them to rectify it without any motion of his, and said that he believed that all the property would be returned to him and his clients.

Mr. Battle then said that the District Attorney would go over what had been seized to-day, and would return to the defendants what was not in the nature of evidence.

Mr. Steinhardt said that he intended to carry the case to the General Term of the Court of General Sessions on appeal, and asked Magistrate Kudlich to give him a correct court order of the proceedings, so that he could make his appeal immediately. Magistrate Kudlich said that he would give him such an order to-day.

Mr. Steinhardt declares that he will cause trouble for Chief Conlin, Magistrate Kudlich, and all others who had anything to do with the search warrant, as it was not drawn up nor served in a legal manner.

TO BE SENT TO AUSTRALIA

"An Artist's Model" Company May Make a Tour of the World.

One of the most important theatrical contracts made here for years was completed yesterday between Al Hayman and Charles Frohman, on the one side, and George Musgrove of the firm of Williamson & Musgrove, Australian managers, on the other. Under it Messrs. Hayman and Frohman will take to Australia, for a tour of twenty weeks, the entire company now playing "An Artist's Model" at the Broadway Theatre, consisting of seventy artists. The organization will sail for Australia at the conclusion of its engagement at the Baldwin Theatre, San Francisco, the latter part of April.

Mr. Frohman has cabled his London agent, instructing him to negotiate with George Edwardes for a tour around the world of this same company, and if the negotiations are successful, "An Artist's Model," after its Australian tour, will be taken through China, Japan, and Africa, being consigned back to Mr. Edwardes only on the conclusion of its African season.

When Mr. Edwardes sent "A Gaiety Girl" to Australia he sent only twelve members of the company that appeared here, filling the smaller parts and the chorus with artists engaged in Australia. The contract of yesterday calls for the entire company now playing at the Broadway Theatre, and the entire company will be sent, it is said.

Mrs. Burden, the victim of the great diamond robbery, gave a theatre party at the Broadway Theatre last night, her party occupying all the boxes.

A YOUNG LAWYER COMMITS SUICIDE

Elbert Clement of Haverstraw Inhales Illuminating Gas.

NYACK, N. Y., Jan. 2.—Elbert Clement, a young lawyer of Haverstraw, committed suicide to-day. His office boy found Mr. Clement lying dead on a lounge in the office. Investigation showed that Mr. Clement had placed gas jets attached to flexible rubber tubes to his nose and mouth and inhaled the gas.

Mr. Clement was the son of the Rev. Elbert Clement, a Methodist minister, who preaches at Andover, N. J., and who was once stationed at Nyack. The young man served a term as Police Justice of Haverstraw village. He belonged to the Haverstraw Club, and was in the clubroom last night and played a friendly game of whist and appeared to be in good spirits.

Miss Anna G. Penney, to whom Mr. Clement was engaged, died recently, and it is believed that her death caused him to commit suicide.

Colorado Gold Stock on the Exchange.

From The Denver (Col.) Republican.

Whether the listing of Colorado gold stocks in New-York will do this State much good depends upon the character of the exchange which may be organized. If a mining-stock exchange should be organized in New-York, composed of high-class business men who have the confidence of that community, it could handle a great deal of stock and lead to the investment of much Eastern money in Colorado mines. But an exchange organized for the purpose of gambling would do no good. On the contrary, it very probably would do much harm.

GENERAL SESSIONS ASSIGNMENTS

Judges Cowing, Fitzgerald, and Newburger, and Recorder Goff to Sit in the Four Parts This Month.

The assignments of the different Judges for the Court of General Sessions were announced yesterday.

When the January term begins on Monday the new addition to the court, Part IV., will probably be opened in the temporary quarters, on the fourth floor and on the Franklin Street side of the Criminal Court Building.

Judge Joseph E. Newburger, one of the newly elected Judges, will preside in Part IV. during the January term. Judge Fitzgerald has expressed a willingness to take the Gordon arson trial to the temporary quarters of Part IV. next Monday and let Judge Newburger sit in Part II., but the matter is not yet settled.

Judge Martin T. McMahon, who was also elected last November, will not sit in court until February, when he will sit in Part I., and charge the Grand Jury.

The assignments for January are as follows: Judge Cowing in Part I., Judge Fitzgerald in Part II., Recorder Goff in Part III., and Judge Newburger in Part IV.

In Part I. the Judges will sit as follows during the year: Judge Cowing, January, June, and August; Judge McMahon, February and October; Judge Newburger, March and November; Recorder Goff, April, July, and December; Judge Fitzgerald, May and September.

Parts III. and IV. will be closed in July, August, and September, and three of the five Judges will take their vacations at that time.

THE MARY J. HAVEMEYER ESTATE.

Effort to Remove J. Lee Humfreville, One of the Executors.

John Brooks Leavitt made an application to Judge Beekman in the Supreme Court yesterday for an order directing Surrogate Arnold to make answer as to why a writ of mandamus should not issue, compelling him to give a decision in the matter of the application for the removal of J. Lee Humfreville as an executor of the estate of Mary J. Havemeyer.

Surrogate Arnold appeared in person and asked that the matter be adjourned for a week.

In answer Mr. Leavitt pointed out that the application was for an order to show cause, and was therefore an ex parte matter which he could have applied for and obtained without notice to the other side. "Out of respect for the Surrogate, however," he said, "I notified him a month ago that I would make the application, and I do not like to adjourn it now."

Surrogate Arnold said that the question had been heard before him in March last, and that it was understood that a referee was to make a report before a decision was made. Judge Beekman said that argument on the merits would be properly heard on the order to show cause, but as this was an ex parte proceeding he would take the papers.

The order will doubtless be signed, as are all orders to show cause.

J. Lee Humfreville is one of the executors of the estate of the late Mary J. Havemeyer, and the application for his removal was made by the heirs, on the ground that he is of imperious will and irascible temper, unreasonable, vindictive, tyrannical, and wholly unfitted to be the trustee of an estate. It was also alleged that he invested some of the funds of the estate in unprofitable schemes; that he has kept the estate "boiling with trouble," and that his accounts are in a bad jumble.

For Capt. Humfreville it was claimed that the estate has increased in value under his management; that it is now bringing $20,000 a year to the heirs, and that when he took hold of it in October, 1891, on the death of Mrs. Havemeyer, the onus of the management of the estate fell on him, as Mrs. T. Brownell Burnham, one of the co-executors, has been ill for most of the time, and absent in Europe.

GORDON'S EMPLOYES TESTIFY.

They Saw Nothing Unusual in His Factory Before It Was Burned.

The trial of Louis Gordon, the shirt manufacturer of 21 Walker Street, for arson was resumed yesterday in Part III. of the General Sessions Court.

This is the sixth week of the trial, and the typewritten testimony now fills two huge volumes.

George Sanders, a merchant, was the first witness yesterday. He testified as to Gordon's good business character.

At the afternoon session the actions of Mr. Manheim, junior counsel for the defense, seemed to amuse the Assistant District Attorney and several of the jurymen, and they laughed.

"I want the jurors to understand," said Mr. Manheim, who was examining a witness, "that this is not a humorous subject, and I apologize to Juror No. 8 if there is anything about me that appears humorous. This is a serious matter."

The jurymen straightened their faces and appeared to be offended, while Judge Fitzgerald ordered the lawyer to proceed with his examination.

A number of Gordon's former employes testified that they had left the factory just before the fire. They had seen nothing unusual about the place.

The Gerry Trust Accounts Passed.

Thomas R. Gerry, father of Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry, died about 1850, and by his will he created trusts for the benefit of his four sisters.

On the death of his sisters the trusts were to go to his wife, Hannah G. Gerry, to revert on her demise to the remaining heirs, Commodore Gerry and Mrs. Gallatin.

Mrs. Hannah Gerry was executrix of the trusts up to the time of her death, several months ago, the sisters of her husband all having died in the meantime. There is remaining of these trusts $34,898, and yesterday Judge Beekman, in the Supreme Court, signed a judgment passing the accounts of the late Mrs. Gerry and appointing Elbridge T. Gerry in her stead to complete the trusts.

The balance will now be divided between Mr. Gerry and Mrs. Gallatin, as the remaining heirs.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 2 P. M.

Motion Calendar—Adjourned Cases.—1—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company vs. Northern Pacific Railway Company. 2—MacKay vs. Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company. 3—Parker vs. McLoughlin. 4—Same vs. same. 5—Same vs. same. 6—Clark vs. Harris.

Cases Noticed.—7—Park vs. New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company. 8—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company vs. same. 9—Chew vs. Sperry. 10—Davis vs. United States. 11—Ginsberg vs. American Brewing Company. 12—National Folding Box and Paper Company vs. Elsas. 13—Regina Music Box Company vs. Schmidt. 14—Stanton vs. Coffin. 15—Cusenier fils, Aine & Co. vs. Haan. 16—Same vs. Webster. 17—Same vs. Koehler. 18—Same vs. Hahn. 19—Stearns vs. Mannesman. 20—Schwab Manufacturing Company vs. Kalter. 21—Fletcher vs. Harney Peak Tin Mining, Milling, and Manufacturing Company. 22—Du Pasquier vs. Texas Pacific Railway Company. 23—Lefebour vs. same. 24—Marando vs. same. 25—Prescott Arizona Central Railway Company vs. Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company. 26—Blair vs. New-York Electric Equipment Company. 27—Rainey vs. Chalfant.

STATE COURTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

The motion calendar of the Court of Appeals, which meets Monday, is as follows:

Nos. 1009—Bogert vs. Bliss. 1019—Whitney vs. Davis. 1048—People ex rel. Cairns vs. Murray. 1033—In re Keymer vs. Civil Service Commissioners. 1042—Gillig vs. Treadwell Company. 1037—In re Freel. 1039—Ladenberg vs. Commercial Bank. 1040—Arnold vs. Fee. 1047—People ex rel. O'Connor vs. Welles. 1010—In re One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street. 1041—Moffatt & Co. vs. Peoria Water Company. 1045—Taber vs. Manhattan Railroad Company. 1054—In re Third National Bank. 1055—O'Neill vs. Tyng. 1056—In re estate of Hamilton. 1057—Fernbacher vs. Roosevelt. 1058—Stokes vs. Stokes. 1059—In re New-York and Long Island Bridge Company vs. Smith. 419—People ex rel. Heiser vs. Gilon. 995—Merz vs. Conduit Company. 1014—People ex rel. Edison Light Company vs. Wemple. 1017—Same vs. Campbell. 1029—New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company vs. Ives-Chauvet. 1052—Pierrano vs. Merrett. 1053—In re Thompson. 1067—Brown vs. Root Manufacturing Company. 1064—People ex rel. Donlon vs. Wurster. 1065—People ex rel. Eakins vs. Roosevelt. 1071—Halpin vs. Mutual Brewing Company. 1075—Gregg vs. The Granger Brewing Company. 1070—First National Bank of Paterson vs. Tuttle. 1072—People ex rel. McClelland vs. Roberts.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class II.—1—Bernheimer vs. Manhattan Railway Company.

Class IV.—2—Johnston vs. Dahlgren. 3—Calef vs. Dillingham. 4—Roosevelt vs. Blauvelt. 5—Corn Exchange Bank vs. Murray Hill Bank.

Class VI.—6—Perkins vs. Miller. 7—Neilson vs. Neilson.

Class VII.—8—McLeod vs. Krauss. 9—Joyce vs. Musical Mutual Protective Union. 10—Ferguson vs. Ann Arbor Railroad Company. 11—Cohen vs. Valentine. 12—Britton vs. Valentine. 13—Standard Advertising Company vs. Morrell.

Class VIII.—14—Matter of Casino Company. 15—Smith vs. Ferguson. 16—Freeman vs. Freeman. 17—Corn vs. Tamsen. 18—Lynds vs. Stuart. 19—Michaeles vs. Halven. 20—People vs. Mutual Accident Association. 21—Mead vs. Mead. 22—Smith vs. Tierney. 23—Matter of Christie Manufacturing Company. 24—Macy vs. Welling. 25—Cunningham vs. Wathen. 26—Tallcott vs. National Credit Insurance Company. 27—Brown vs. The Mayor. 28—People vs. Finnerty. 29—Wallace vs. Baring. 30—Butt vs. Smith. 31—Gideon vs. Dwyer. 32—Citroon vs. Tamsen. 33—Babcock vs. Hasbrook. 34—National Hudson River Bank vs. Chaskin. 35—People vs. O'Rourke. 36—Willets vs. Wingens. 37—Pfeiffer vs. Pfeiffer. 38—Jarmulowsky vs. Koye. 39—Matter of United States Transfer and Exchange Association. 40—Finn vs. Griener. 41—Birch vs. Bostedo Package and Cash Carrier Company. 42—Chambers & McKee Glass Company vs. Roberts. 43—Bauer vs. Macauley. 44—McEntyre vs. Bell. 45—Judson vs. Desker. 46—Klein vs. Union Railway. 47—Matter of Daily News Building and Loan Association. 48—American Book Company vs. The Mayor, &c.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—Ashley H. Auburn, Mary A. Hodgetts, John Mullin, Charles A. O'Connor, Elizabeth C. Jay. At 2 P. M.—Barbet Karl, F. Joseph Wehrle.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S.—Held in Chambers of Surrogate's Court, in County Court House. At 11 A. M.—1114—Contested will of Isaac E. Samek.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. in Room 19 City Hall. Motions.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Townsend for The People.

1—John Giambo and Nicolo Raceoppi. 2—Charles Braum and Max Kaiser. 3—Niles P. Larsen and James Hausey. 4—John H. Robbins. 5—Frank Kanton. 6—Eugene Vinton. 7—Albert Schneider. 8—Joie Miller. 9—Hubert McKiernan. 10—William Gaudichand. 11—Gaetano Mustico and John Margariello. 12—George E. Gardner. 13—Robert E. McGuire.

Pleadings.—1—Martha Taylor. 2—Charles Blake. 3—George Haubert. 4—Nicholas Haack. 5—John Kelly. 6—Joseph Valente. 7—William Giles and Harry Williams. 8—Frank Sheridan. 9—William J. Clyne. 10—Michael O'Neill (2.) 11—John Williams. 12—Daniel J. Cunningham. 13—James O'Brien and Edward Tomblin. 14—Max Husted and John McCarthy. 15—Thomas Lively. 16—Henry Hertz and Andrew Smith. 17—James Lee. 18—John McCarthy. 19—John Fitzgibbon, Schuyler Hunt, and Thomas Dooley. 20—Richard Daly. 21—Daniel Curtin and Joseph Garvey. 22—Lorenzo Simatra. 23—John Driscoll. 24—Julia Colan. 25—Harris N. Semansky.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Vernon M. Davis for The People.

1—Louis Gordon.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Albers vs. Albors—George W. Ellis. Callary vs. Westphal—Lewis L. Delafield. Potter vs. Barnes—J. Aspinwall Hodge.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Jacob Doll vs. Bernard Silberstein—Louis J. Marx. Jane A. Stokes vs. Michael Sullivan—Clarence J. Kracht. Harry B. Bradbury vs. Tucker Automatic Horse Feeder Company—Damon H. McClain.

CITY COURT—McCarthy, J.—Moritz H. Rosenstein vs. J. Edgar Phillips—David H. Rosenstein.

RESIGNATION OF C. D. KELLOGG

The General Secretary Becomes the Second Vice President of the Charity Organization Society.

Charles D. Kellogg, who has been General Secretary of the Charity Organization Society since its foundation, fourteen years ago, has resigned, and has been made Second Vice-President. Charles S. Fairchild will retain his position as First Vice-President.

The change will relieve Mr. Kellogg of the care of the details of the society work, and enable him to devote his time to extending its external connections.

At the last meeting of the General Council the following minute was placed on its records:

> The Central Council of the Charity Organization Society in accepting the resignation of Mr. Charles D. Kellogg as General Secretary desires to record its appreciation of his services in the cause of enlightened charity. Mr. Kellogg has been identified with this society since its foundation. As secretary he took a prominent part in its organization, and he has continued its chief executive officer for nearly fourteen years, during which it has steadily grown in influence and prosperity. To his enthusiasm for the principles upon which it was founded and the devotion of his life and strength to its interests, as well as to his executive and organizing ability, is due in large measure its success. The Central Council is glad to know that his connection with the society will not be severed, but that as Second Vice President he will continue his services to the society and the public.

No General Secretary has yet been elected, but George L. Cheney will occupy that position temporarily. In view of Mr. Kellogg's long service the Executive Committee has offered him a trip to Europe, and he will sail for Genoa about the middle of this month.

Barbers' Antipathies.

From The Philadelphia Record.

"Did you ever know," said a Ninth Street barber, "that certain men who come into this shop to be shaved exert a queer hypnotic influence over one or more of the barbers? It's a fact. Now, there's a barber over there at the next chair but one. He doesn't look like a nervous fellow, does he? No! Well, he isn't nervous as a rule, but there's a certain man-about-town whose very appearance in the doorway sets that man shivering like a man in a fit. He could no more shave that particular customer than fly. Another man who used to work in this shop a couple of years ago was similarly affected, but to a greater degree, by a prominent business man. Whenever Mr. B—— came into the shop the barber would grow deathly pale, and quiver spasmodically. It frequently compelled him to knock off work for a whole day, and finally the boss had to discharge him. Fact! Here's another funny thing: Did you ever know that most barbers hate nothing so much as to have to shave a man's upper lip? I don't know why it is, but I feel that way myself. I'd rather lose a day's pay than shave off a man's mustache, and when a smooth-faced man comes into this shop, you ought to see the way each of us 'soldiers' and 'monkeys' around so as to keep him from getting in our chairs."

When Slaves Were Held in Wisconsin.

From The Milwaukee Wisconsin.

One of the interesting facts which the just published thirteenth volume of the Collections of the Wisconsin State Historical Society brings to light is indicated in the following excerpt from the census of Crawford County:

> Slaves (previously included)—Male, twenty-four and under thirty-six, one (in family of T. H. Lockwood.) Female, ten and under twenty-four, one, (in family of Thomas Street.) This is exclusive of the slaves in Fort Crawford.

The census shows that the slaves in Fort Crawford at that time numbered seventeen. They were probably all negro slaves, though there are records of Pawnees held in slavery by the French voyageurs within the limits of the territory. Slavery was against the organic law of all the region originally known as the Northwest Territory, but slaveholders coming into the Territory temporarily from the States where the "peculiar institution" prevailed could bring their slaves with them and take them away.

The portion of the Territory of Wisconsin which was covered by the census takers in 1836 was divided into four counties—Brown, Crawford, Iowa, and Milwaukee. So far as the census shows, the slaves in Crawford County were all that there were in the Territory.

The Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, Jan. 2.—Cattle—Receipts last 24 hours, 1,232 head; total for week thus far, 6,820 head; for same time last week, 7,458 head; consigned through, 6,780 head; to New-York, 880 head; one sale, 40 head; market opened steady and firm; closed firm; good steers, $4@$4.25; fair to good fat cows, $2.25@$3.25. Hogs—Receipts last 24 hours, 17,950 head; total for week thus far, 35,040 head; for same time last week, 38,240 head; consigned through, 3,900 head; to New-York, 8,500 head; on sale, 1,300 head; market opened lower; closed easier for York grades; good weight Yorkers sold late at $3.65; mixed and mediums, $3.75; good to choice Yorkers, $3.75@$3.80; light Yorkers and pigs, $3.80@$3.85; good heavy, $3.75; roughs, $3@$3.25; stags, $2.75@$3. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts last 24 hours, 16,400 head; total for week thus far, 49,800 head; for same time last week, 20,600 head; consigned through, 1,400 head; to New-York, 4,200 head; on sale, 15,200 head; market opened active and steady for sheep; lambs ¼c lower; closed dull, with unfavorable outlook; prime lambs, $5.10@$5.25; good to choice, $4.75@$5; light to fair, $3.75@$4.50; mixed sheep, good to choice, $2.85@$2.90; extra, $3@$3.15; culls and common, $1.60@$2.25; extra sheep, $3.25@$3.50.

Surrogate Notices.

DE COMPANIONI, ROSARIO H.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Concepcion M. Nibbi, Concepcion Hernandez, Narcisa Alamo de Gras, and Josefina Hilaria Perez, and to all persons interested in the estate of ROSARIO H. DE COMPANIONI, late of the City of New-York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the twenty-first day of January, 1896, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Andres M. Companioni and Emilio Del Pino, as Executors of the last will and testament of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, one of the Surrogates of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the eighteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
n22-1aw6wF Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

EHRLER, FRANK.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANK EHRLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of William C. Orr, No. 51 Chambers Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of July, 1895. AUGUSTA EHRLER, Administratrix. WILLIAM C. ORR, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 51 Chambers St., New-York City. jy26-1aw6mF

LYON, JAMES W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES W. LYON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Francis B. Chedsey, Attorney, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of September, 1895. AMELIA LYON, JOHN H. LYON, Executors. FRANCIS B. CHEDSEY, Attorney for Executors, 280 Broadway, New-York City. s13-1aw6mF

PARKER, ELY S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELY S. PARKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, Nos. 7 and 9 Warren Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of November, 1895. MINNIE PARKER, Administratrix. GEO. W. WEIFFENBACH, Attorney for Administratrix, Nos. 7 and 9 Warren Street, N. Y. City. n8-1aw6mF

FERRIS, MARTHA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARTHA FERRIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Charles Brandt, Jr., No. 189 Second Avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of March next. —Dated New-York, the 3rd day of September, 1895. JAMES D. FERRIS, Administrator. CHARLES BRANDT, Jr., Attorney for Administrator, 189 Second Avenue, N. Y. City. s20-1aw6mF

LYMAN, MARGARET S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET S. LYMAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, care of Thornton, Earle & Kiendl, No. 106 Fulton Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the third day of February next.—Dated New-York, the first day of August, 1895. CHAS. M. LYMAN, Administrator. THORNTON, EARLE & KIENDL, Att'ys for Admin., 106 Fulton St., N. Y. City. au2-1aw6mF

CUTTING, HENRY MASON. — In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY MASON CUTTING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of Franklin Bartlett, No. 82 Times Building, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of October, 1895. ANGELA M. CUTTING, Administratrix. FRANKLIN BARTLETT, Attorney for Administratrix, 82 Times Building, New-York City. o31-1aw6mF

EMMET, THOMAS ADDIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS ADDIS EMMET, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 20 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of November, 1895. EDWARD F. EMMET, Administrator. R. S. EMMET, Jr., Attorney, &c., 52 Wall St., N. Y. n8-1aw6mF

FISHER, FRANK L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Frank L. Fisher, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 338 Columbus Avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of August, 1895. JESSE C. BENNETT, Executor. DAVID LEVENTRITT, Attorney for Executor, 280 Broadway, New-York City. au30-1aw6mF

UHINK, HELEN, OR HELENA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HELEN or HELENA UHINK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of Charles Brandt, Jr., No. 189 Second Avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 3rd day of September, 1895. AMELIA M. BECKER, Administratrix. CHARLES BRANDT, Jr., Attorney for Administratrix, 189 Second Avenue, N. Y. City. s20-1aw6mF

WALKER, EDWIN B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWIN B. WALKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business of the estate, the office of Man & Man, No. 56 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 19th day of September, 1895. KATE NORTON WALKER, Administratrix, with the will annexed. MAN & MAN, Attys for Admx., 56 Wall Street, N. Y. s20-1aw6mF

BEHRENS, MARY or MARIA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY or MARIA BEHRENS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, in the office of William H. Geiger, at Room 107, in No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of November, 1895. GEORGE KOHLENBUSCH, Administrator. WILLIAM H. GEIGER, Attorney for Administrator, 280 Broadway, N. Y. City. n22-1aw6mF

BAKEMAN, HIRAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Hiram Bakeman, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Booraem, Hamilton, Beckett & Ransom, No. 160 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 3rd day of October, 1895. LUCY A. BAKEMAN, Administratrix. BOORAEM, HAMILTON, BECKETT & RANSOM, Att'ys for Administratrix, 160 Broadway, N. Y. City. o4-1aw6mF

FARRIN, OLIVER A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Oliver A. Farrin, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 159 West 15th St., in the City of New-York, on or before the tenth day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of November, 1895.—STEPHEN E. ENGLAND, OLIVER F. ENGLAND, AMELIA F. EDWARDS, Executors and Executrix.—CHRISTIAN ZABRISKIE, Attorney for Executors, 393 Canal Street, New-York. n29-1aw6mF

CONNER, ELIZA S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Eliza S. Conner, late of the City of New-York, widow, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Charles F. MacLean, Esquire, No. 20 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of August, 1895. ANN E. WATSON, Executrix, &c. au16-1aw6mF

Public Notices.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—Application having been made to the Board of Railroad Commissioners of the State of New-York by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company for the approval of the Board of the use of an underground current of electricity for the operation of cars upon Lexington Avenue between One Hundred and Fifth Street and the Harlem River, in the City of New-York, and by the said Metropolitan Street Railway Company and the Twenty-third Street Railway Company for the approval of the Board of the use of an underground current of electricity for the operation of cars on Twenty-third Street between the East River and North River, in the City of New-York, notice is hereby given that hearing on the said applications will be had before the Board at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, in the Mutual Life Building, Number 32 Nassau Street, New-York City, on Tuesday, the 14th day of January, 1896, at 11 o'clock A. M.—Dated Dec. 31, 1895.
CHARLES R. DEFREEST, Secretary.

ITS WORK FOR CHILDREN

Annual Meeting of the Nursery and Child's Hospital.

WHAT WAS ACCOMPLISHED LAST YEAR

Dr. Lambert Tells of the Benefit Derived from the Use of Antitoxine—The Officers Elected.

The annual meeting of the officers and managers of the Nursery and Child's Hospital, Lexington Avenue and Fifty-first Street, was held yesterday at the hospital. The reports showed much good work done during the year.

The report of the Secretary of the Medical Board, Dr. Samuel W. Lambert, was of particular interest. He spoke of the great benefit derived by the hospital from the use of antitoxine for diphtheria, and gave statistics.

The annual meeting of the officers of the institution has a social as well as a business side. A luncheon is served, and a number of guests, people interested in the work, are invited. About 100 charming women sat down to a luncheon daintily served yesterday. Mrs. Algernon S. Sullivan, the first Directress of the Hospital, acting as hostess. These annual luncheons, while served in the officers' dining room at the hospital, the managers take pains to explain, are not paid for by the funds of the institution, but by the private contributions of the managers themselves.

Among the speakers were the Rev. Dr. Thomas Gallaudet, the Rev. Anthony H. Evans of the West Presbyterian Church, and the Rev. Charles C. Proffitt.

"During the year there have been admitted to the hospital," said Dr. Lambert, in his report, "272 women and 309 children. In addition, 158 children have been born in the hospital. On Jan. 1, 1896, there remain in the hospital 177 adults and 251 children. These figures show a marked decrease in the number of cases treated as compared with those of the last three years. This is the result of three epidemics of measles which occurred in the hospital and prevented for many weeks at a time the admission of children."

After giving an idea of the number of children received in the institution, those who have been treated and who remain in the hospital, Dr. Lambert spoke at some length of the experiments made with antitoxine.

"A brilliant result," he said, "has been accomplished in this hospital during the past year in the application of the recently discovered treatment for diphtheria by the injection of the antitoxine.

"This remedy is prepared on a large scale from the blood of the horse by the New-York Board of Health. A sufficient amount of the antitoxine to treat all the children in the hospital at once was placed by the Board of Health at the disposal of your Medical Board at a time when the product commanded a high price in the market.

"It is recorded in the last medical report that only one month of 1894—August—passed without at least one case of diphtheria appearing in the hospital. This state of affairs continued through the early months of 1895, and the number of cases greatly increased until the first sixteen days of April saw fifteen cases of diphtheria develop in the various wards. On the 17th of April every child in the hospital was submitted to the new treatment, and the disease stopped as if by magic.

"There have been only three cases of diphtheria in the main hospital since April 17. One of the patients was a nurse, another was a member of the house staff, and neither of these patients had been subjected to the preventive treatment. The third case occurred in December, in a child. In October there was also an outbreak in the reception house, and two cases developed simultaneously.

"No extension of the disease has resulted from any of these cases, because the children exposed were again subjected to the same treatment which had been so effective in April."

The lying-in department of the hospital, Dr. Lambert said, in concluding his report, was being fitted up with the best modern appliances, and when completed would insure a better care of patients and a better training for nurses.

The report of the Secretary, Mrs. Edward Clothout, shows that 527 women and 1,089 children were inmates of the institution for different periods during the past twelve months. Three foundlings were left at the door of the building during the year, and were cared for in the nursery. An interesting feature of the hospital work was the training in methods of nursing and caring for the sick of a Corean woman, who also received medical aid. She is said to be the first married Corean woman who ever left her country. She will return with her child to act as a medical missionary to her people.

Children are taken from the city branch of the institution when they are three years old to the country branch at New-Brighton, S. I., where they are cared for and educated until they reach the age of eight years.

The Secretary reports that another room has been added at the Staten Island branch, enabling the younger children to have kindergarten training. The older ones follow the course of study laid out for the public school children of the primary grade in this city. More children were placed in institutions and homes than usual last year. Ten healthy, rosy-cheeked children were taken to homes in the West by the Children's Aid Society. Letters have been received from them telling of their pleasant homes, and one small boy writes with great delight that he has acquired a grandfather.

The institution has provided thirty-five women with situations. In the hospital the lives of twenty delicate babies were saved during the year by the use of the incubator. Thanks were tendered to the Benevolent Society of Grace Church for a gift of wearing apparel for the inmates of the institution, and to the Board of City Missions for the services of its ministers, the Rev. Mr. Brockholst Morgan and the Rev. Mr. Proffit.

The Secretary's report closed with a plea to the friends of the institution to assist in raising sufficient money to enable the institution to obtain new buildings, that it may start the new century under bright auspices and the most approved appliances for its work, both sanitary and scientific.

The report from the country branch of the institution states that "we have never known so long freedom from a general quarantine. More than eighteen months have passed since the cottages of the school children have been quarantined."

The Treasurer, Mrs. Frederick N. Goddard, reported a balance on hand Jan. 1, 1895, of $6,409.75, receipts during the year of $105,597.25, and expenditures $98,278.21, leaving a balance on hand Jan. 1, 1896, of $7,319.04.

The Nursery and Child's Hospital was founded in 1854, and was the first institution to fill the much-needed want of the city for a foundling asylum. It admits no vicious persons, but unfortunate women, who have been deserted by their husbands or protectors, are taken in and allowed to remain with their children. In the meantime they are enabled to support themselves with work done in the building. Eventually situations are found for them, if possible. Those who can do so take their children with them. Other children stay in the institution's country home until they are eight years old, when good homes are found for them. Many nurses are trained in the institution. They make no pretensions to filling the place of regular trained nurses, but the experience they gain at the hospital, particularly in obstetrical cases and children's diseases makes them very valuable in the line of work they undertake.

The officers of the institution for 1896 are: First Directress—Mrs. Algernon S. Sullivan; Second Directress—Mrs. William M. Kingsland; Third Directress—Mrs. William C. Egleston; Treasurer—Mrs. F. N. Goddard; Assistant Treasurer—Mrs. Henry Mills Day; Secretary—Mrs. Edward Oothout; Assistant Secretary—Mrs. I. H. Walker.

The Managers are Mrs. Francis B. Arnold, Mrs. Peter Townsend Barlow, Mrs. William Barbour, Mrs. Edward J. Berwind, Mrs. Charles P. Burdette, Mrs. Oliver Bronson, Mrs. Eugene Du Bois, Mrs. John W. Ehninger, Mrs. Malcolm Graham, Mrs. Chester Griswold, Mrs. Thomas Hicks, Miss Ogden Jones, Mrs. Benjamin Knower, Mrs. Herman Livingston, Mrs. Edward Mitchell, Mrs. Charles F. MacLean, Mrs. Robert Nicol, Miss C. H. Patterson, Mrs. Henry Parish, Mrs. George Rutledge Preston, Mrs. Edward S. Rapallo, Mrs. Louis L. Stanton, Miss M. R. Smith, Mrs. Jonathan Thorne, Mrs. S. O. Vanderpoel, Mrs. Alexander Van Nest, Mrs. J. Howard Wright, Mrs. Louis F. Whitin, and Mrs. John Dunn Wood.

The consulting physicians for the city are Dr. T. G. Thomas, President; Dr. T. M. Markoe, Dr. H. D. Nicoll, and Dr. James W. McLane.

For the country: Dr. F. E. Martindale, President; Dr. J. Lewis Smith, Dr. W. C. Walser, and Dr. Anna Lukens. The city attending physicians are Dr. J. J. Hull, Dr. Samuel W. Lambert, Secretary; Dr. L. Emmett Holt, and Dr. Allen M. Thomas.

Among the guests yesterday was Mrs. Joel Wolfe, one of the founders of the hospital. She presented to the institution a copy of Raphael's "Madonna," familiarly known as the "Chair Madonna."

Among other guests were Mrs. Henry Oothout, Mrs. Frank Arnold, Mrs. Theodore Sutro, Miss Doremus, Miss Hall, Mrs. A. B. Tucker, Mrs. Rogers, Mrs. Moran, and Mrs. Sylvanus Reed.

It was not many years after the founding of the institution that the charity ball, which has since become an annual affair, was given for its benefit. It is one of the most important social features of the year, and many names of prominent people are connected with its history.

It will be held this year at the Metropolitan Opera House, on Jan. 28. The Treasurer, Mrs. F. N. Goddard, 2 East Thirty-fifth Street, has charge of the tickets.

GOV. FORAKER NOT DISLOYAL

DECLINED TO DESERT SENATOR SHERMAN IN 1888.

Samuel Fessenden Tells Some Inside History of the Convention That Nominated Gen. Harrison.

The discussion aroused by the publication of Senator John Sherman's recollections is bringing to light a great deal of political history. A complete history of the Republican Convention of 1888, which nominated Gen. Harrison for President, will perhaps never be written, but a great many facts regarding that great gathering are coming to light.

Senator Stephen B. Elkins of West Virginia said in an interview in Washington recently that he was Mr. Blaine's personal representative in the convention of 1888, and was in frequent communication with him by cable. Mr. Elkins said that he was the only one in this country who possessed a copy of the cipher code used by Mr. Blaine. He added:

> The Blaine forces in the convention of 1888 were compact and efficiently organized. The nomination of Gen. Harrison was not the result of a bargain of any kind, as Senator Sherman has perhaps been led to believe. It grew naturally out of the situation, and was inevitable. Many of the Blaine men wanted to go to Gov. Foraker. In the excitement incident to the continued refusal of Mr. Blaine to allow his name to be placed before the convention, from the time of adjournment Saturday until Monday, there was considerable discussion as to candidates and who would be named. A great many Blaine men and others discussed the name of Gov. Foraker on the ground that he could perhaps have the entire vote of Ohio in case it broke away from Sherman. This went so far that some of Mr. Blaine's friends, who were very friendly to Foraker and admirers of him, urged him to become a candidate. Gov. Foraker not only said once, but often, that under no circumstances would he permit his name to be used in connection with the Presidency, so long as the name of Senator Sherman was before the committee.

A representative of The United Press had a talk yesterday with Samuel Fessenden about the convention of 1888. Mr. Fessenden is the Connecticut member of the Republican National Committee, and has been for a number of years. He was a devoted friend of Mr. Blaine and has been one of the leading spirits in the last three Republican National Conventions.

"I remember perfectly," said Mr. Fessenden, "the incident to which Senator Elkins refers. Blaine had finally declined. His determination could not be shaken. We were at sea, and were casting about for some one else. We had discussed a number of the older leareds of the party, and several of us who were very active Blaine men, came to the conclusion that we could unite most effectively upon a younger man than any of those who had been formally named as candidates. Foraker of Ohio had, by his presence, his oratory, his earnestness, and his magnetism, made a powerful impression upon the convention. It seemed to me and many of my friends, that he was the man to go to. I discussed the matter with Mr. Elkins and others, and about 2 o'clock on Monday morning, we were taken to the room of Gov. Foraker by Mr. Kurtz, a delegate from Ohio, whom we asked to conduct us.

"We found that Gov. Foraker had gone to bed. After some delay we were admitted rather reluctantly to his bedside. We sat down on the bed beside him and told him that we had come at an important moment and upon very important business, and that we desired his earnest attention while we stated the case. We then went over the ground carefully and showed him that the Blaine following controlled the convention, and assured him that if he would consent to become a candidate, we could muster more than 500 votes. We told him that Mr. Blaine was out of the race and that the majority of his friends seemed more disposed to support him, (Foraker,) than any one else.

"We made it very clear to him that if he would consent to become a candidate he could be nominated without difficulty on the first or second ballot on Monday. We assured Gov. Foraker that we desired no pledges or promises from him respecting policies or patronage, and that we only wanted him to agree not to get up and decline the nomination after the convention had made him its candidate.

"Mr. Foraker, without hesitation, said firmly and emphatically: 'I thank you, gentlemen, with all my heart, but I could not accept the nomination if it came to me, unless Mr. Sherman first withdrew and asked me to become a candidate. I feel sure he will not do that. I came here to try and nominate him and cannot consider the proposition to become a candidate. I will stand by him.'

"I then tried to convince him that the situation was beyond his control. I called attention to the fact that Garfield had accepted the nomination after it was plain that Mr. Sherman could not be nominated.

"Gov. Foraker answered as quick as a flash: 'I can prevent my nomination, and I will. It is not too late, and I do not wish to be put into the position which Garfield was forced into.'

"This closed the interview with Gov. Foraker and the lines were at once closed up for Harrison, and he was nominated easily and promptly, just as Foraker would have been had he chosen to become a candidate himself."

CAUGHT THE MAN WHO SEIZED A PIN

Jewel Failed to Appear Against the Prisoner When He Was Arraigned.

As Aaron C. Jewel of 122 Holley Street, Brooklyn, left the Hoboken Ferry at Christopher Street Wednesday night he noticed a young man following him. Jewel boarded the front platform of a Christopher Street car, and as he did so the young man stepped on the platform.

The young man suddenly reached over, and, seizing a diamond pin that was in Jewel's scarf, jumped from the car and started to run away. Jewel followed the man, and a policeman joined in the chase.

When the thief saw that a policeman was following him he began to cry "Stop thief!" but did not diminish his speed. After a chase of four blocks, the policeman overtook the man, who said that the thief had just turned the corner into Leroy Street. The man, however, was held until Jewel arrived and fully identified the prisoner as the man who had robbed him.

At the station the prisoner gave his name as James Robinson of 36 Leroy Street. He was taken to Police Headquarters, and was there recognized as one of the cleverest criminals in the country. The police know him under various names, and say that he has served sentences in State prison for larceny.

In the Jefferson Market Court yesterday Jewel failed to put in an appearance, and at the request of the policeman Magistrate Flammer held Robinson for further examination to-day to enable the policeman to find Jewel and bring him to court.

The West Creek Mines.

From The Denver (Col.) Republican.

It is too soon to determine what kind of a camp West Creek is, and for that matter it is not necessary for the general public to solve the problem. The miners and prospectors at work there will sooner or later show whether the discoveries are of much value. It may be said, however, that indications are favorable, for some mineral has been found in a large number of claims, though it does not appear that anything to justify a great boom has been encountered. Practically all that has been encountered consists of good indications of something better to be found upon development.

Patriotism with the Love of Peace.

From The Richmond (Va.) Central Presbyterian.

One of the good things already rising out of the threatening of war is the growth of patriotic feeling and love of country. Yet another and a larger good is the love of peace, the prayer for peace, and the careful studying of the things that make for peace. Perhaps a yet larger good will be the discovery of the great and precious interests the two countries have in common, and the drawing nearer together of the two great English-speaking peoples into acknowledged sympathies and aims for the good of the whole world.

GRIP HAS NEW SYMPTOMS

Attended by Complications Making It Somewhat More Serious.

SEROUS MEMBRANES ARE AFFECTED

The Academy of Medicine to Discuss the Subject—Observations of a Prominent Physician.

The present visitation of the grip in New-York is being attended by symptoms decidedly different, in many cases, from those that characterized this disease during any of the years in the decade since it was introduced from Russia.

Many physicians have noticed, in their practice, the new symptoms, and the subject is to be considered by the County Medical Society at its next meeting at the Academy of Medicine.

It was learned last night that one distinguished physician and scientist was about to address to the Department of Health a communication outlining the new complications attendant on grip, calling attention to the somewhat graver nature of the same, as compared with the symptoms in previous years, and indicating what should be done by the people to protect themselves.

Speaking on this subject last night, one of the best-known scientists and physicians in New-York—a man with an extensive practice—said: "The grip this year seems to affect the serous membranes—that is, the tissues which invest and cover the different vital organs of the body. When the grip attacks the spinal cord and brain it produces meningitis when it attacks the lungs it produces pneumonia when it affects the intestines it causes peritonitis, and when it affects the membranes covering the joints it leads to what is generally called rheumatism.

"It seems that the left side of the body is usually more affected than the right side.

"From these inflammations of the membranes the disease is continuous, and affects the organs which they invest. Particularly is this the case with the lungs, in which event pneumonia develops when apparently all other symptoms have disappeared. The grip, when it has advanced thus far, is severe, and must receive prompt attention.

"The grip this Winter is unusually prevalent, and when it attacks the serous membranes it is distinctly contagious. One person may get the disease by coming in direct contact with another person who is suffering from the same.

"Cold weather will undoubtedly do much to abate the disease, but its distinctly contagious properties will prevent the full measure of the good which would otherwise be promptly afforded by the lowering of the temperature and the clearing of the sky.

"The new grip, of course, attacks the weak sooner than the strong, but even the healthy are liable to contract it through contagion.

"The thing for the people to do is to observe the first symptoms of the grip. Whenever the peculiar rheumatic pain is felt in the arm, or at the base of the skull, the person should stay in bed, or in a warm room, and should take hot drinks, such as hot water, hot tea, or hot lemonade, and he should avoid all alcoholic stimulants, and eat very simly, toast preferred.

"In particular, alcohol is a positive poison in case of grip which attacks the serous membranes. Those who are not accustomed to drink alcoholic beverages suffer less than those who are habituated to their use.

"The disease lasts usually six days, reaching a crisis on the seventh day. I have seen the grip germ affect different members of the same family differently this Winter. One child, for instance, will be afflicted with symptoms of meningitis, another with those of pneumonia, and still another with congestion of the kidneys.

"When the grip develops into pneumonia the disease spreads rapidly and covers a large area of the lungs. The period of incubation is from one to five days.

"Recovery is usual on the sixth day if there are no complications. A high ratio or fatalities attends the attack of the grip on the kidneys. I should mention that the grip this Winter shows a decided tendency to affect the lining of the kidneys and then the kidneys themselves, thus often ending in fatal congestion of those organs. The congestion of the kidneys leads to the congestion of the lungs."

The physician quoted would not allow the use of his name, because he said he intended first to prepare a paper on the subject for the County Medical Society.

Dr. Cyrus Edson, formerly of the Board of Health, was quoted yesterday as saying that the grip had become epidemic in New-York. Fortunately, he said, it had not yet assumed a very fatal phase, and with the fall in temperature he did not believe the epidemic would result seriously.

President Wilson of the Board of Health said he did not believe there was cause for alarm.

MAY HAVE A CO-OPERATIVE FACTORY

Philanthropists Interested in a Scheme to Help the Tailors.

The locked-out cloakmakers were feeling jubilant yesterday over the proposed scheme of the Brotherhood of Tailors and the United Garment Workers to start a co-operative factory, where work would be done directly for the manufacturers. It was reported that a building for a factory had been selected at Edgewood, L. I., and had already been furnished with over 100 sewing machines.

A syndicate of philanthropic capitalists is behind this scheme, but the leaders of the union said they were unable to give names at present. They advance the money for the purchase of the factory and plant, and the United Garment Workers will take up a large amount of stock, and with the Brotherhood of Tailors will eventually own the co-operative factory.

The Executive Committee of the Brotherhood of Tailors will hold a special meeting within a day or two to consider the scheme, and if it decides in its favor a circular will be sent to the different tailors' unions to take a vote on the matter.

The contractors who locked out their men were feeling anxious yesterday. Some of the largest contractors have refused to put up the cards with the new rules in their shops, and are working their men on the basis of the agreement with the union. These contractors have been besieged and pestered by the association contractors, who beg them to put up cards. One large contractor who is working 150 men was so worried by the association contractors that he decided to go out of town to avoid the committees.

The locked-out tailors held a mass meeting in Walhalla Hall yesterday afternoon, and afterward Herman Robinson, Secretary of the brotherhood, went to Boston to see some manufacturers who have their work done in New-York. He will ask them to take away their work from the contractors who are fighting the union or to compel them to keep their contract with the union.

The girls' branch of the brotherhood is preparing to have a ball in Everett Hall, in East Fourth Street.

DISCHARGED AS CURED, BUT DIED

Rogers's Aunt Says the Bellevue Doctors Failed to Remove the Bullet.

John P. Rogers, who worked as a bartender in his father's saloon, 439 East Seventeenth Street, shot himself in the head Nov. 22 and was recently discharged from Bellevue Hospital as cured. He died suddenly Wednesday night in the home of his aunt, Mrs. James Murray, 32 Stone Street.

He was arrested at the time he received his injury and is said to have told the police that he intended suicide. When he recovered he was taken before Magistrate Deuel, in the Centre Street Police Court, and discharged, as he denied having had any intention to kill himself.

Mrs. Murray said yesterday that the bullet was never taken from Rogers's head while he was confined at Bellevue.

The Coroners' office was notified, and an autopsy will probably be made to determine positively as to whether or not the bullet is in the head.

A Dreadful Thought.

From The Boston Transcript.

It is wrong to steal another paper's jokes; but what shall be said of the man who will copy into his paper the jokes you have stolen, and give you credit for them, thus advertising your shame to the whole world?

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Resale of the Old Clearing House Property to a Builder—Some New Down-Town Office Buildings.

The old Clearing House property at the northwest corner of Pine and Nassau Streets, which was bought by Donald Mackay on Sept. 11 last for $725,000, has been sold for him by Mr. George R. Read to James G. Wallace, the builder, at an advance. The plot contains 2,970 square feet, and the price paid by Mr. Mackay was at the rate of $242 per square foot. Mr. Wallace, it is understood, will build an eighteen-story office building on the site, the plans for it having been filed last month.

The Queen Insurance Company is the purchaser of the northwest corner of Cedar and William Streets, the sale of which by the New-York Realty Company was announced by THE TIMES on Wednesday. A fifteen-story office building will be built there on the plans which the Realty Company had prepared. The price paid is at the rate of $108.46 per square foot of ground.

A twenty-story office building will be erected by the O. B. Potter Trust on the south side of Rector Street, extending from Broadway to Trinity Place. The plot measures 78 feet on Broadway, 223.10 feet on Rector Street, and 50 feet on Trinity Place. The first three stories will be faced with Indiana limestone, and the others with light brick and terra cotta. Work on the foundations, by means of the caisson process, will be begun at once, although the building now on the site will not be disturbed before the expiration of the leases of the present tenants, some of which have more than a year to run. The architects are Kimball & Thompson. The cost will be $1,000,000.

Messrs. Gutwillig Brothers and J. Hirsh will build a seven-story brick and stone business structure on the plot, 90 by [illegible], on the north side of West Third Street, 60 feet east of Wooster, and adjoining the building which they are to construct for the firm of George Borgfeldt & Co. The building will be constructed with interior brick walls, so that it may be used as one or two buildings.

Messrs. Caswell, Massey & Co. have leased for ten years the ground floor and basement of the building formerly occupied by the Madison Square Bank at the junction of Broadway, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street.

At auction in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, Mr. Frank Yoran sold under foreclosure, at $11,250, to Payson Merrill, the northwest corner of Webster Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, 100.33 by 120.50 by 125 by about 143.03.

The sales at auction set down for to-day at 111 Broadway, except as otherwise stated, are as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, M. J. Mulqueen, referee, southeast corner of Ninety-fifth Street and Boulevard, 25.6¼ by 100, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $37,345.

By Philip A. Smyth, partition sale, Francis P. Lowrey, referee, 161 and 163 Lewis Street, west side, beginning 84 feet north of East Third Street, respectively 25 and 22.6 by 100. The first lot contains a four-story brick tenement in front and five-story brick tenement in rear; the other four-story front and rear brick tenements.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, William H. Ricketts, referee, 174 West Seventy-sixth Street, south side, 80 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 20 by 77.2, four-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $9,870; on prior mortgage, $19,250.

By B. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, H. M. Solomon, referee, lease to May 1, 1896, of 108 Monroe Street, north side, 236.5 feet west of Rutgers Street, 25.10 by 100, four-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $3,610.

By B. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, William L. Findley, referee, the undivided part of Carrie A. Fithian, George W. Smith, and the late Elizabeth Smith to the property of the late William Moore in 615 West Forty-sixth Street, 147 East Sixty-second Street, 28 Lewis Street, 80 Elm Street, 1,208 Madison Avenue, leasehold of 99 Division Street, and 216 South Third Street, Brooklyn. Due on judgment, $1,620.

By the Sheriff, execution sale, the right, title, and interest of Florestine Stanfield to West Twentieth Street, south side, 167.4 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 25 by 92 by 27.1 by 92.0½.

At 59 Liberty Street.—By H. C. Mapes & Co., assignee's sale, the right, title, and interest of Michael Hollacher to the southwest corner of Crescent and Madison Avenues, West Farms.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Sixth Street, southwest corner, by James H. Havens of 823 Eleventh Avenue for three five-story brick flats and stores; cost, $90,000.

St. Ann's Avenue, west side, 50 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, by Herman Schmuck of 779 Prospect Avenue and Michael Montag of 2,384 Bainbridge Avenue for three four-story brick tenements; cost $42,000.

Nos. 69 to 73 Broadway by O. B. Potter estate for a twenty-story brick office building; cost, $1,000,000.

One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, 164.4 feet west of Columbus Avenue, by James B. Cole of Seventy-second Street and Central Park, west, for two five-story brick flats; cost, $34,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-third street, south side, 107 feet west of Fifth Avenue, by Louis Wirth of 910 Prospect Avenue for a five-story brick flat; cost, $26,000.

Ninety-eighth Street, south side, 200 feet east of Park Avenue, by Harrie A. Quackenbush of 1,287 Madison Avenue, for four five-story brick flats; cost, $92,000.

Sixty-seventh Street, north side, 80 feet west of Second Avenue, by August L. Jacob of 268 East Seventy-Eighth Street, for three five-story brick flats; cost, $72,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-third Street and Fifth Avenue, southwest corner, by Louis Wirth of 910 Prospect Avenue, three five-story brick stores and flats; cost, $97,000.

Eleventh Street and University Place, southeast corner, by estate of A. L. Rosenbaum of 51 East Seventy-third Street, alterations to a seven and five-story brick hotels; cost, $3,000.

Houston and Goerck Streets, northeast corner, by John Rheinfrank of Portchester, Conn., and Henry Gauzenmüller, alterations to a two-story frame workshop; cost $300.

No. 38 west Thirty-second Street, by William C. Muschenheim of 40 West Thirty-second Street, alterations to a four-story brick dwelling; cost, $5,000.

One Hundred and Twenty-second Street and Amsterdam Avenue, northwest corner, by Simon Adler and Henry S. and Simon Herrman of 157 Broadway, alterations to a one-story brick dwelling and store; cost, $1,500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Jan. 2.

47TH ST, s s, 350 ft w of 5th Av, 20x100.5; Katharine Ekip to Ellen Musgrave	$1
52D ST, 144 East, 100 ft e of Lexington Av, 50x100.5; Mary Freudenberg to Matilda Jackson	10
2D AV, e s, 20.5 ft s of 118th St, 30x75; Nathan Sleave and wife to Isaac Blumberg and another	17,100
98TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of Park Av, 25x100; John Ruddell and another to H. A. Quackenbush	5,500
121ST ST, n s, 40 ft w of 4th Av, 20x100.11; Charles H. Louis and wife to Betsey Katz	17,500
132D ST, n s, 84 ft e of Lenox Av, 20x99.11; Charles Seickendick and wife to Charles Riley	1
140TH ST, s s, 575 ft e of 6th Av, 75x51.5x29.10x84; Paul P. Todd to Matthew L. Neale	1
2D AV, e s, 50.5 ft s of 117th St, 25x84.10; Jacob Damm and wife to William Ennis	18,400
112TH ST, 122 East; Katherine Behrens to Leonard Halberstad	1
110TH ST, s s, 213 ft w of Park Av, 21x100.11; Emeline Johnston to Sophia Coleman	100
BRADHURST AV, w s, 209.10 ft s of 152d St, 12.6x50; Franklin Bien, referee, to John J. Lynes	5,400
101ST ST, n s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x100.11; Lizzie Weinrauch to William H. Scott	1
ST. NICHOLAS AV, 759; William Broadbelt and wife to Horace H. Hutchins	1
LAND UNDER WATER, bulkhead line, between n and s s of 14th St, 75 ft w of 13th Av, 100x—; George D. Heffren to the New-York and New-Jersey Ferry Company	1
30TH ST, 257 West, n s, 175 ft e of 8th Av, 25x98.9; Christiana C. Rothe and husband to Henry Ehrmann	16,000
64TH ST, s s, 128.7 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 142x100.5; Eva M. Evers to Henry W. Hartmann	1
94TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Columbus Av, 26x100.8; William F. Koerner and wife to Joseph H. Furl	1
94TH ST, n s, 176 ft w of Columbus Av, 25.9x100.8; same to William J. Turl	1
80TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of 3d Av, 25x102.2; Jeremiah Reid and wife to John Murray	1
94TH ST, s s, 400 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.8; John Murray and wife to Jeremiah Reid	1
108TH ST, 9 East; Amelia Siegel to Marcus Tausig and Samuel Martin	25,000
144TH ST, s s, 30 ft e of 10th Av, 21.6x99.11; Frederick Raabe to Sadie V. Farler	10
TRACT OF LAND NEAR MORRIS Heights, 24th Ward, lying between Sedgwick and Montgomery Avs and 176th and 177th Sts, and 2 lots on e s of Undercliff Av, adjoining land of R. W. Montgomery; also rights, &c., to streets and lanes adjoining property; Lewis G. Morris to Ephraim B. Levy	168,000
LOT 229, map of North Marble Hill, 12th Ward; Frederic E. Camps and another, executors, to Chauncey A. Freese	800
[illegible] South Mount Vernon, [illegible] to Washington Brockner and others	2,000
ROAD FROM WESTCHESTER TO Pelham Bridge, n w [illegible], adjoining William Palmer estate, 50x irregular; James Roddy and wife to Catherine A. Sheenion	1,200
31ST ST, 350 West, s s, 280 ft e of 9th Av, 20x98.9; Elizabeth Taylor to Alexander Moore	17,750
33D ST, 150 East, s s, 225 ft w of 3d Av, 25x irregular; Frederick Bitter and others to Patrick J. Walsh	26,500
26TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of 8th Av, 50x98.9; Francis McCabe to Rosa C. Hafner	1
15TH ST, n s, Lots 100 and 101, map of William Bayard; also n s of 15th St, 22.2 ft w from west line, Lot 101, same map, 22.2x103.3x20.10x103.3; Joseph L. Buttenwieser and wife to Benedict A. Klein	1
3D AV, 254, w s, 46 ft s of 21st St, 25x75; Pauline Greenwald and others to William E. Cregier	21,350
34TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 8th Av, 25x98.9; Alfred W. Spear and wife to E. O. Bachman	25,000
SAME PROPERTY; Eugene O. Bachman to Helene E. Bachmann	1
18TH ST, n s, 350 ft w of 6th Av, 125x84; Joseph C. Boese and wife to Benjamin Altman	1
89TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.8; Siegfried Willershausen and wife to Carl Schaible	66,000
10TH AV, w s, 25.1 ft n of 45th St, 25.1x100; Magnus Weinman and wife to George Spohr	27,000
52D ST, 431 West; Ernest Hall and wife to Bernard Metzger	22,000
91ST ST, n s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100.8; Anna Campbell to John Owens	23,500
HAWTHORNE ST, s e corner of Cooper St, 50x100; W. M. May to M. L. May	1
COURTLANDT AV, w s, 50 ft n of 154th St, 50x100; Philipp Freudenmacher and wife to August Uhl and others	9,500
SAME PROPERTY; the St. Matthew's German Lutheran Church to Philipp Freudenmacher	9,000
DEY ST, 17, s s, 278.9 ft w of Broadway, 25x76.2x25x76.7; Kate F. Wheeler and others to the Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Company	116,000
SAME PROPERTY; Susan F. Campbell and others to Kate F. Wheeler and others	1
ALLEN ST, 35; Rebecca Gold and another to Leopold Kaufmann	1
STATE ST, 16, 17, and 18; Jacob Oldenschlager and another, executors, to Robert Cheesebrough	62,250
HOUSTON ST, 391, s s, 79.9 ft w of Sheriff St, 19.10x100; Henry F. Miller, referee, to Samuel Greenfield	16,000
12TH ST, 37 East; Emil Bloch and wife to Albert Wagner	1
BROADWAY, n e corner of Spring St, 23.9x100; Robert Carter and another to Julius Dreyfus	1
GREAT JONES ST, 47; Benedict A. Klein and wife to Jonas Weil and others	1
CHRYSTIE ST, 222, e s, 174.3 ft s of Houston St, 25x75; Oscar Schmidt and wife to James V. McManus	1
ORCHARD ST, 163; Marie C. Strohaecker to Samuel Levin and another	1
CHARLES ST, n s, 222.1 ft e of Bleecker St, 20x94.10; James V. McManus to Oscar Schmidt	1
LAND UNDER WATER BETWEEN n and s s of 14th St, 100x Hudson River bulkhead line; the Hoboken Ferry Company to George D. Heffren	1
116TH ST, n s, 50 ft e of Madison Av, 30x100; S. V. Decker to William L. Sutphin	1
ALEXANDER AV, w s, 35 ft n of 139th St, 15x75; H. C. Raynor to Anna T. Dale	9,000
RAILROAD AV, West, n w corner of 158th St, 87.5x87.5x76x47; Emily Shellock to Peter Gecks	25
SAME PROPERTY; Peter Gecks to John Haffen and another	6,000
HOE ST, w s, 87.8 ft s of Lyon St, 60x65x60.5x71.11; Augusta A. Blume and another to Peter Barrett	875
AVENUE B, e s, 50 ft n of 182d St, 50x125; Edwin C. Schaffer and wife to Henry Holding	1
WASHINGTON AV, w s, 50.2 ft s of 184th St, 50.2x115x50x119.6; Mary E. Callahan to William Walsh	4,000
AVENUE B, (Crestine Av,) e s, 50 ft n of 182d St, 50x125; Gilbert M. Speir, referee, to Henry Holding	1,500
DEY ST, s s, 253.9 ft w of Broadway, 25x76.2; Frank W. Fellowes and wife to Kate F. Wheeler	1
ELDRIDGE ST, 10; Leopold Kaufmann and wife to Rebecca Gold	1

Recorded Leases.

BERKOWITZ, Rosie, to Adolph Handler and another; 335 East Houston St, 3 1-3 years	$600
PETER A. H. JACKSON'S SONS to John J. Stephenson; 336 Canal St, 3 1-3 years	2,250
MEIER, Charles, to John Fozo; 38 East 9th St, 3 years 1 month....$550	600

Recorded Mortgages.

BUCKLEY, John F., to Levi H. Mace; w s of 5th Av, Lots 892 and 893, map of Laconia Park	$800
COLLINS, Annie, to Maria Weininger; s e corner of Aqueduct Av and Evelyn Place, 3 years	1,800
CHEESEBROUGH, Robert A., to Mary G. Quinby; 16, 17, and 18 State St, 4 years	45,000
DREYFUS, Julius, to Robert Carter and another; n e corner of Spring St and Broadway, 3 years	150,000
FINGER, William, and wife to Esther Nuttall; n w corner of Bathgate Av and 172d St, 3 years	2,000
GOLD, Rebecca, to Leopold Kaufmann; 10 Eldridge St, bond	3,000
KULENKAMP, J. W., executor and trustee, to Abner K. Durham; e s of Lorillard St, 115.4 ft n of old line of Jacob St, 3 years	1,000
KAUFMAN, Leopold, and wife to Jonas Weil and another; 35 Allen St, 1 year	10,000
LEVY, Ephraim B., to Lewis G. Morris; tract of land near Morris Heights, lying between Sedgwick and Montgomery Avs and 176th and 177th Sts; also two lots on e s of Undercliff Av and all rights, &c., to streets and lanes adjoining above property, 4 years	128,000
MARTIN, Thomas, and wife to John G. Welsh, general guardian; 19 North Moore St, 1 year	1,000
READ, Anna H., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; s e s of 8th Av, adjoining land of Samuel Hinman, 2 years	13,500
BLUMBERG, Isaac and Josephine, to Nathan Sleeve; e s of 2d Av, 20.5 ft s of 118th St, demand	3,000
BACHMANN, Eugene A., to Alfred W. Spear; s s of 34th St, 200 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year	17,000
BRADY, James, to Broadway Savings Institution of New-York; n s of 53d St, 120 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year	10,000
COCKBURN, Mattie A., to the executors and trustees of Gardiner G. Howland and others; s s of 130th St, 395 ft e of Lenox Av, (five mortgages,) 3 years	45,000
CARLETON, Burke G., and wife to North River Savings Bank; n s of 50th St, 56 ft e of 6th Av, 1 year	2,000
COLONIAL REAL ESTATE ASSOCIATION to Archibald D. Russell; n s of 14th St, 124.1 ft e of 8th Av, 5 years	325,000
CRONIN, Timothy J., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s s of 40th St, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 3 years	4,000
DALE, Anna T., to Henry C. Raynor; Walton Av, n w corner of 149th St, 1 year (two mortgages)	17,000
DALTON, John and Mary J., to Anna T. Kelly; w s of Rider Av, 380 ft n of 138th St, 1 year	7,000
DREYFUS, Julius, and wife to Joseph L. Buttenweiser; Broadway, n e corner of Spring St, demand	8,000
FOWLER, Olive E., to Railroad Co-operative Building and Loan Association; n s of 120th St, 241.8 ft w of 1st Av, installments	7,000
GREENBURG, Rosa, and Isaac Greenberg and wife to Louis Sayler; s s of 110th St, 155 ft e of 4th Av, 1 year	1,000
GORMAN, John, to Charles H. Davis; Ogden Av, n w corner of Devoe St, 3 years	500
GREENFIELD, Samuel, to Louis Josephthal; Houston St, 391 East, 4 years	12,000
HEFFREN, George D., to Hoboken Ferry Company; ferry rights, boats, privileges, and extensions, 50 years, gold bonds	600,000
HOGEBROOM, Franklin R., to James Stokes; n s of 27th St, 306.5 ft w of 9th Av, 2 years	21,500
HOELGER, Elizabeth, to German Savings Bank; s s of 76th St, 205 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year	1,000
HUSTON, Annie and Adam, to Thelka Rohe; s s of 49th St, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 3 years	12,000
HURST, William H., and wife to Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; Central Park West, 238, 1 year	25,000
HEATHCOTE, William H., and wife to Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; n s of 75th St, 95 ft e of Lexington Av, 1 year	1,000
HILD, John, and wife to Morris Littman; e s of Amsterdam Av, 80.10 ft s of 100th St, 2 years	2,000
HULLIHAN, Francis M., and wife to May E. Hamblen; 9th Av, n e corner of 52d St, 1 year	400
HARTMAN, Justina, to Christian S. Beehler; n s of 153d St, 425.6 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 5 years	6,000
HESS, Charles, and wife to Elizabeth V. Hitchcock and Paul G. Decker; e s of Tinton Av, 68 ft s of Denman Place, installments, 2 months	3,575
JACKSON, Matilda, to Mary Freudenberg; 52d St, 142 and 144 East, 1 year	5,500
STRAUSS, Henry, and wife to Herman Watjen; 14th St and Av B, s e corner, 1 year	2,000
THE METROPOLITAN TELEPHONE and Telegraphic Company to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 17 Dey St, 2 years	50,000
SEITZ, Barbara, to the German Savings Bank of New-York City; n s of 10th St, 180.6 ft w of Av B, 1 year	3,000
SCHUMANN, Herman, and wife to the United States Trust Company of New-York; e s of Forsyth St, adjoining Lot 364, map of property of James De Lancey, 5 years	22,000
TAUSIG, Marcus, and Samuel Martin to Amelia Siegel; 9 East 108th St, 3 years	2,000
TOTTEN, John, and wife to Myers Curtiss; s e corner 11th Av and 35th St, 1 year	3,000
UHL, August, and others to Philip Freudenmacher and another; w s of Courtlandt Av, 50 ft n of 154th St, 3 years	8,500
SAME to Adolph G. Hupfel; same property, demand	3,000
WEISS, Albert, and others to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; e s of 1st Av, 52.2 ft n of 83d St, 1 year	14,000
WAGNER, William, and wife to Charles Katzenberg; e s of 2d Av, 40.5 ft n of 54th St, 2 years	3,000
WASHBURNE, Adelaide S., to the New-York Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men; 365 West 102d St, 3 years	10,000
KATZ, Louis, and wife to Julia Yusbaum; 130 East 123d St, demand	1,000
KATZ, Betsey, to Charles H. Louis; n s of 121st St, 40 ft w of 4th Av, 6 months	4,000
KLEIN, Benedict A., and wife to Joseph L. Buttenwieser; n s of 15th St, lots 100x101, map, William Bayard, demand	65,000
SAME to John A. Brown, Jr.; same property, being 239 West 15th St, 5 years	29,000
MOORE, Alexander, and wife to Hekla Rohe; s s of 31st St, 280 ft e of 9th Av, 3 years	10,600
MARTIN, Abram J., to Austin Abbott, Trustees; 70 West 125th St, 4½ years	28,000
McCORMACK, Lincoln G., and wife to Susan W. Duncan; 301 West 52d St, 3 years	25,000
MICHAEL, Philip, and wife and others to Charles G. Dean; s s of 110th St, 270 ft e of 1st Av, 5 years	4,000
METZGER, Bernard, to Ernest Hall; 431 West 52d St, 10 years	4,000
MOSER, George J., and wife to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 309 East 10th St, 1 year	6,000
SPOHR, George, to Magnus Weiman; w s of 10th Av, 25.1 ft n of 45th St, 1 year	6,000
SCHMITZ, Caroline and Henry, to the Philharmonic Society, New-York; 221 West 136th St, 3 years	11,000
McMANUS, JAMES V., to Edward McManus; n s of Charles St, 222.1 ft e of Bleecker St, 3 years	10,250
MEYER, Claus, to the East River Savings Bank; s s of 148th St, 75 ft e of Bradhurst Av, 1 year	10,000
PAULY, Julius, and wife to Hugo Hohenstein; n s of 51st St, 2,189 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year	8,000
QUACKENBUSH, Harrie A., to John Ruddell and Annie A. Ruddell; s s of 98th St, 225 ft e of Park Av, 1 year	4,000
RABBE, Frederick, and wife to Charles Brodmann; 4th Av, n w corner of 104th St, 1 year	5,000
SMITH, John B., and wife to Solomon Werner; 12 to 16 West 96th St, 6 months	12,000
SCHAIBLE, Carl, to Siegfried Willershausen; n s of 89th St, 275 ft e of Amsterdam Av, installments, (two mortgages)	14,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

COATES, William J., and another, administrators, to John Keenan	$1
COBB, Edward B., to Benedict Cobb	1
HAMILTON BANK OF NEW-YORK City to William S. Hollingsworth	1
KEENAN, Margaret, and another, administrators, to Margaret T. Coates	1
LOCKWOOD, John E., trustee, to Sarah M. Phyfe (two assignments)	18,342
SAME to John E. Lockwood	15,105
SAME to Andrew J. Lockwood (two assignments)	12,587
MOORE, Alexander, to Charles F. Beuerdorf	5,500
PRANTE, Friederich, to Margaret Pinney	2,000
RUHL, Franz and Lisette, to Frederick Seyb and wife	5,000
STRONG, Charles E., trustee, to John L. Cadwalader, trustee, &c	1
SCHAEBLE, Charles, to Siegfried Willershausen	1,400
SEALE, Jessie B., to Edmund E. Murphy	3,500
THE HOBOKEN FERRY COMPANY to the United States Mortgage and Trust Company	1
BRADY, John J., to Abraham B. Tappen	1
CLARK, Alice W., to Louis A. Rodenstein	3,000

Lis Pendens.

12TH ST, s s, 239.6 ft w of 2d Av, 22 ft front; German Savings Bank against Charles W. Low and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

65TH ST, 146 West; Mary H. Myer, trustee, against John N. Hayward and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

32D ST, n s, 150 ft e of 11th Av, 25 ft front; Thomas D. Stetson and others, executors, against Maria L. Simonson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

AVENUE B, e s, 45.9 ft s of 16th St, 42.6 ft front; Mary L. Higgins against John Askey and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

97TH ST, s s, 335 ft e of 3d Av, 25 ft front; Christian Schieck, Jr., executor, against Leopold Rosenthal and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

148TH ST, n s, 85 ft e of Convent Av, 17 ft front; Jethro W. Clute against Annie C. Doyle and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

TOMPKINS ST, 27 and 29; John H. Wiemann against William C. Wiemann and others, (partition.)

64TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of Central Park West, 75 ft front; Rose Frey against Luther F. Hartwell and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

72D ST, s s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 16.8 ft front; Mary A. Astor Woodcock against Eva Rosenzweig and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

HENRY ST, 172; Continental Trust Company against Henry Pasinky and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

58TH ST, 146 and 148 East; Isaac Fine against Frederick F. Proctor, owner; H. H. Vought & Co., contractors; T. Kapuschinski, sub-contractor	$129
50TH ST, 508 to 509 West; Thomas Waters against Ruth A. Wallace, owner; Dennis J. Menton, contractor	36
LEXINGTON AV, 1,611 to 1,618; Isidor Rosenblut against Julia A. Chapman, owner; — Dean, contractor	71
LEXINGTON AV, 1,607; same against same	18
86TH ST, 412 to 420 East; same against same	80
EAST BROADWAY, 269; Joseph Polstein against Hannah Adler and others, owners; Hyman Rosenblum, contractor	166
11TH ST, 133 and 135 West; White Brick and Terra Cotta Company against Edward Judson, owner and contractor	424

Revolutionary Soldier's Daughter.

From The Hartford (Conn.) Courant.

The Annie Wood Elderkin Chapter, D. A. R., held a meeting Monday afternoon at the home of Mrs. J. D. Chaffee, in Willimantic. There was an unusually large attendance. The parlors were decorated with the National colors, and the meeting was one of uncommon interest. The event which made the meeting of special interest was the welcoming of the latest admitted member to the chapter, in the person of Mrs. Angeline Avery, who bears the distinction of being the youngest daughter of a Revolutionary soldier belonging to the order in the United States. The formal introduction was made by Mrs. James E. Hayden, and Mrs. L. Litchfield, Regent of the chapter, welcomed her in an appropriate and feeling speech, to which Mrs. Avery made a pleasant response. To Mrs. Avery was presented a golden spoon in the name of the National society. Mrs. Avery is but fifty-six years of age, and her father, Solomon Doren, was seventy-four years old at the time of her birth.

Real Estate at Auction.

By THOS. BURLINGHAM, Auctioneer.
38 MILL STREET, NEWPORT, R. I.

EXECUTOR'S SALE
—OF—
Valuable Real Estate
At NEWPORT, R. I.,
MONDAY, JANUARY 13, 1896,
At 12 o'clock noon, on the premises,
The Estate of the Late Walter Langdon, Sunnyside Place, with Cottage House, 34,280 square feet of land;
According to city survey.

The cottage has all the modern improvements, good drainage, elegantly located, either for a Summer or a Winter residence, in the centre of the city. Has to be seen to be appreciated. The key can be had of the auctioneer, 38 Mill Street, for inspection of the property.
By order of WALTER L. KANE and DELANCEY A. KANE, Executors. To close the estate.

STRONG & IRELAND,
60 Liberty St.,
J. MONTGOMERY STRONG, Auctioneer.
Auction Sale
of
STOCK AND BONDS,
FRIDAY, JANUARY 3D, 1896,
at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom,
111 Broadway, at 12:30 P. M.
5 shs. Merchants' Nat'l Bank.
1 sh. Albany & Susquehanna R. R.
1 sh. American Exchange Nat. Bank.
4 sh. Metropolitan Trust Co.
19 shs. Gallatin National Bank.
2 shs. National City Bank.
33 shs. Long Island R. R. Co.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction, on
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8TH, 1896,
at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
SUPREME COURT SALE—IN PARTITION.
JAMES C. FOLEY, Esq., Referee,
3-story and basement brick dwelling, with lot,
NO. 56 WEST 12TH STREET.
For maps, &c., apply to Alonzo C. Farnham, Esq., Plaintiff's Att'y, 206 Broadway, and at the auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction, on
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8TH, 1896,
at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
The 5-story brick store and tenement, with lot,
NO. 81 GOERCK STREET,
Northwest Corner Rivington Street.
Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

Long Island Property.

GARDEN CITY, LONG ISLAND.

Desirable residences for sale or to rent. To responsible persons willing to build, the Company will sell lots on favorable terms. Titles guaranteed. Houses are fitted with modern hot-air furnaces, open fireplaces, and lighted by gas. Latest appliances for water, which is supplied by the company's water works. Rents, $25 to $100 per month. The Cathedral Endowed Schools of St. Paul's and St. Mary's furnish exceptional advantages to the residents for the education of their children. Unsurpassed as a Winter and Summer resort. Reached by Long Island R. R. Time from East 34th St. Ferry, 50 minutes; from James Slip Ferry, 1 hour and 10 minutes. For particulars apply at office of the GARDEN CITY CO., Room 157, No. 280 Broadway, or to L. H. CUNLIFF, Agent, at Garden City, Long Island.

City Real Estate for Sale.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

MONEY TO LOAN.
4, 4½ and 5 Per Cent.
For account of institutions, estates and individuals. Unlimited resources, lowest charges.
A. W. McLAUGHLIN & CO.
146 B'way, cor. Liberty St.
LOANS EXCLUSIVELY.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

33 West 12th St.

New fire-proof apartment house, 36 feet wide; one apartment each floor; elevator and all modern improvements; exposed plumbing; seven large rooms and bath, all light; southerly exposure to sun and air; no well holes; unsurpassed in finish and conveniences by any in the city. Apply to office of JAMES A. HEARN & SON, West 14th St.

Referees' Notices.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH STREET.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—WILLIAM A. DE LONG, plaintiff, against THOMAS HAGAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 23rd day of December, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Wednesday, the fifteenth day of January, 1896, at twelve o'clock noon, by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New-York and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Fifth Street distant one hundred and twenty-one feet and six inches easterly from the southeasterly corner of Columbus Avenue and One Hundred and Fifth Street, and running thence southerly and part of the distance along the middle line of a party wall and parallel, or nearly so, with the easterly side of Columbus Avenue one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly, parallel with the southerly side of One Hundred and Fifth Street and along the centre line of the block twenty-one feet five inches; thence northerly and parallel, or nearly so, with the easterly side of Columbus Avenue and part of the distance along the easterly side of the easterly wall of the building standing on the premises now being described one hundred feet and eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Fifth Street, and thence westerly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Fifth Street twenty-one feet three and three-quarter inches, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, December 23, 1895.

CLARENCE W. FRANCIS, Referee.
SMITH & DOUGHERTY, Attorneys for Plaintiff,
7 Nassau Street, New-York City.
d24-2aw8wTu&F&ja15

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY as Trustee under the will of HARRIET N. POND, deceased, plaintiff, against ELLA FRIEDMANN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 11th day of December, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, January 21st, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of East Forty-seventh Street distant fifty (50) feet eastwardly from the northeasterly corner of said street and Lexington Avenue and running thence northwardly and parallel with Lexington Avenue eighty (80) feet; thence eastwardly parallel with Forty-seventh Street seventeen (17) feet; thence southwardly parallel with Lexington Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall eighty (80) feet to the northerly side of Forty-seventh Street, and thence westwardly along said street seventeen (17) feet to the point or place of beginning. The said premises being now known as No. 123 East Forty-seventh Street and being the same which were conveyed to the said Ella Friedmann by Angelo Mondolfo by a deed dated the twentieth day of November, 1888, and recorded in Liber 2,184, of Conveyances at Page 25. The land affected by the said instrument lies in Section 5 in Block 1,302 on the land map of the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, December 28th, 1895.

GEORGE LANDON, Referee.
EMMET & ROBINSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 52 Wall Street, New-York, N. Y.
d30-2aw3wM&F&ja21

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY and County of New-York.—SARAH JACOBS, plaintiff, against ABRAHAM MORRIS et al., defendants.

In pursuance of judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 18th day of December, 1895, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 14th day of January, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises mentioned in said judgment and therein described as follows, to wit:

All that certain lot, with the buildings thereon erected, situate in the Fourth Ward of the City of New-York, on the northeasterly side of Oliver Street, between Cherry and Oak Streets, and known by the present street number as No. 74 Oliver Street, and which, according to a survey made by Edward Ludlam, City Surveyor, and dated December 18, 1860, is described as follows: Commencing on the easterly side of Oliver Street, at a point distant one hundred and twenty-six feet and two inches northerly from the northeasterly corner of Cherry and Oliver Streets, and running thence easterly one hundred feet and six inches; thence northerly twenty-five feet and three inches; thence westerly one hundred feet and six inches, to the easterly side of Oliver Street, and thence southerly along the easterly side of Oliver Street twenty-six feet and two inches to the point or place of beginning; and containing, according to said survey, in width in front on Oliver Street, twenty-six feet and two inches, in width in the rear twenty-five feet and three inches, and in length on each side one hundred feet and six inches, be the said several dimensions more or less.—Dated New-York, December 19th, 1895.

WALES F. SEVERANCE, Referee.
TAYLOR & PARKER, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 13 Wall Street, New-York City.
d23-2aw3wM&F&ja14

EAST SEVENTY-FIRST STREET.—New-York Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—CARRIE L. WADE against EMELINE E. W. LOSS and others.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 9th day of December, 1895, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 11th day of December, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 14th day of January, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

"All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situated, lying, and being in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Seventy-first Street, distant one hundred and twenty-five feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of Seventy-first Street and the Third Avenue; running thence southerly, and parallel with Third Avenue, one hundred feet and five inches; thence westerly, and parallel with Seventy-first Street, sixteen feet and eight inches; thence northerly, and parallel with Third Avenue aforesaid, one hundred feet and five inches to the southerly side of Seventy-first Street, and thence easterly, and along said southerly side of Seventy-first Street, sixteen feet and eight inches to the point or place of beginning."—Dated New-York, December 20th, 1895.

EUGENE DURNIN, Referee.
ARTHUR F. DUCRET, Esq., Plaintiff's Attorney, 114 Nassau St., N. Y. City.
d24-2aw3wTu&F&ja14

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY and County of New-York.—OTTO LEWIN against ELIZABETH A. WARBY and others.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of sale made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 17th day of December, 1895, I, the undersigned, referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 18th day of January, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, by J. Montgomery Strong, of the firm of Strong and Ireland, auctioneer, the premises in the said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows, viz.:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New-York, and designated by the number 79, on a certain map of property situate in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, belonging to the estate of Richard F. Carman, deceased, made by Amerman & Ford, City Surveyors, dated March, 1878, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York on the 19th of September, 1878, together with the buildings and improvements thereon.—Dated New-York, December 19, 1895.

JOHN FENNEL, Referee.
EDWARD GROSSE, Att'y for Pl'ff, 140 East Sixteenth St., New-York.
d23-2aw3wM&F&ja13

IT STANDS TO REASON

that a thinking class of readers such as those who patronize THE NEW-YORK TIMES are the very ones whom persons having Real Estate to sell would want to reach.

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all these read the paper because nowhere else can they get as thorough, accurate, and definite information of what is doing. The newspaper that is read in this way is the best for advertisers.

MR. OLNEY WAS CORRECT

Earl Granville Proposed a General Arbitration.

A MISSTATEMENT BY LORD SALISBURY

Upon the Accession of the New Ministry the Granville Agreement with Venezuela Was Repudiated.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The State Department is in a position conclusively to prove the statement of to-day's London Chronicle, that "It is learned on the best authority that Earl Granville, in 1885, virtually concluded with Blanco a treaty containing an arbitration clause covering the Venezuelan international boundary dispute," and that the Marquis of Salisbury, however, in coming into power later in the same year, virtually canceled this clause by limiting the provisions of the treaty to commercial questions. The Chronicle adds that "nothing could have been more unfortunate, inasmuch as the boundary dispute was on the eve of permanent settlement."

The records which Venezuela had already delivered to the United States Government before the Administration took such a firm stand in the matter with England leave no doubt whatever on this point.

Gen. Blanco, in 1885, negotiated with Earl Granville a treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation, to supplant the existing convention of 1825 between Great Britain and Venezuela. The new treaty included three paragraphs providing for the arbitration of any and all differences, and related particularly to the boundary dispute. Earl Granville's letter accepting specifically the important clause is dated May 15, 1885, and in its entirety is as follows:

> I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt on the 12th inst. of your note, dated the 6th inst., respecting the proposed new treaty between Great Britain and Venezuela.
>
> In reply, I have the honor to inform you that her Majesty's Government agree to the substitution of the phrase "power" to be chosen by the high contracting parties, instead of "arbitrators" in the article respecting arbitration, and that they further agree that the undertaking to refer differences to arbitration shall include all differences which may arise between the high contracting parties, and not those only which arise on the interpretation of the treaty.
>
> Her Majesty's Government are also prepared to meet generally the wishes of the Venezuelan Government as to river navigation and coasting trade as connected with it; but I beg leave to point out that this exception to most favored nation or national treatment should not interfere with ocean-going steamers touching consecutively at two or more ports of the republic.
>
> With regard to the arrangements made by Venezuela with Colombia, I have the honor to state that her Majesty's Government will agree that the provisions of the most-favored-nation article proposed by them shall not include special arrangements with regard to local trade entered into by Venezuela with respect to traffic across the land frontier.
>
> I trust that these modifications will meet your views, and that I may shortly hear from you that a formal draft treaty framed on that with Paraguay, with the addition of an article respecting arbitration, and the alteration in the most-favored-nation stipulation now suggested, may be prepared for your approval.

The treaty was fully concluded less than two months afterward, but the Gladstone Government was overthrown at this time on questions wholly disconnected from Venezuelan matters, which were conducted in secret, and Lord Salisbury, succeeding Earl Granville as Foreign Secretary, found it incumbent upon himself to complete the negotiations, which he immediately proceeded to do by sending Gen. Guzman Blanco a note on July 27, absolutely reversing Earl Granville's action. The portion of the note referring to this clause is as follows:

> Her Majesty's Government are unable to concur in the assent given by their predecessors in office to the general arbitration article proposed by Venezuela, and they are unable to agree to the inclusion in it of matters other than those arising out of the interpretation or alleged violation of this particular treaty. To engage to refer to arbitration all disputes and controversies whatsoever would be without precedent in the treaties made by Great Britain. Questions might arise such as those involving the title of the British Crown to territory, or other sovereign rights which her Majesty's Government could not pledge themselves beforehand to refer to arbitration.

This letter removed all doubt as to the broad terms of Earl Granville's agreement, for Lord Salisbury distinctly put such a construction on the treaty (which he concedes was assented to) that the title to the territory of the British Crown colony of Guiana had to be arbitrated under its specific terms.

This throws an entirely new and unfavorable light on a portion of Lord Salisbury's retort to Secretary Olney in the latter part of the Foreign Office dispatch of Nov. 26 last, in which he says:

> Mr. Olney is mistaken in supposing that in 1886 "a treaty was practically agreed upon containing a general arbitration clause, under which the parties might have submitted the boundary dispute to the decision of a third power or of several powers in amity with both." It is true that Gen. Guzman Blanco proposed that the commercial treaty between the two countries should contain a clause of this nature, but it had reference to future disputes only.

Lord Salisbury deemed proper in this dispatch to underscore the word "future," and it was printed in italics in the Foreign Office official document. That there is an equivocation in this statement, can hardly be doubted in connection with Salisbury's own earlier letter to Gen. Guzman Blanco and Earl Granville's notes.

MILLIONS FOR COAST DEFENSES.

Mr. Squire's Bill Providing for a Big Appropriation to be Considered.

WASHINGTON, Jan 2.—Senator Squire has called a meeting of the Committee on Coast Defences for immediate consideration of his bill on fortifications and coast defenses.

Gen. Craighill, Chief of Engineers, United States Army, will make his statement to the committee to-morrow as to the needs of the seacoast cities, and his ability to erect the fortifications, if the appropriation of $87,000,000 shall be made, as called for by the bill of Senator Squire.

Gen. Flagler, chief of ordnance, will also make his statement to the committee as to the manufacture of guns, mortars, gun carriages, and projectiles as soon as he can be heard.

Gen. Miles, commanding the army, will also make a statement to the committee, showing the necessity for immediate and energetic action by the Government. It is desirable to get this matter in an official form as soon as possible to enable Congress to act with intelligence and promptness.

Petitions to Congress are pouring in from Charleston, Savannah, Galveston, New-Haven, and other cities on the Atlantic coast, and similar ones are being prepared in Seattle, Portland, San Francisco, and San Diego, on the Pacific coast.

Senator Squire introduced his bill at the beginning of the present session, prior to the message of the President on the Venezuelan question and the excitement which followed. He subsequently reintroduced the same bill, containing an additional provision, making the whole $87,000,000 immediately available in the discretion of the President.

Senator Squire, having had a conference with Secretary Olney this morning, feels that it is necessary for the United States to go forward immediately in its preparations to maintain its position on the great questions which affect the National life and honor. Therefore he regards the question of coast defenses as one of the most vital importance, and that any neglect on the part of Congress to attend to this matter will amount to an abandonment of the position we have already taken as a nation.

DOUBTS IF ENGLISH ARE WRONG.

Belgian Explorer Thinks the Monroe Doctrine Inapplicable.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 2.—Dr. Maximo Schumann, the Belgian naturalist and traveler, is in the city, having just returned from a trip through Mexico and Arizona. His journeyings have extended through Central Africa, South and North America, and also Central Europe. While in Arizona a few months ago he was reported killed by the Apaches, and the news was telegraphed to the Belgian Government, in whose employ he was at the time.

Dr. Schumann will start Jan. 9 for an extended trip through Southern Asia, possibly in the interest of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, with directions to examine closely, among other things, the mineral wealth of th countries there.

"I was in Venezuela for several months," said he, "and had an opportunity to note the limitless natural wealth of that region. I know something of the grasping, avaricious disposition of the English, and I have had many needless difficulties thrown in my path by British explorers and officials. Consequently I do not like them as a whole, but I have my doubts about the correctness of the position taken by the United States upon the Venezuelan question. The Monroe doctrine is correct as a principle, but its application in this case is, in my opinion, not clear. I cannot now go into details, but from what I know I feel that the President's commission will find much difficulty in demonstrating that the British are interlopers in that region."

NO CRITICISM BY WELSHMEN.

The Associated Press Misrepresented the Utica Eisteddfod.

UTICA, N. Y., Jan. 2.—The dispatch published this morning in papers served by The Chicago Associated Press, to the effect that resolutions opposed to President Cleveland and his course in the Venezuelan affair were adopted by Welsh citizens at their Eisteddfod, at this place yesterday, over which ex-Postmaster General James presided is false. The resolutions adopted hope that peace will prevail, but avow "our approval of the Monroe doctrine," proclaim "our supreme allegiance to our adopted country," and express "our earnest hope that the present controversy may be settled to the satisfaction of all by diplomacy or arbitration, and without sacrificing a great principle of our National honor." There is no hint nor taint of criticism upon the attitude of President Cleveland or of Congress.

Catholic Missions in Venezuela.

ROME, Jan. 2.—The representative of The United Press learns that important documents have been found in the archives of the Vatican relating to Catholic missions in Venezuela. These documents show that the missions within the territory claimed by Great Britain were included in the diocese of Caracas, prior to Great Britain acquiring Guiana.

THE DEBT AND THE REVENUES

A Decrease in the Former and an Increase in the Latter During the Month of December.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The debt statement issued this afternoon shows a net decrease in the public debt, less cash in the Treasury, during December, 1895, of $1,179,349.80. The interest bearing debt is unchanged. The non-interest bearing debt decreased $558,535.50, and cash in the Treasury increased $620,814.30.

The balances of the several classes of debt at the close of business Dec. 31 were:

Interest-bearing debt	$747,361,960.00
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity	1,674,510.26
Debt bearing no interest	376,288,992.14
Total	$1,125,325,462.40

The certificates and Treasury notes, offset by an equal amount of cash in the Treasury, outstanding at the end of the month were $568,023,673, a decrease of $14,964,000. The total cash in the Treasury was $787,578,447.62. The gold reserve was $63,262,268. Net cash balance, $114,764,932.92.

In the month there was a decrease in gold coin and bars of $16,369,237.65, the total at the close being $113,198,707.67. Of silver there was a decrease of $704,186.95.

Of the surplus there was in national bank depositories, $14,271,280.23, against $14,418,309.53 at the end of the preceding month.

The Treasury official statement of receipts and expenditures was issued to-day. The receipts for December were $26,288,937, and the expenditures were $25,814,317, showing a surplus for the month of $474,620.

For the first six months of the fiscal year the receipts were $167,568,053, and the expenditures, $182,962,760, making the deficit $15,373,709. As compared with the last fiscal year at the same period, customs receipts show an increase of $13,000,000, and internal revenue receipts a decrease of $6,000,000.

Expenditures show a decrease for the same period of $4,000,000, of which $1,000,000 is in pensions, and $3,000,000 in navy establishment. The war expenditures have increased $1,000,000, and the interest account nearly $3,000,000, while the civil expenditures have decreased $5,000,000. Other items show slight changes, making up the difference.

The coinage of the United States in December amounted to 11,011,450 pieces, of the value of $8,280,573, as follows: Gold, $8,097,145; silver, $75,592, and minor coin, $107,836. Standard silver dollars to the number of 320 were struck.

National bank note circulation increased during December $7,114,168, making the total circulation $213,627,821. Circulation based on bonds increased $13,948,694.

BUYERS ALMOST MAKE A RIOT

The Caw's Pen and Ink Company Proves the Value of Advertising.

The Caw's Pen and Ink Company of 168 Broadway was convinced last night of the value of advertising, and that the public knows a good thing when it sees it.

The company advertised in THE NEW-YORK TIMES that from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. yesterday sales would be made to single applicants only of a Caw's fountain pen and a half-pint bottle of Caw's writing fluid for the implement for 50 cents. The retail store price for such an outfit has been and will be $2.50.

The store was in a few seconds after the doors were opened blocked by excited men, women, and children, each of whom clamored for recognition. In the turmoil a man and half a dozen women fainted.

Roundsman Budds and twenty patrolmen went to the store on a double quick, word having been sent to the First Precinct Station that there was a riot at 168 Broadway.

It became necessary to establish police cordons and clear the store before the sale could be begun in the order planned. Purchasers were admitted in squads of about thirty—the regular business of the company was abandoned for the day—and were required to fall in line and present at the end of the store a slip of paper with name and address, and 50 cents. For these each secured a card, which was a certificate that the bearer was entitled to a pen and a bottle of ink.

The certificate was honored by Manager Francis C. Brown, who took about eight seconds to serve each customer. At 3 P. M. he had passed over the counter about 4,000 pens and the same number of bottles of ink, and two dry goods boxes were filled with mail orders for pens, without ink, at 50 cents each.

In one squad of purchasers a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES saw several women, who wore diamonds; a man about town, who displayed a two-thousand-dollar solitaire diamond ring; a policeman in uniform, a Wall Street detective, several messenger boys, a military cadet, a mail carrier, and a butcher in a Washington Market blouse. Half of the applicants were women or girls.

CAPTURES BY BICYCLE POLICEMEN

Three Reckless Drivers Arrested and Fined by the Magistrates.

Bicycle Policeman Gillies of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, took two prisoners to Yorkville Police Court yesterday morning for reckless driving and violation of the city ordinance making it unlawful to drive on the left hand side of the Western Boulevard.

His first prisoner was James Kenny, an expressman, who was in such a hurry to take a trunk to the Grand Central Station that he refused to stop when called upon and nearly ran into a fire engine. Gillies caught him after a chase of several blocks.

The other prisoner was John Dermody, a coach driver, who was drunk, and frightened people by his reckless driving. Magistrate Mott fined Kenny $5 and Dermody $10.

Bicycle Policeman Lake arraigned in Jefferson Market Court yesterday James P. Hayes, 76 Charles Street, on the charge of reckless driving.

Lake told Magistrate Flammer that he was riding along Eighth Avenue when he met the prisoner at Thirty-fourth Street. The prisoner was in a buggy and was drunk. He was whipping the horse, already running at the top of its speed, and refused to stop when Lake shouted to him. Magistrate Flammer fined Hayes $5.

Attachments Withdrawn.

Two attachments, obtained on Dec. 24, against Robert A. Tucker, wholesale dealer in fruits at 101 Park Place, for $3,250, in favor of the E. L. Goodsell Company, were withdrawn yesterday and the Sheriff was released.

KILLED BY NATURAL GAS

Six Persons Suffocated and Burned in Columbus, Ohio.

ASLEEP WHEN THE FIRE BROKE OUT

John H. Hibbard Saved the Lives of Four of His Children and Then Expired—Was a Well-Known Business Man.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 2.—Six deaths were the result of a mysterious fire that occurred at 4:30 o'clock this morning, at the residence of John H. Hibbard, at 1,398 East Long Street.

The dead are:

HIBBARD, JOHN H.
HIBBARD, MRS. JOHN H.
HIBBARD, MISS FAY, aged nineteen, Barnesville, Ohio.
HIBBARD DOROTHY, aged three years.
HIBBARD, ALLEN, aged five years.
LEE, MRS. CHARLES, aged twenty-two, Barnesville, Ohio.

Mrs. Lee and Miss Hibbard were nieces of Mr. Hibbard, and were spending the holidays with their brother. Dorothy and Allen Hibbard were children of John H. Hibbard. Besides these unfortunate people, there were in the house at the time Annie Bell, a colored servant, and four other children of the Hibbary family, Webster, Walter, John, and Hinton, whose ages ranged from eight to fourteen years. They all escaped by jumping from a second-story window. Annie Bell suffered a fracture of one ankle, and Walter Hibbard sprained one of his ankles. The others were not injured. The house is a large, modern frame, two stories and an attic in height, and was heated with natural gas by means of a furnace.

The fire probably resulted from an explosion of natural gas, though the facts as to the origin will probably never be known. Annie Bell is the only one who escaped who can give anything like a rational account of the calamity.

The house is not badly burned, but the interior woodwork is all badly scorched. Probably the gas in the furnace, which was turned low, flickered out and then the whole house was gradually filled with gas. When the air was sufficiently charged with it, it was ignited from a burning gas jet. There does not seem to have been much explosive force, however, as the walls are not shattered in the least.

Annie Bell says she was awakened by a sense of choking, and found her room full of smoke. She tried to run over to the part of the house in which the family was sleeping, but the hall was so full of smoke that she could not do it. She returned to her room, raised the window, jumped to the ground, about twenty feet, and broke her ankle in so doing. Then she saw Mr. Hibbard at the window of the room where some of his children were sleeping. He dropped the four boys out and then fell, evidently overcome by the smoke. His body was found with arms stretched across the window sill, just as he fell after dropping Webster Hibbard to the ground. All six bodies were found in the same room. They had evidently been awakened and ran there to escape, but were suffocated. The bodies are all burned beyond recognition.

A neighbor, who was awakened by the screams of Anna Bell, called the Fire Department, and it was the work of but a few minutes to extinguish the flames.

The family ate New Year's dinner at the Chittenden Hotel yesterday, and at 5 P. M. went to the residence of Thomas Huntington, a brother-in-law, to spend New Year's evening. It was about 11 o'clock when they returned home, and they at once retired.

Mr. Hibbard was a well-known business man, and was the Secretary and manager of the Central Ohio Natural Gas and Fuel Company, which controls the natural gas supply here. It is a remarkable fact that a man so familiar with natural gas should himself fall a victim to an accident resulting from its use. He was the son-in-law of Pelatiah W. Huntington, President of the Hayden National Bank and the Huntington Bank, and one of the wealthiest citizens of Columbus.

Mrs. Lee was the wife of Editor Charles Lee of The Barnesville (Ohio) Enterprise. They were married two years ago, and she leaves a baby six months old, which she did not bring to Columbus with her. Mr. Lee arrived here at noon.

The unfortunate family was extensively related here and the sad calamity follows the New Year's festivities as a cruel shock to the whole city. Several plumbers, who have examined the premises, deny that the fire resulted from a natural gas explosion, but there seems to be no other explanation of it.

John H. Hibbard came here five years ago from Palatka, Fla., where he organized the Palatka Board of Trade and the Palatka Transfer Company, of which he was general manager. He left that place after the fire had devastated the city. He was forty-two years old, and a native of Barnesville, Ohio. He has two brothers living, one somewhere in the West, and the other at Barnesville, the father of Mrs. Lee. In 1880 Mr. Hibbard married Miss Alice Beeson, a stepdaughter of P. W. Huntington of this city.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

SOUVENIRS AT THE FIFTH AVENUE.—The one-thousandth performance of James A. Herne in "Shore Acres" will be given at the Fifth Avenue Theatre to-night, and the event will be made noteworthy by the presentation of elegant souvenirs to those who attend the performance. Charles Matthews has been engaged to manage the "Shore Arces" company when it starts on its tour next Monday. Mr. Matthews was for a long time connected with the firm of Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau, and his reputation as a manager is very high.

CHARLES FROHMAN, MANAGER.—The contract between Richard Mansfield and Charles Frohman, under which Mr. Frohman is to assume the sole management of the Garrick Theatre Feb. 1, was practically settled yesterday. The announcements will be: Richard Mansfield, lessee; Charles Frohman, sole manager. Mr. Frohman says he will continue to allow first-class stars and combinations to occupy the Garrick until he has had time to arrange his plans for making his own productions there.

—ENGAGED FOR THE SYNDICATE.—Annie O'Neill of the William H. Crane Company, who will create the leading female character in "The Governor of Kentucky," has been engaged by Joseph Brooks as leading woman of the Syndicate Dramatic Company for next season. Eugene Presbrey has been engaged as general stage director of the new syndicate for a term of years.

JOHN DREW'S SEASON.—John Drew will begin his second New-York engagement this season at Palmer's Theatre next Monday night, presenting "The Bauble Shop," and following that with "The Masked Ball." Charles Frohman will decide on Monday which of three other plays shall be produced before the close of Mr. Drew's season of one month.

"SHOP GIRL" SOUVENIRS.—The last performance of "The Shop Girl" will be given at Palmer's Theatre to-morrow night. At the matinée to-morrow the same souvenirs as those that marked the fiftieth performance will be distributed to the audience. They are beautiful portfolios, containing colored pictures of the members of the cast.

—SIDNEY DREW STRANDED.—The Sidney Drew Company went to pieces on New Year's night at Memphis, Tenn. A poor season and continued internal dissensions are the cause of the stranding. All the members but two, who live in Memphis, have started for New-York, to swell the ranks of the unemployed actors here.

"AN ARTIST'S MODEL."—The season of "An Artist's Model" at the Broadway Theatre is for eight weeks, two of which are already gone. Manager French says it has beaten the best record of the house for business in its career so far. It will be followed by the Bostonians, who have a new opera to produce.

"TOO HAPPY BY HALF."—A new one-act play, called "Too Happy by Half," will be presented at the Harlem Opera House next Monday night, as a curtain raiser to "The Gay Parisians." The play was produced at the St. James's Theatre, in London, last Spring, and was very generously received.

—A SOCIETY ENTERTAINER COMING.—Cecil Barnard, a European society entertainer, is a passenger on the Etruria, bound for this country. He will begin a brief tour of the United States, which will continue until March, presenting some of his original musical sketches.

AMY BUSBY VERY ILL.—Amy Busby, one of the best-known actresses in New-York, has been seriously ill for the past five weeks. She is now in Rochester, where she is slowly recovering. Miss Busby is connected with Charles Frohman's forces.

A NEW PLAY FOR MANSFIELD.—Richard Mansfield will produce in New-Orleans Tuesday, Jan. 14, a new play, called "Under the Red Robe," the dramatization of a popular novel.

On Trial for Murder.

CAMDEN, N. J., Jan. 2.—William Thein was this morning placed on trial in the Court of Oyer and Terminer before Judge Garrison for the murder of Anna Timerline on the night of June 14, 1895. The State is confident of being able to secure a verdict of guilty in the first degree, and Thein himself has little hope of escaping the gallows.

TO ASK FOR GROTE'S INDICTMENT

Capt. Kane's Counsel Threatens to Make Charges of Conspiracy—Kane's Case Dismissed.

William F. Grote, State Democracy leader in the Sixteenth Assembly District, may find himself in trouble as the result of the charges made against Capt. Kane of Engine No. 11. Capt. Kane was tried last Thursday for being in a saloon in uniform, the complainant being Harry Hahn. Sentence was to have been pronounced yesterday, and the trial of Engineer Charles S. McArthur on a similar charge and a charge of assault was to have been taken up.

Commissioner Sheffield asked Chief Bonner what he knew about the relations between Grote and Capt. Kane.

"Grote during the past two years," said the Chief, "has repeatedly asked me to transfer Kane. He said Kane kept his men out of his saloon. Under these circumstances I thought Kane was the right man for the place. Grote used vile language. He asked me to keep my hands off if after he was elected he would have Kane removed. Kane is a good man."

The charge against Capt. Kane was then dismissed as not being sustained. The case against McArthur was postponed until Jan. 15, as Hahn, the complainant, was not present.

Maurice B. Blumenthal, counsel both for Capt. Kane and Engineer McArthur, announced that he did not intend to let the cases rest. He said:

"I shall in a few days go to District Attorney Fellows with evidence enough to secure an indictment for conspiracy against Grote and Hahn. Those two men, with Samuel Fredericks, whose father is a fireman in Capt. Kane's company, arranged the charges against Kane and McArthur in a rear room of Grote's saloon. McArthur was included because they feared he might be promoted to Kane's place if Kane was transferred. Fredericks drew out, however, at last Tuesday's hearing, and surprised Grote and Hahn by testifying in Kane's defense, instead of against him."

Grote was to have been a witness at the trial of McArthur, but, like the complainant, Hahn, he failed to appear.

REMOVAL OF THE TOMBS URGED

A PRISON ASSOCIATION REPORT ON PENAL INSTITUTIONS.

The Building of a New Penitentiary and Workhouse Recommended—Cells Overcrowded.

The committee which was appointed in October by the Executive Committee of the Prison Association to inspect the prisons in New-York City has completed its work, and has made a report thereon to the association.

The committee was composed of President Charlton T. Lewis, Secretary W. M. F. Round, John W. Hutchinson, Dr. Frederick Peterson, and George C. Holt. It was empowered by Supreme Court Justice George C. Barrett to inspect the public institutions of the city. The committee visited the Tombs, Ludlow Street Jail, the Penitentiary and Workhouse on Blackwell's Island, and the various district prisons attached to the police courts.

The committee, like many recent Grand Juries, found the Tombs overcrowded. It saw much to commend and much to condemn in the prisons. The faults were principally those of construction or of long-established system, and did not, generally speaking, affect the individual management of the prisons by the several Wardens. The committee reports that the food issued in all the prisons is good and sufficient.

As a result of its investigation the committee makes the following recommendations to the Legislature and to the officers of the City Government:

1. That the Tombs Prison be pulled down, and a new prison, constructed as a place of safe detention and not of punishment, modern in design, and large enough for the requirements, of the city in the future, be built in its stead.

2. That a new penitentiary and a new workhouse be erected upon Riker's Island.

3. That upon the completion of such penitentiary and workhouse, the existing workhouse and penitentiary on Blackwell's Island be changed so as to be used for charitable institutions, if capable of being adapted to that purpose, and that if either of them cannot be so adapted, it be pulled down and the material used, as far as possible, in the erection of suitable charitable institutions.

4. That the confinement of more than one man in any cell in any city prison, or in the penitentiary on Blackwell's Island, be immediately prohibited, and that a sufficient number of prisoners now confined in the Tombs and in the penitentiary be transferred to the various district prisons or to the workhouse until not more than one man be confined in any cell in any city prison or in the penitentiary.

5. That all cells be adequately lighted with electric lights, and the inmates permitted to read at night until a reasonable bed time, and that until such lights are provided they be not put in cells at night any earlier than is necessary.

6. That suitable rooms for hospital service, for meals, for religious services or instruction, and for exercise in stormy weather, and suitable yards for exercise in pleasant weather, be provided in all the city prisons.

7. That all closets in cells be removed and buckets substituted in their places.

8. That no mattresses or straw beds be permitted in any cell, but that, instead, either canvas cots be used, attached to iron frames arranged with a hinge, so as to fold back against the wall, or canvas hammocks, arranged with hooks at one end, so that, when not in use, they can be unhooked and the whole space in the cell be unincumbered.

9. That the penitentiary and all the city prisons be immediately provided with proper and adequate rain baths, and that the bathing of the prisoners at reasonably frequent intervals be made compulsory.

10. That Chapter 912 of the Laws of 1895 should be amended so as to permit the inmates of the penitentiary, as well as of the workhouse, to be employed at any time in necessary work upon the grounds, or in repairing the buildings of the Department of Charities.

11. That a bakery should be established at the penitentiary, and that the bread used for the penal and charitable institutions of the city should be made there instead of at the workhouse.

12. That suitable legislation be obtained making one of the criminal jails of the City of New-York the county prison for the reception of United States prisoners charged with crime, and that upon such designation of such prison such United States prisoners be removed from Ludlow Street Jail to such prison and thereafter confined there.

13. That orders of arrest and executions against the person be abolished, and that no person be imprisoned under any process or order, issued at the instance of any creditor in any civil action.

14. That, if such imprisonment in civil actions be not wholly abolished, a law should be enacted prohibiting the imprisonment of any person under process in a civil action upon a claim or judgment for less than $200, and providing that any person detained under any civil process or commitment for contempt of court should be discharged after confinement in any prison for three months, if not previously otherwise discharged.

15. That the existing provisions of law providing that a suitable distinction shall be made in prisons and the workhouse between the recipients of public charity and convicts, and between novices in crime and hardened criminals, be enforced.

16. That the existing provisions of law requiring that adequate employment shall be provided for all the inmates of the workhouse and of the prisons be enforced.

17. That the existing provisions of law authorizing the establishment of an industrial school be carried out.

18. That the act of 1895, providing for the separation of the Department of Charities from that of the Department of Correction and the principle upon which it is based of separating the penal from the charitable institutions of the city, should be carried out and enforced, and that no amendment authorizing the erection of new penal institutions on Blackwell's Island should be adopted.

The Prison Association will endeavor, it is announced, to induce the present Legislature to amend the new State Constitution so as to prevent compulsory idleness in the prisons.

MRS. MORRISEY NOT FRIGHTENED

Watched a Burglar Enter Her Room and Stopped Him as He Was Going.

Mrs. Margaret Morrisey, who sleeps back of her saloon at 312 East Thirtieth Street, was aroused early yesterday morning by some one fumbling at the window latch. She waited and watched a young man climb into the room and look about.

When he went into the saloon she shut the window and called her son Thomas, who sleeps in an adjoining room. The burglar started to go out the way he came, but was stopped by Mrs. Morrisey, who kept him there till a policeman came.

The man, who gave his name as James Hannigan of 329 East Thirty-ninth Street, was arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, and at first Magistrate Mott committed him, but at the request of the prisoner's mother Mrs. Morrisey withdrew the complaint and the prisoner was discharged.

[illegible] DINNER GIVEN

Members of the Cabinet Entertained in the White House by the President and Mrs. Cleveland.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—President and Mrs. Cleveland gave the first state dinner of the season to-night. The Cabinet members were the guests of honor. The White House was decked in every part with flowers, all the floral effects of New Year's being duplicated.

The table was spread in the state dining room, and forty-four covers were laid. The flowers, arranged in oblongs plots and rings, were green and white orchids, in beds of asparagus. There were corsage bouquets and boutonnières of the same flowers. The salted almonds at every other cover were in small silver skillets, recent additions to the White House plate. The candelabra were capped with yellow shades, and the small cakes and sweetmeats conformed to the color scheme. Mrs. Cleveland's place was marked by the absence of wineglasses of which the usual large collection was at every other cover.

The guests were very early in arriving, but the serving of the dinner was delayed fifteen minutes, waiting for ex-Senator and Mrs. John B. Henderson, whose residence is the furthest of all from the White House.

President and Mrs. Cleveland awaited the guests in the East Room, where Col. Wilson made the presentations to them. Mrs. Cleveland's gown was in harmony with her table decorations. It was of white satin, trimmed with superb point lace across the low corsage; emerald-green velvet bows looped the lace. She wore her diamond necklace and a diamond comb in her hair.

The President took out Mrs. Olney to dinner Vice President Stevenson escorted Mrs. Cleveland. All the Cabinet circle was present, excepting Mrs. Hoke Smith.

The other guests were Speaker Reed, Senator and Mrs. Morrill, Senator and Mrs. Hawley, Senator and Mrs. Palmer, Senator and Mrs. Brice, Representative and Mrs. Catchings, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Stewart, Mr. Frank Thomson, Miss Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Kennedy, Mrs. Minot, Miss Boardman, Miss Francis Walker, Mr. and Mrs. John B. Henderson, Mrs. Charles S. Fairchild, Mrs. Micou, Mr. James T. Woodward of New-York, and Edward R. Bacon.

Some elegant gowns were worn. Mrs. Olney wore black velvet, Mrs. Carlisle white brocaded satin, Mrs. Lamont white satin, flowered in Dresden patterns, with point lace and pink velvet bows; Mrs. Harmon pale-gray satin and duchesse lace, Mrs. Wilson gray brocade, Miss Herbert white satin, and Miss Morton light-blue satin and point lace; Mrs. Brice wore black velvet, with silver embroidery; Mrs. Charles S. Fairchild was in white satin, with point lace; Miss Thomson in white satin, Miss Boardman in pale blue, and Mrs. Micou in pink satin and tulle.

Insist on Having Their Hour.

The clothing salesmen of "the Bay," who include the pullers-in, stopped work at 8 o'clock last evening, and declared that they needed some rest, and were going to hold their employers to their agreement.

The salesmen of about forty of the largest clothing merchants of Baxter Street and Park Row and adjacent streets made an agreement with their employers last August that during the months of January and February they were not to work more than twelve hours a day, from 8 o'clock in the morning until 8 in the evening, and during the rest of the year they would work until 9 o'clock. The merchants, however, were unwilling to abide by the agreement. The men held meetings and determined to insist on their rights. They said that if any employer discharged his salesmen they would get even with him by taking away his customers, or most of them, as the salesmen claim to have influence with the customers.

Situations Wanted—Females

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a German girl as chambermaid and seamstress, also understands plain dressmaking; willing and obliging; moderate salary expected. Lindbeck, 1,503 3d Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Protestant girl as chambermaid; thoroughly understands parlor maid's duty and waiting; is a good sewer; best city references. C., Box 334 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Swedish girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or waiting in a private family; has good city reference. L. S., Box 365 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By competent girl; best city references. 140 East 43d St., care of Mrs. Cook.

CHAMBERWORK.—By young girl to do chamberwork in a private family; best city reference. 59 West 11th St., third bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young American woman as first-class chambermaid or parlormaid; best city reference. 266 West 36th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a Protestant young girl as chambermaid and waitress in small family; reference. 444 West 29th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By girl as chambermaid and waitress, or would do chamberwork alone; good reference; no cards. 517 West End Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Swedish girl as chambermaid and laundress in private family; city references. M. W., 753 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—Best city reference. S. K., Box 343 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERWORK and SEWING.—By a girl with excellent city references; willing to sleep home if required. 155 East 33d, ring 3 times.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a woman, 34, as thorough good cook in a private family; country preferred; all kinds of soups, fish, entrées, jellies, creams; good baker; first-class reference; wages, $20. 347 West 38th St., candy store.

COOK.—By an excellent Swedish cook, who understands all kinds of cooking, French and American; best references. M., care of janitor, 226 East 39th St.

COOK, &c.—By reliable, neat, economical German Protestant cook; wash, iron, general housework; city or country. 211 East 34th St., between 2d and 3d Avs.

COOK.—By a competent woman as excellent cook and baker; thoroughly understands all branches; by week or month; best reference. 1,219 3d Av., third floor, front.

COOK.—By a willing, neat German; thoroughly economical; good cook; excellent reference; city or country. 211 East 34th St., between 2d and 3d Avs.

COOK.—By first-class cook; private family; all kinds of cooking, desserts; good baker; best personal city references. 136 West 52d St., second flat.

COOK.—Assist with washing; iron; good cook; excellent laundress; best city references. Call 802 8th Av.

COOK.—By perfect German cook; competent in all branches; take full charge; excellent city references. 515 West 43d St.

COOK.—By good family cook; private family; Scotch; best city reference. 968 6th Av.; ring top bell.

COOK.—By a competent cook; thoroughly understands her business; best city references. A. C., 554 3d Av.

COOK.—By first-class French cook in private family; competent; best of references. H. L., 212 West 32d St., Bell 9.

COOK.—By young American Protestant woman in a small American family; city references. E. D., 219 2d Av.

COOK.—By young girl; good city references. 200 West 64th St., care of Mrs. Reynolds.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook; city reference. 231 East 29th St., top floor.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By American woman to go out by day cooking; understands all kinds of domestic work; perfectly competent; first-class references. Harriet, 270 West 34th St.

DAY'S WORK.—By a thoroughly competent young cook, by the day or week; very best city reference. J. L., Box 341 Times, Up Town.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By experienced German in a private family by the day; first-class references. C., Box 345 Times, Up Town.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—Swiss lady, diplomée, desires afternoon engagement as visiting governess; English branches, French, German, Latin, music, drawing; highest references. A., Box 264 Times, Up Town.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK, &c.—By a young girl as kitchenmaid or general houseworker in private family; good reference. 109 West 60th St.; ring Collier's bell.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a respectable, competent North German as lady's maid; good sewer and packer; understands hairdressing; willing and obliging; good personal references. M. Walters, 252 East 51st St.

LADY'S MAID.—French; speaks English; understands all kinds of sewing, hairdressing, packing; best city references. Parisienne, 209 West 25th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Understands dressmaking and all family sewing. 1,594 3d Av., second floor.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman; thoroughly understands her business; in private family; willing and obliging; best city reference. 108 West 39th St., third bell, west side.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; excellent shirt, cuff, and collar ironer; best city reference. E. M., care of Mrs. Quinn, 208 East 54th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches. 29 6th Av., Cronnen's bell.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By a very competent baby's nurse; take full charge from birth, or care a delicate child; first-class city reference. M., 940 3d Av.

NURSE.—As nurse for lady; trained for massage; seven years' reference. S. M., 144 West 62d St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By an experienced English Protestant woman as infant's nurse or young children; bring up on bottle; best reference. L. H., Box 272 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By Protestant; competent to bring up baby from birth; understands all bottle food; doctor and present employer seen. M. R., Box 283 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—A lady wishes position for first-class nurse, who has been with her seven years. Inquire at Barrett House, Room 270, Friday or Saturday afternoon.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID.—Best city reference. L. F., Box 344 Times, Up Town.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By Swedish girl as seamstress; first-class American family; very good dressmaker; understands any kind of plain sewing as well. Seamstress, 202 East 31st St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a good seamstress; understands dressmaking; daily or otherwise. E. P., 151 West 15th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class experienced waitress or parlormaid; understands dinner courses, wines, and salads; highest Newport and New-York City references. D. M., Box 282 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—In private family; fully competent to take charge of dining room; salads, wines, flowers, carving, &c.; city reference. L. S., 162 East 23d St.

WAITRESS.—By competent waitress; private family; assist with chamberwork; best city reference. M. R., 154 East 54th St.

WAITRESS.—Competent; private family; assist with chamberwork; best city reference. M. R., 154 East 54th St.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress for luncheons or dinner parties. A. MacGowan, 221 West 15th St.

Washing.

WASHING or CLEANING.—By young woman to do washing or cleaning by the day, or will take plain washing home; first-class reference. 237 East 42d St., third floor.

WASHING.—By woman; washing at her home. E. L., 215 East 59th St., rear.

Miscellaneous.

MANICURE AND FACIAL MASSAGE—By experienced operator. Mrs. Holmes, 76 West 35th St.

MANICURE wishes a few private customers at her home or out. Miss Edgar, 26 West 19th St.

YOUNG GIRL TO DO ANY KIND OF WORK. 1,594 3d Av., second floor.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—Just disengaged; thoroughly experienced; in private family; competent and reliable; excellent taste in floral decorations; neat and temperate; first-class service rendered; highly recommended by last employer. 415 West Boulevard.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly experienced; in private family; competent and reliable; excellent taste in floral decorations; neat and temperate; first-class service rendered; highly recommended by last employer. 415 West Boulevard.

BUTLER.—By competent young man; thoroughly experienced; in private family; will make himself useful; willing and obliging; personal city references. W., Box 339 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—LAUNDRESS.—By a French couple; thoroughly understand their business; in private family; best city reference. J. C., 411 4th Av.

BUTLER—MAID.—By thoroughly competent French Swiss couple; wife is dressmaker; several years' first-class reference from last place. C. G., 212 West 36th St.

BUTLER—MAID or PARLORMAID.—By thoroughly competent Englishman and wife; capable to take full charge; best city reference. H. C., Box 333 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—English trained; thoroughly experienced; is neat, temperate, willing, and trustworthy; personal city reference. B., Box 358 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—COOK.—By man and wife; first-class English servants; can be well recommended; city or country. Butler, 278 Carlton Av., Brooklyn.

BUTLER.—By competent French Swiss; 34; good appearance; best city references. L. C., Box 360 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly experienced butler where two or more men are kept; first-class references. Butler, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly understands the duties of his position; strictly honest and sober, as reference will certify. O'Connor, 266 West 36th St.

BUTLER and VALET.—By competent and steady man; first-class references. L. G., 366 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—English; single; age, 30; first-class city references. Thomas, 101 West 49th St., care Mrs. Potter.

BUTLER.—By competent man; best city recommendations; is willing and obliging. M., Box 341 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—By young Protestant; understands his business in all branches; city or contry; best references. 467 4th Av.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman; willing, obliging; good reference; counrty preferred. P. M., Box 364 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Well recommended, personal or otherwise; English. Leo, 253 West 36th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By a thoroughly experienced, competent man; careful and stylish city driver; reliable caretaker; strictly temperate and trustworthy; ten years' references from last employer, who will give personal interview to any one requiring his service. P. F. Mason's stables, 78th St. and Park Av.

COACHMAN.—I wish to find a good place for my coachman, whom I can recommend in every way; he is an excellent city driver, is strictly sober, honest; takes good care of his horses and carriages; he leaves me after ten years' service, as I have sold out my horses. S. L., 254 West 45th St.

COACHMAN.—By a respectable man, married, as coachman; thoroughly understands care of horses and carriages; ten years' best of reference from last place; no objection to city or country. J. M., 219 East 114th St.

COACHMAN.—By single man; best of references, both written and personal; first-class city driver; no objection to country; strictly sober, honest, civil, and obliging. J. C., 152 East 40th, private stables.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman giving up horses wishes situation for his competent man, Protestant, single, who has been in his employ for years; highest city references. W. M., Box 367 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Single; thoroughly understands his business; takes care of property intrusted to him; highest city personal references; temperate and obliging. James, Box 340 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Lady would like situation for her colored coachman; good appearance; understands the care of horses thoroughly; sober, honest; best of letters and references. B. J., 125 West 89th St.

COACHMAN.—By a single young Scotchman as coachman in country place, or groom in city; will be found sober, honest, and most obliging; good appearance; best references. E., 1,242 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By a respectable man; long experience in the care of horses; careful city driver; understands the duties of a coachman thoroughly; city or country. James, 406 West 31st St., in store.

COACHMAN.—By a single young man; good, careful driver; disengaged on account of family turning out their horses; first-class personal and written reference. P. M., Box 363 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By useful man; thoroughly understands care of horses, carriages, harness, furnaces, &c.; single; Scotchman; good references. Y. C., 3,311 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—As coachman for city or country; sober and willing; good city or country driver; last employer can be seen. D. C., 116 West 56th St.

COACHMAN.—Single; English; unexceptionable references as to capabilities and sobriety; city or country; country preferred. S. G., 1,657 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Single; English; unexceptionable references as to capabilities and sobriety; city or country; country preferred. S. G., 1,657 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Good city driver; good reference from last employer; temperate and willing; moderate expectations. W. H., Box 342 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Single; thoroughly understands his business; careful driver; unsurpassed recommendations, personal and written; moderate expectations. N. T., Box 342 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By first-class coachman of good appearance; disengaged account family going abroad; twelve years' unquestionable references. T. C., 146 East 41st St.

COACHMAN.—First-class; thoroughly understands horses and carriages; eleven years' personal references; honest, sober, willing, obliging; last employer certify. Curley, 311 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—By single man; good personal references; country preferred. P. S., 1,242 Broadway.

COACHMAN and GARDENER.—Can milk; prompt and sober; Winter wages; references. M. H., 106 Trinity Place.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman wishes place for his coachman, who has lived with him eight years; very best personal references. 134 West 50th St.

COACHMAN.—Lady giving up horses, wishes to secure situation for her coachman; eight years' personal reference. 23 East 69th St.

COACHMAN.—City or country; willing and obliging; best of reference. Michael Tammany, 13 East 27th St.

COACHMAN.—By careful city driver; honest, sober, willing; personal reference. Carlson, 106 West 24th St.

COACHMAN.—By a thoroughly competent man; Scotch; married; first-class city references. John Paul, 1,337 3d Av.

Furnacemen.

FURNACEMAN.—By colored man to take care of furnace and be useful; reference. R. Moore, 225 West 27th St.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Grooms.

GROOM or SECOND MAN in the STABLE.—By young man; Swede; understands care of fine horses, harness, carriages; good references. Carlson, 111 West 34th St.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN or SINGLE-HANDED BUTLER.—Thoroughly competent; first-class city reference. M., Box 368 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN.—By a Swede; willing and obliging; understands his work; personal references. Anderson, 242 East 30th St.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—In private family; understands valeting and all other kinds of housework; six years' personal city reference. M. R., Box 370 Times, Up Town.

USEFUL MAN, JANITOR, or PORTER.—By trusty, steady, capable American; city or country; moderate wages; best reference. Industry, Box 153 Times Office.

USEFUL MAN.—Good houseworker; window cleaner, and furnaces; porter; elevator; references from private families and others; work rather than wages. Box 31, 470 4th Av.

Valets.

VALET.—By young man; thoroughly experienced; first-class masseur and competent nurse; can furnish first-class city references. L. M., Box 369 Times, Up Town.

Waiters.

WAITER.—By a young colored man as first-class waiter in a first-class private family; first-class city reference. J. W. H., 2,053 2d Av.

WAITER.—By colored man as waiter in private family; city reference. 115 West 27th St., 2d floor.

WAITER.—By colored man with city reference, as waiter. F. Henry, 225 West 27th St.

Miscellaneous.

BRIGHT AMERICAN BOY, 17, WOULD LIKE position in some wholesale house, with chance of advancement. L. Ansart, 1,265 St. Mark's Av., Brooklyn.

EXPERIENCED PHYSICIAN wishes to travel with invalid; or as surgeon on yacht or steamship; first-class references. T., 211 West 139th St.

HAT FORMING MILL.—Position to take charge of forming mill by one with experience on all kinds of work. A. L. C., 848 Belmont Av., Brooklyn.

NURSE FOR GENTLEMAN.—Trained in massage; willing to travel; seven years' references. M., 144 West 62d St.

PAINTER, PAPERHANGER, DECORATOR.—Practical, trustworthy worker; good and cheap; private work for landlords; best references. Edler, 777 2d Av.

WANTED—Position of trust, private secretary, or confidential agent, by intelligent, well-educated man; first-class references. T., 211 West 139th St.

YOUNG GENTLEMAN wishes a situation for his second coachman whom he can highly recommend; present employer. 685 Madison Av.

Help Wanted—Females.

HOUSEWORKER.—Good home and reasonable wages offered a well recommended general houseworker, cook, and laundress. 235 West 120th St.

WANTED—First-class cook; also laundress; Swede or German. Langton, 209 East 42d St.

Help Wanted—Males.

BUTLER.—First-class positions open for four butlers. Call, at once, Langton, 209 East 42d St.

WANTED—In private family, second man; one who understands his work thoroughly; must have very best references; none others noticed. State particulars, to A., Box 337 Times, Up Town.

WANTED—A first-class second man or single handed, with good city references. Apply Friday between 11 and 12 at 15 East 57th St.

THE "SHORT-AD" PAGE.

Dutch Lullaby, by Eugene Field.

From The New-York Ledger.

Wynken, Blynken, and Nod one night
Sailed off in a wooden shoe—
Sailed on a river of misty light
Into a sea of dew.
"Where are you going and what do you wish?"
The old moon asked the three.
"We have come to fish for the herring fish
That live in this beautiful sea;
Nets of silver and gold have we,"
Said Wynken,
Blynken,
And Nod.

The old moon laughed and sang a song
As they rocked in the wooden shoe;
And the wind that sped them all night long
Ruffled the waves of dew;
The little stars were the herring fish
That lived in the beautiful sea;
"Now cast your nets wherever you wish,
But never afeard are we!"
So cried the stars of the fishermen three,
Wynken,
Blynken,
And Nod.

All night long their nets they threw
For the fish in the twinkling foam,
Then down from the sky came the wooden shoe,
Bringing the fishermen home;
'Twas all so pretty a sail, it seemed
As if it could not be;
And some folks thought 'twas a dream they'd dreamed
Of sailing that beautiful sea;
But I shall name you the fishermen three:
Wynken,
Blynken,
And Nod.

Wynken and Blynken are two little eyes,
And Nod is a little head,
And the wooden shoe that sailed the skies
Is a wee one's trundle bed;
So shut your eyes while mother sings
Of wonderful sights that be,
And you shall see the beautiful things
As you rock on the misty sea,
Where the old shoe rocked the fishermen three—
Wynken,
Blynken,
And Nod.

Preparatory Struggles.

From The Washington Star.

"Jes' sposin'," said Farmer Corntossel, "thet they should be war—"

"Nonsense," his wife replied; "they ain't goin' ter be no sech thing."

"But s'posen they should; whur'd this country stand?"

"Well, there's 1776 an' 1812 ter look back on," she answered.

"I know. But ain't we gittin' kinder rusty on warfare?" he persisted. "Ain't we kinder been a lettin' our military spirit git neglected?"

"Josiar," she said, with a touch of impatience, "sometimes you r'aly do make me kinder fatigued. Of ccurse, we ain't been a doin' sech a big lot o' drillin' an' callin' ter arms, an' sech things ez is ordinarily resorted to fer keepin' in practice. But," and her face lit up with a look of confidence, "there hez been a treemenjis lot o' football playin' goin' on."

A Costly Bit of Experience.

From The Pittsburg Post.

West of the Mississippi, all the big railroads do an immense amount of advertising in the newspapers. The General Passenger Agents say that they get better results from their newspaper ads than from any other source. Not long ago an attempt was made on a certain Western line to reduce advertising expenses, and for about two months they managed to keep their notices out of the papers, but when the receiver was appointed he told the Passenger Agents that it would be better to advertise a little.

One Point in His Favor.

From The Chicago Tribune.

"I haven't lived with you twenty-five years without finding out you're a brute!" wrathfully exclaimed Mrs. Rangle. "I know a million reasons why I'd hate to be you and only one why I'd like to be you!"

"What is that one reason, madam?" fiercely demanded Mr. Rangle.

"Because you've got a good wife!" she screamed.

Resemblances.

From The Boston Transcript.

Fogg—I told Bass what you said; that he reminded you of a giraffe, because he held his head so high.

Fenderson—And what did he say?

Fogg—He said you reminded him of an ass.

Fenderson—Because why?

Fogg—Because you are one, he said.

Realism.

From The Detroit Tribune.

"Realistic?" repeated the critic. "Well, I should say he was realistic. You just ought to see the excitement in the Quartier Latin when he drew the corks in a dinner scene he was painting the other day."

Much Brisker.

From The Chicago Record.

"Hobbs has a fine business hustle on him, hasn't he?"

"Oh, that isn't his business hustle; that's his dodging-trolley-cars gait."